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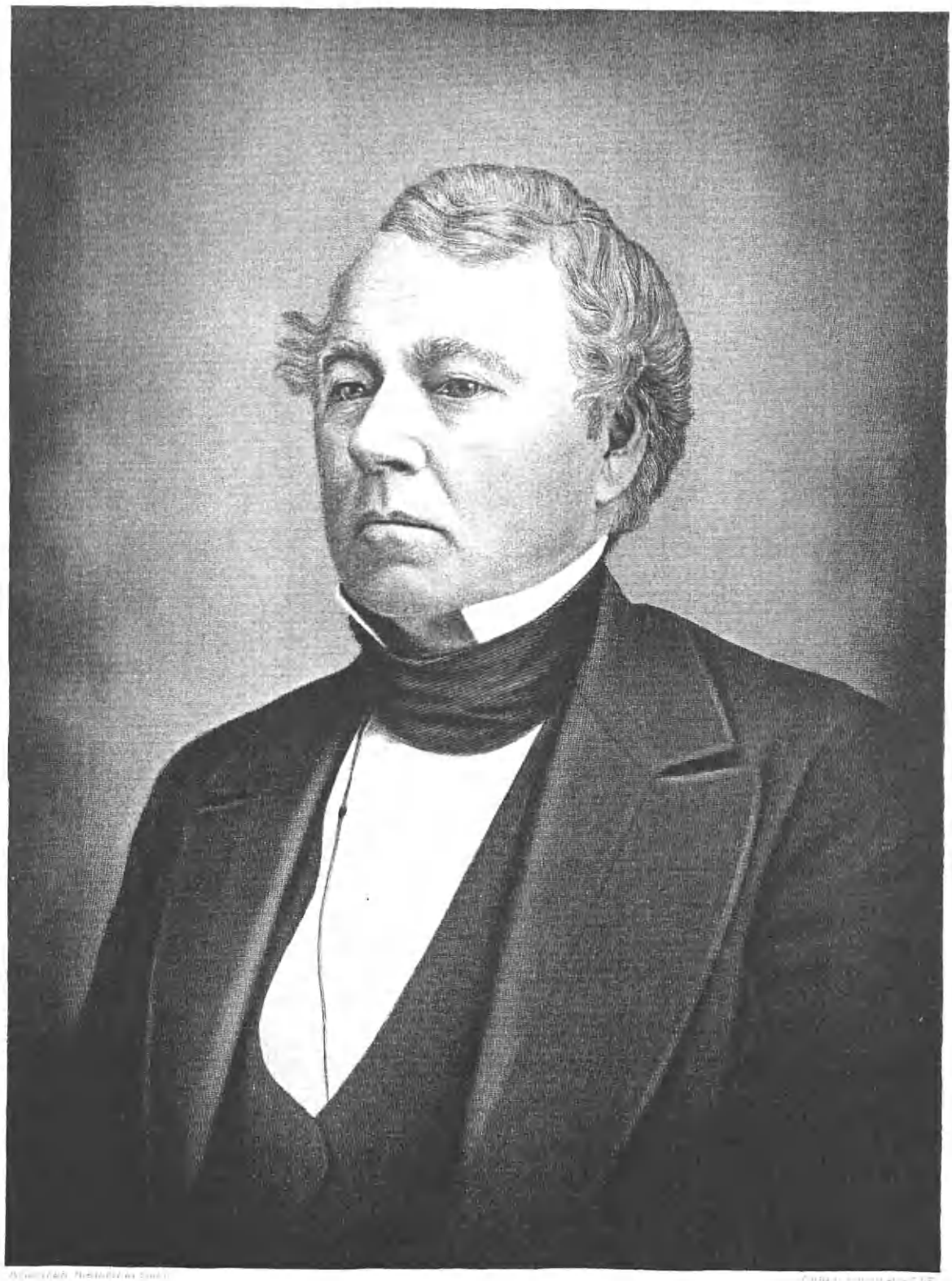


Jos. E. Sheffield

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

SHEFFIELD, Joseph Earl,

Father of the Sheffield Scientific School.

It falls to the lot of relatively few men to bequeath to posterity such an instrument of good as did Joseph Earl Sheffield of honored memory. In founding the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University he contributed greatly to the advancement of higher education and thus transmitted to countless rising generations opportunities of inestimable worth. Mr. Sheffield's claim to enduring fame does not rest on this one great benefaction alone, for many other philanthropies still keep fresh his memory. As a great philanthropist his multitudinous and wisely-placed gifts continue to ramify with the passing years, but it is also his constructive activities as a far-sighted pioneer in industrial and commercial fields that assure his name of perpetuity.

Joseph Earl Sheffield was a descendant in the seventh American generation of a time-honored English family. The name Sheffield itself is of ancient origin. When surnames first began to be used in Great Britain, following the subjugation of the Saxons by the Normans under William the Conqueror, many men assumed as a second or family name the name of the town or shire in which they lived. Sheffield was originally used as the name of a town in Yorkshire, and still endures as such; and from the family that adopted this name as a patronymic was Joseph Earl Sheffield lineally descended. As early as the reign of Henry III, the family had attained great prominence in England as the Earls of Sheffield (extinct Dukes of Buckingham), the first recorded ancestor being Sir Robert de Sheffield. Thirteen coats-of-arms are listed in Burke's "General Armory" (third edition) for the earldom of Sheffield and its cadet branches. Members of the early family, having had their origin in Yorkshire, are mentioned in the ancient records of that shire. For instance, the Poll Tax of Yorkshire for the year 1379, gives both Johannes de Schefeld and Johannes de Schefell. That the foregoing is the true derivation of the surname "Sheffield" is proved by Lower's "Patronymica Britannica" and Bardsley's "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames."

Edmund Sheffield was the founder of the American branch of the family. He was born in his native England in 1615, came to the New World where he settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts, and died in 1705. His son was Isaac Sheffield, who was born March 19, 1651, and who had a son, Isaac, Jr., born in 1690. Isaac Sheffield Jr., was the father of Robert Sheffield, who had a son, Robert, Jr. The latter had a son, Paul King Sheffield, who married Mabel Thorpe, and they were the parents of Joseph Earl Sheffield.

Joseph Earl Sheffield was born in Southport, Fairfield County, Connecticut, on June 19, 1793, one of the sons of Paul King and Mabel (Thorpe) Sheffield. His father and grandfather were large ship owners and took an active part in the War of the Revolution. Their vessel was commissioned by Congress, but was equipped and sailed by themselves. His mother, Mabel (Thorpe) Sheffield, was

the daughter of Captain Walter Thorpe of Southport, a ship-master and ship owner who was engaged in the West India trade.

Mr. Sheffield's early education was obtained in the common schools, which he left in 1808 when hardly fifteen years old, to become a clerk for Stephen Fowler of Newbern, North Carolina. In 1813, he formed a partnership with a house in New York, but keeping his own residence in Newbern, and attending to the business in that city. His success gave early evidence of the energy and wisdom which in after years characterized all his operations in a remarkable degree. In carrying on his business in the South he rode on horseback through the frontier country of North Carolina and Georgia to Fort Claiborne on the Alabama River. On the way he visited the city of Mobile, a small place. Observing the advantages of its situation at a glance he transferred his business to Mobile. In connection with men afterwards prominent in mercantile life—and especially with Henry Kneeland, an old and respected merchant of New York—Mr. Sheffield soon became one of the largest shippers of cotton in the country. He also was a confidential advisor of Nicholas Biddle in the direction of the Mobile branch of the United States Bank. He returned to the North in 1835 when his commercial standing was at its height, and his business connections were such as to promise large returns. He established himself in New Haven. To him belongs among other things the credit of being one of the chief promoters of the railroad between New Haven and New York. In obtaining the charter, raising the funds and in all the labor of the construction days, he was the active working director. He was for years president of the New Haven and Northampton Railway Company, the charter of which Mr. Sheffield obtained in 1846. He was the chief mover in the building of the road, and was a large holder of its stock until about 1881 when he sold his shares to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

In 1851, Mr. Sheffield engaged with Henry Farnam, the civil engineer, in building the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, the beginning of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Within two years after the signing of the contract and one year short of the time limit, the road was finished at a cost of more than $5,000,000. By the terms of the contract Mr. Sheffield and Mr. Farnam secured by the early completion of the road, the right to control it up to a specified date and to receive all its earnings. This was found exceedingly profitable. Mr. Sheffield continued as a director of the company which built the road until 1856, when he declined reelection. He visited Europe and remained abroad for two years. Returning to New Haven he continued in active business life to the day of his death, giving personal attention constantly to the various great enterprises with which he was connected. Mr. Sheffield was prominent in banking circles, being identified with a leading bank in New Haven and holding large blocks of stock in banks in New York City. He died February 16, 1882.

Mr. Sheffield is remembered chiefly, however, for his benefactions to Yale College, one branch of which—the Sheffield Scientific School—perpetuates his name, a monument to his philanthropy and many virtues. In 1854 he gave a start to the movement which resulted in this famous school, and in the following year the scope of its operations was enlarged. His benefactions to the school

were usually unexpected. His principal gifts were as follows: The building on the corner of Grove and Prospect streets, known as Sheffield Hall, repeatedly enlarged and fitted throughout; a fund of $130,000 for professorships; a library fund of $10,000, increased to $12,000; the Hillhouse Mathematical Library, purchased for $41,000; a gift to the Collier Cabinet of $2,700; numerous contributions to current expenses, and North Sheffield Hall, erected and thoroughly equipped at a cost of more than $100,000. Mr. Sheffield also made large and generous gifts to Trinity College, Hartford, and to the Theological Seminary of the Northwest in Chicago. He established a parish home for Trinity Church, New Haven, at a cost of $75,000, and contributed liberally to a large number of public institutions in New Haven and other places. The aggregate amount of his gifts to education alone was in the millions. To the School at Yale he gave $450,000 in his lifetime and bequeathed over $500,000 more, so that his gifts to the Sheffield Scientific School, all told, exceeded $1,000,000.

Mr. Sheffield was married, in 1822, to Maria St. John, daughter of Colonel J. T. St. John, of Walton, New York, and his wife, Mary (Stockton) St. John, born June 17, 1793, and died February 16, 1881. Mrs. Sheffield was born in Walton, Delaware County, New York, May 22, 1801, and died on April 21, 1889.

The Sheffields were the parents of nine children: 1. Sarah Elizabeth, born March 20, 1828, died October 16, 1848. 2. Harriet Carthy, born July 18, 1830, died January 8, 1901; married Thomas B. Van Buren. 3. Mary Huder, born December 19, 1832, died March 28, 1848. 4. Josephine Earl, born November 3, 1834, died May 30, 1908; married John Addison Porter, a professor at Yale College. 5. Henry Kneeland, born March 5, 1836, died March 22, 1841. 6. Ellen Maria, born August 4, 1838, died August 31, 1920; married William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey. 7. Florence, born July 4, 1840; married William Jarvis Boardman, and became the mother of Mabel Boardman of Red Cross fame; residence, Washington, District of Columbia. 8. George St. John, (see following biography). 9. Charles Joseph, born September 6, 1844, died at Cleveland, Ohio, July 26, 1895.

In 1901, Henry W. Farnam, R. P. D., read a most interesting and comprehensive review of Mr. Sheffield's career. Excerpts from this paper follow:

Not only was Mr. Sheffield an extraordinary man, but the times in which he lived were prolific of great things. His life of fourscore and nine years stretched from the administration of Washington to that of Arthur. It ran through three great wars. It witnessed the Louisiana Purchase, the Dred Scott decision, the Proclamation of Emancipation. Mr. Sheffield was a boy of fourteen when Fulton launched his first steamboat on the Hudson. He lived to see steamers cross the ocean and locomotives the continent, while electric currents throbbed their messages around the world. He saw Yale College expand into a national university in fact, if not in name.

Of these events he was no indifferent spectator. He bore a leading part in the development, first of the South, and then of the West. Though never holding public office, he held decided opinions about the great economic, political, and ethical questions which agitated the country, and expressed them in weighty letters to the press and to public men. Though not a college graduate, he exercised a powerful influence upon education through the school which bears his name.

During his life Mr. Sheffield was preëminently a pioneer. He was a pathfinder. By this I do not mean that he had the characteristics of a backwoodsman living upon the confines of civilization. In his manner, appearance, and tastes he was what would now be called a gentleman

of the old school,—tall, handsome, well-dressed, dignified, courteous, self-contained. But the main cause of his success, and the main cause of the influence which he exerted upon education, lay in the fact that he was able to see further into the future than his contemporaries, and that at the same time he had the courage and the ability to put his ideas into execution.

His active life naturally divides itself into three periods of nearly equal length. The first, from 1807 to 1835, he spent as a merchant, engaged chiefly in trade in the Southern States. During the second, from 1835 to 1855, he embarked in great railroad enterprises in New England and in the West. During the third, from 1855 to 1882, he lived in retirement from active business and gave away in large sums and for public objects a part of the wealth which he had accumulated in the earlier periods. The greatest achievement of this period was the building up of the Sheffield Scientific School, which he has made, unconsciously and unintentionally, his own monument.

The gift of the Sheffield Scientific School has made such an impression on the world, that one almost forgets how liberal Mr. Sheffield was towards other institutions. He was, for instance, greatly interested in Trinity College, of which he was trustee and to which he gave large sums. The Berkeley Divinity School of Middletown was another institution to which he contributed liberally, giving from time to time as much as $75,000 during his lifetime and a legacy of $100,000 at his death. The Parish School and The Old Ladies' Home of Trinity Church, which cost some $168,000, was another monument of his generosity and philanthropy. How many people have had their sufferings alleviated or their lives made brighter by his kindly help it would be difficult to say, nor is it necessary to attempt any complete enumeration of his benefactions, for these are matters of public record, while many other phases of his active life are scarcely known, excepting through the memoranda and notes which he left.

Joseph Earl Sheffield died February 16, 1882, after a short illness, having attained the ripe old age of eighty-nine years. About three years before his death, on his eighty-sixth birthday, he wrote the following beautiful survey of his long and active career:

When I review my life it seems to me I have blundered and stumbled along without any great object to be accomplished or ambition to be gratified. I have not been ambitious to "lay up" a fortune for my children, for during a long life of observation I have seen too many instances of the evil effects of sons and daughters growing up with great expectations. *** We have believed that money expended for the education of our children and in promoting their happiness and welfare in married life was vastly more important and beneficial to them and more likely to insure them a rational religious life here below and prepare them for a far better one above than any fortune laid up for them.

Blest with a most devoted wife with whom I have lived happily over fifty-seven years, the mother of nine children (six now alive) to whom she has devoted constant care and love and affection; with loving and affectionate children; with worldly prosperity and rugged health in my old age—few indeed have reason to be more thankful to a kind Providence that has vouchsafed them. With this blessing constantly on my mind, may I hope to be better prepared if spared to see another birthday, to answer the summons which must so soon be made to go hence and give account of my stewardship.

SHEFFIELD, George St. John,

Financier, Philanthropist.

The great American universities owe an incalculable debt to the prescience and prevision of their founders and early benefactors; this being true particularly of that time-honored institution of learning, Yale University, where the name of Sheffield has been one to conjure with for more than two generations. Yale has paid fitting tribute to the memory of Joseph Earl Sheffield (q. v.), the founder of the world celebrated scientific school which fronts the campus; and the University owes another debt to his son, the late George St. John Sheffield, who, in addition to continuing his father's numerous benefactions and philanthropies to

G. S. Sheffield

the University, also justly earned the title of "Grandfather of Yale Rowing." Mr. Sheffield was a life-long rowing enthusiast, and through his never flagging interest and munificence he was a chief protagonist in bringing world recognition to Yale in this field of college sports. Upon his death late in 1924 it was found that his entire fortune would eventually go to the University, the bulk of it to form trust funds. Thus, during the last half century, Yale University has benefited greatly and prospered accordingly through the foresight, wisdom and loyalty of the Sheffields, father and son, and it is due entirely to the constructive and beneficent labors of men like these that the American institutions of higher learning owe their present high status and prosperous condition.

George St. John Sheffield was born in New Haven, New Haven County, Connecticut, on April 2, 1842, eighth of the nine offspring of Joseph Earl and Maria (St. John) Sheffield. (A life history of the father precedes this biography of the son.) George St. John Sheffield received his early education at Churchill Academy, Ossining, New York, and the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Connecticut; following which he matriculated at Yale University, being graduated therefrom with the class of 1863 and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Three years later, in 1866, the University conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. While an undergraduate he was prominent in a number of college activities, having been a member of the class crew; of Delta Kappa Epsilon (the Dekes), one of the foremost of the National Greek-letter fraternities; of Delta Kappa, Alpha Sigma Phi, Skull and Bones, and Linonia, serving as president of the last-named society in his senior year. Immediately following his graduation Mr. Sheffield spent two years abroad, spending a major part of his time in studying medicine in the well-known hospitals of Paris and other Continental cities. Upon his return to America in 1865 he matriculated at the Columbia Law School, which he attended until June, 1866. Thus fortified with an unusually well-rounded and comprehensive education he engaged in commercial activities for three years, organizing the firm of Smith, Henry & Sheffield in 1868. When the firm was dissolved in 1871, Mr. Sheffield became a member of the firm of Grant & Company, bankers, of No. 33 Wall Street, New York City, continuing in that association until his retirement in 1882 when he removed to New Haven, his birthplace, in order to attend to the duties devolving upon him as an executor of his father's estate.

In 1889, he settled at Twin Elms Farm, Attleboro, Massachusetts, living there until 1916 when he took up his residence at Providence, Rhode Island, where he lived until his death. At various times in his career Mr. Sheffield had been prominently identified with important business interests. He was president of the Prospect Hill Land Company of Staten Island, New York; president of the Chester Mining Company, of Arizona; vice-president of the Canal or Northampton Railroad; a member of the New York City Produce Exchange since 1880; and had also served as a trustee of the Attleboro Public Library.

Politically, Mr. Sheffield had been a staunch Republican since the days of his majority. His active membership in learned societies and social and civic organizations was wide and varied. He was a member of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City; the

American Association for the Advancement of Science; a Fellow of the American Geographical Society; a life-member of the New England Society; a member of the Providence Chamber of Commerce; the Union League Club, of New York City; the University clubs of New York, Boston and Providence; the Hope Club, of Providence; and the Larchmont Yacht Club.

In December, 1900, the Pilgrim Church of Attleboro was formed, Mr. Sheffield becoming a charter member and continuing his membership throughout his lifetime. He donated the land and paid about half the cost of the construction and furnishing of the edifice, as well as contributing generously toward the yearly expenses. In April, 1917, he affiliated with the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church of Providence, Rhode Island, continuing his membership until his death.

As a rowing enthusiast and authority, Mr. Sheffield was probably without a peer. From his college days he took a deep interest in rowing at Yale, and for more than forty years was of material assistance to both the rowing authorities and the crews with advice, encouragement and funds. He took an active part each year in shaping the Yale crews for the intercollegiate regattas; and for many years served ably as official referee and time-keeper of the big races. The summers of 1884, 1888, and 1889 were spent abroad, but with these exceptions he attended every race at New London from the first meet in 1878 to 1924, inclusive. (During the late World War the races between Yale and Harvard were cancelled for two years.) In 1872, during the halcyon days of the famous Yale coach, Bob Cook made a trip to England in the interests of intercollegiate athletics. This trip, a distinct departure in American intercollegiate athletic circles, was made possible by Mr. Sheffield, who bore half the expenses of the trip. A quarter of a century later, in 1896, the Yale crew made its initial trip to England. Mr. Sheffield won for himself the title of "The Grandfather of Yale Rowing" from the appreciative alumni and undergraduates, and as such his memory will endure in the hearts of Yale graduates the world over.

George St. John Sheffield was married (first), in New York City, on January 30, 1867, to Mary Stewart, whose death occurred March 2, 1873. Mrs. Mary (Stewart) Sheffield bore her husband three children, as follows: 1. Stewart, born October 11, 1868, died January 16, 1870. 2. Joseph Earl, born November 16, 1871, died October 16, 1903. 3. George, born February 26, 1873, died January 16, 1916. Joseph Earl and George Sheffield were both graduated from Yale University in the class of 1894, the former from Yale College, the latter from the Sheffield Scientific School. George St. John Sheffield was married (second), in New York City, on January 10, 1878, to Amelia Maxey Daggett, of Attleboro, Bristol County, Massachusetts. There were no children by the second union. Mrs. Amelia Maxey (Daggett) Sheffield survives her husband and resides at No. 132 Taber Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island.

The death of George St. John Sheffield occurred at the family home in Providence on December 14, 1924, during the eighty-second year of his age. Interment took place in the Old Cemetery, New Haven, Connecticut. The will provided that almost the entire residue should be held in trust by George Parmly Day, treasurer of Yale University, and Fred-

erick G. Mason of Attleboro, Massachusetts, both of whom were named as executors of the instrument, and they were directed to pay the income to Mrs. Sheffield during her lifetime. Upon her death the residuary estate is to be divided into three parts of equal size. One part is bequeathed to Yale University to be used as a separate fund in memory of Joseph Earl Sheffield, since dead, a son of the testator, to be known as the "Earl Sheffield Fund." The net income is to be applied to the uses of Yale College, also known as the academical department of Yale University, in such manner as its authorities shall determine. The second part is left to the Board of Trustees of the Sheffield Scientific School to be held as a separate trust fund to be known as "The George Sheffield Fund," in memory of another son of the donor. The income of this fund is to be used for the benefit of the Sheffield Scientific School. The third part of the estate is to go to Yale University absolutely for its general purposes with no restriction as to the use of the principal or income. A bequest of $10,000 is made outright to the Russell Trust Association of New Haven (Skull and Bones Society of Yale College) for its general purposes. Another gift of $2,000 is made to the Yale University Alumni Fund in memory of Mr. Sheffield's two sons, Joseph Earl Sheffield and George Sheffield.

George St. John Sheffield's life, viewed in perspective, shows him to have builded up year by year a life-record of great usefulness and constructive endeavor. His chief interest, perhaps, was in his *alma mater*, and his passing lost to Yale University one of its best-known alumni and one of its foremost benefactors and friends. Through his many financial gifts to a great institution of learning he has given an impetus to higher education that will increase and ramify with the coming years and whose beneficent effects will influence the lives of untold numbers of the body politic.

LOEB, William,

Business Executive.

Education in the best training school for big business in the United States, tutelage under that master who so ethically shaped the corporate policies of America—Theodore Roosevelt—found William Loeb, of New York City, an apt pupil. Applying the lofty principles and broad knowledge acquired, he is regarded as one of the ablest industrial executives in the country and is vice-president of the American Smelting and Refining Company. During the ten years which marked Mr. Roosevelt's accession to power—1899 to 1909—Mr. Loeb marched forward with him, his secretary and assistant and a vital factor in his success.

William Loeb was born in Albany, New York, October 9, 1866, son of William and Louisa (Meyer) Loeb. The father, born in Germany, February 2, 1837, came to this country in 1850, and died here February 3, 1924. The son was educated in the public and high schools of Albany and in the liberal school of life open to one of his intelligence, loyalty, and ambition. His business career began in Albany in 1886, when he was employed as a stenographer. He was a particularly good one, quick, accurate, dependable, and ready to assume initiative when occasion arose. These qualities won him his first position in the public service, that of official stenographer to the New York State Assembly in 1888. From this he passed to the

post of private secretary to various public officials of New York. In 1894 he was a member of the stenographic corps of the New York Constitutional Convention, a training-school in difficult stenographic reporting from which he passed, in 1896, to the rank of grand jury stenographer and assistant to the district attorney, Albany County. It was his outstanding public service in this highly specialized capacity which recommended Mr. Loeb to Governor Theodore Roosevelt in 1899. His wisdom in selecting a man who knew all the ropes in State affairs, all the notables in the Capitol, and all the problems complicating affairs in Albany was borne out by the highly valuable service Mr. Loeb rendered the vigorous executive. When the Governor became vice-President of the United States in 1901, he retained Mr. Loeb as his private secretary, and on his accession to the presidency, promoted him to the position of assistant secretary. From 1903 to 1909, Mr. Loeb, his horizon greatly widened by his share in national affairs, was the highly valued secretary to the President of the United States, one of the ablest business men and defenders of the rights of the average American against the inroads of big business ever known in this country, Theodore Roosevelt. From 1909 to 1913 Mr. Loeb held his last public office, that of Collector of Customs, Port of New York. He then found a satisfactory berth in private business which called for a man of his broad experience and financial vision. Since 1913 he has been vice-president of the American Smelting and Refining Company.

Meantime, his altruistic interest in public progress has remained alive. He was president of the Village of Mell Neck, Long Island, New York, 1925-26-27. He is vice-president of the National Roosevelt Memorial Association and president of Roosevelt Memorial Association, of Oyster Bay, Incorporated. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, the Long Island Chamber of Commerce, and the Merchants' Association of New York. His clubs are: the University of Washington, District of Columbia, the National Republican, the Seawanaka-Corinthian Yacht, and the Beaver Dam Winter Sports Club. Hunting, fishing, canoeing, and skating are Mr. Loeb's favorite forms of recreation.

In Albany, New York, December 12, 1901, William Loeb married Katharine W. Dorr, daughter of Henry Dorr, of Albany, New York. A son was born to them: William Loeb, Jr. The family resides at "Westerleigh," Oyster Bay, New York.

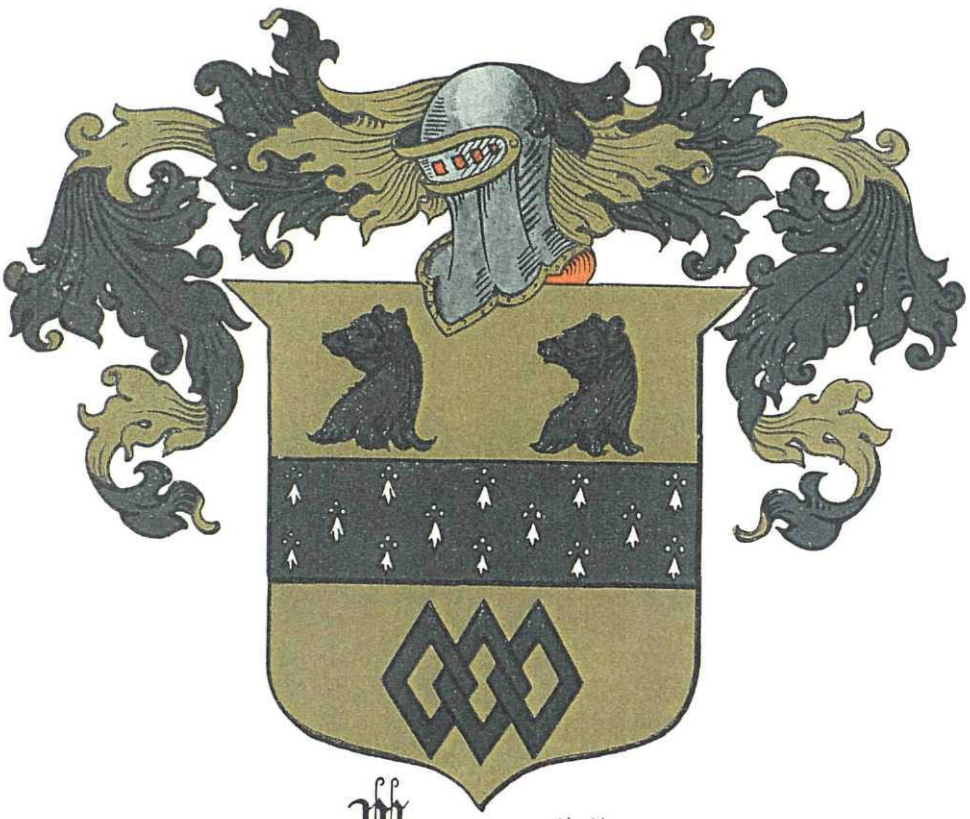
WORNALL, John B.,

Agriculturist, Banker.

Wormald—Wornall Arms—Or, a fess ermines between two bears' heads erased in chief and three mascles interlaced fesswise in base sable.

The surname Wornall is not accounted for by either Bardsley or Ferguson, but it may be a variation of Worrnall, Wormell, Wormald, or of Worrell, which last also appears as Worrall. Wornell is on record in the Visitations of Somersetshire. The name appears in a variety of forms in Maryland Records. Ralph Wornall, of Prince George County, Maryland, made his will June 18, 1713, which was proved January 16, 1713-14, bequeathing his entire estate to his wife and his son Mark. Ann Wornald, of Prince George County, married in 1778, Benjamin Tucker. Henry Wornald, 1780, married A. M. Simpson. Edward Wornel and his

Jno B. Wornall



Wormald
(Wormall)

wife Sarah, received bequests by the will of Edward Plesto, of Kent County, Maryland, proved in June, 1718.

(I) Roby Wornall married Edy, surname unknown, and had a son, Thomas, of whom further.

(II) Thomas Wornall, son of Roby and Edy Wornall, born December 13, 1775, was an honored citizen of Clark County, Kentucky, where his fellow-citizens gave evidence of their confidence and approbation by electing him to fill various public offices of honor and trust. He married, January 24, 1797, Sarah Ryan, who was born January 21, 1777, and died September 23, 1854, daughter of John B. and Susan Ryan, all residents of Virginia. Children: 1. John Ryan. 2. Keturah. 3. Richard, of whom further. 4. Thomas, who married Rebecca Bean, of Clark County, Kentucky, and they were the parents of a son, John Thomas, who married (first) Anne Ewalt, of Bourbon County, Kentucky; (second), Mrs. Redman, of Bourbon County. 5. Eliza Ann, who married ——— Anderson, of Clark County, Kentucky. 6. Alfred, who married Lucinda Hedgen, of Bourbon County, and they were the parents of a son, Alfred G., who married Margaret Hamilton, of North Middletown, Kentucky. 7. James Ryan, who married Annie E. Moore, of Clark County. Their children: i. Eliza, who married Joseph H. Croxton, of Bourbon County, and had a son, Joseph H., Jr., associated with the Armour Company, in Texas, and three daughters: Carrie, Lee, Clay, and ———. ii. Anna Clay, who married W. T. Buckner, of Bourbon County. 8. Nancy Tucker, who married Samuel Clay, of Bourbon County. Their children: i. Alfred, who died in youth. ii. Thomas Henry, who married Fannie Conn Williams, and had: Alfred, George Williams, Thomas H., Jr., and Nanneen. 9. Perry, who married Elizabeth Ewalt. Their children: i. Samuel E., who married Alice W. Buchanan, of Louisville, Kentucky, and had children: a. Rowan B., of Jackson County, Missouri. b. Douglas B., of Kansas City, Missouri; married Louise Long, of Kansas City. c. Elizabeth, who married Henry S. Roll, of Kansas City, Missouri, and has a daughter, Elizabeth. d. Edyth, who married Henry Burney Howry, of Louisville, Kentucky. ii. Thomas P., who married Kate Spears, of Bourbon County. 10. Susan Ryan, who married Francis P. Clay. Their children: i. William H., who married Emma Spears. ii. Francis P., who married Emily Miller. iii. Oliver Perry, who married Mary Kern. iv. Nannie, who married Walker Buckner.

(III) Richard Wornall, son of Thomas and Sarah (Ryan) Wornall, was born in Clark County, Kentucky, September 4, 1799, and died June 10, 1864. He resided in Clark County until 1824, when he removed to Shelby County, Kentucky, and settled near Shelbyville. In 1844 he again changed his place of residence, this time removing to Jackson County, Missouri. He married, September 23, 1820, Judith Anna Glover. Children: 1. John Bristow, of whom further. 2. George Thomas, born in Shelby County, Kentucky, April 26, 1825, died in Westport, Missouri, May 26, 1849. 3. Sarah Eliza, born in Shelby County, Kentucky, October 17, 1828, died April 18, 1842.

(IV) John Bristow Wornall, son of Richard and Judith Anna (Glover) Wornall, was born in Clark County, Kentucky, October 12, 1822, and died at Westport, Missouri, November 24, 1892. In 1844, he removed with his father's family to Jackson County, Missouri, and settled a few miles southeast of West-

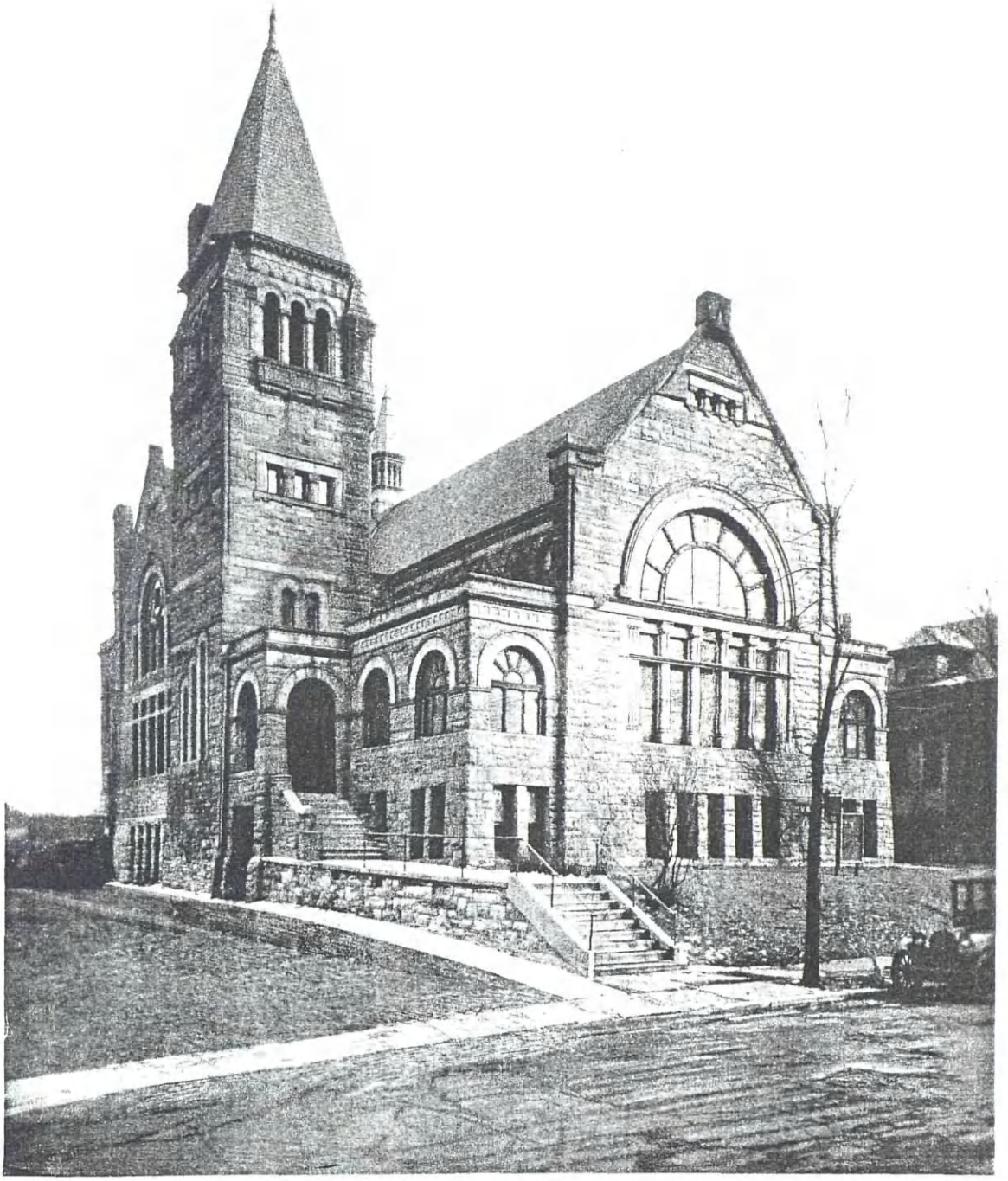
port. Kansas City was then but a small village known as "Westport Landing," but Westport itself, though a small town, was the home of an energetic, enterprising group of adventurous people, who had made the town the distributing point for the southern and southwestern trade. The vigor and enterprise of this thriving new western community were attractive to young Mr. Wornall, who had "come west" to carve out a career for himself, and he entered into the life of the place with wholesouled ardor and energy, contributing largely to its political, social, educational, and religious advancement. Continuing to live on his farm until the close of the Civil War, he became one of the most successful, influential and wealthy farmers in Western Missouri. On leaving the farm, he located in Kansas City, Missouri, and there his ability, energy, and progressive spirit made itself strongly felt. He was one of the incorporators and a member of the board of directors of the Kansas City National Bank, and in 1872, the board of directors, recognizing his sound judgment and business acumen, elected him president and entrusted to him entire control of the business of the bank.

Meantime, having filled several local official positions with pronounced ability and integrity, in 1871 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to represent his district in the State Senate, where he served with great wisdom and ability for one term, being recognized during that time as an influential force. It is a matter of record that such was the equity of Mr. Wornall's public life that he "never failed to secure the admiration and respect of his political opponents."

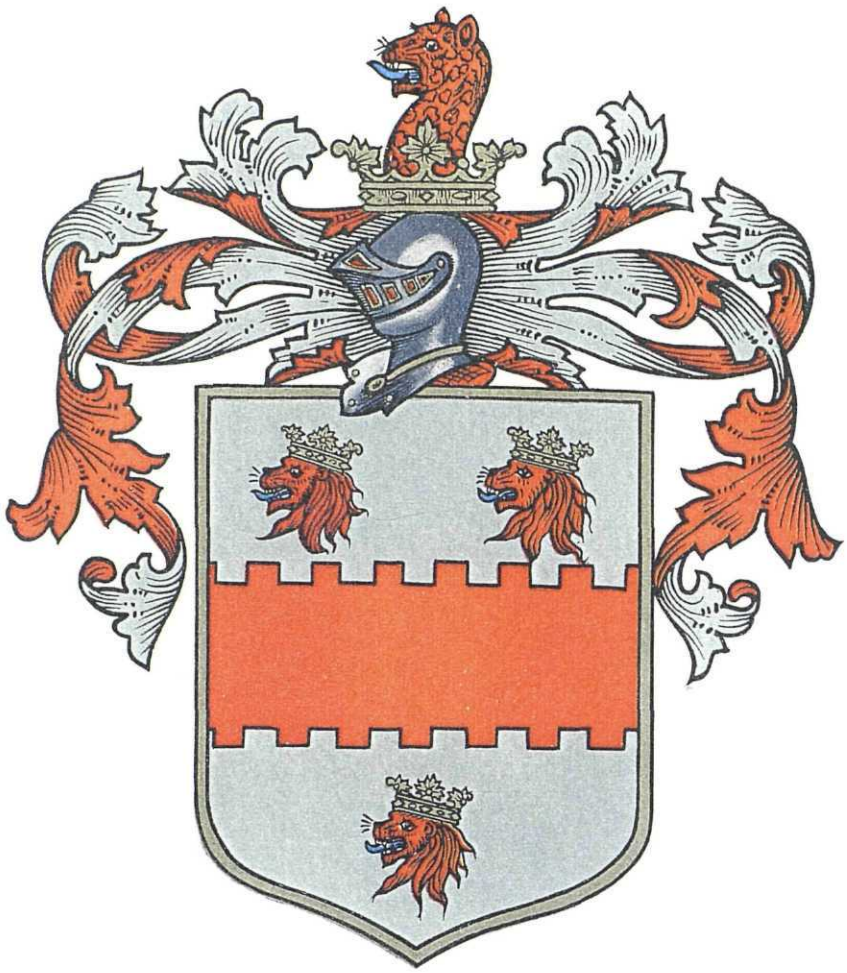
The record of his service and his achievement would be very incomplete, however, without the story of his religious activities. Believing that Christian ideals are the foundation of wholesome character and vital service, and giving his allegiance to the Baptist faith, he became a recognized leader of that denomination in Missouri. The following excerpts from an article written by John L. Peak and published in the "Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri," gives an appreciative estimate of his work in the field:

> In the year of 1872 he was elected moderator of the Baptist General Association of the State, and served for many years in that capacity. His thorough knowledge of parliamentary proceedings and his love of fairness and justice enabled him to preside over that body with great dignity and ability. He was also for twenty-five years president of the board of trustees of William Jewell College, a Baptist theological school, located at Liberty, Missouri, and was, at all times, one of the most liberal contributors to the endowment fund of that commanding position in the educational world and to its great usefulness. He always felt his lack of early educational training, and greatly deplored the misfortune which deprived him of it, and it was the strongest passion of his nature to bestow that blessing upon the young men of the State. The students of the theological department were his special wards, for whom he thought and labored and schemed. They always had his warmest sympathy, and his cordial help and support. He did not confine his charities, however, to William Jewell College. He contributed most liberally of his means to every Baptist enterprise designed to educate, uplift and better the condition of his fellow-men. He was a lover of his race, and in him the needy and unfortunate found a warm and sympathizing friend, a wise and judicious counselor, ready with his purse and hand to relieve their material wants and advance their interests. He believed with all the strength of his mind and heart in the religion of Christ, and endeavored to practice in his daily life the lessons which he taught.

During the last two years of his life he actively assisted in the building of the Westport Church, an undertaking which



WESTPORT BAPTIST CHURCH
KANSAS CITY, MO.



Johnson

gave him great pleasure. The building of the Westport Church cost about $60,000, and of this amount Mr. Wornall contributed $24,000. It is a matter of satisfaction to his friends that the work was completed in time for him to enjoy worship within it for a year before his death.

John B. Wornall married (first), in 1850, Matilda Polk, of Bourbon County, Kentucky. Her death occurred in 1851, and he married (second) Eliza S. Johnson, who was born in 1836, and died in 1865, daughter of Rev. Thomas Johnson, a noted Methodist minister and missionary among the Indians on the borders of Missouri and Kansas; (third), September 25, 1866, Roma Johnson, daughter of Reuben Johnson, of Howard County, Missouri, and a cousin of his second wife. (See Johnson III.) Children of second marriage: 1-4. Died in infancy. 5. Frank Clay, born September 28, 1855; married, November 15, 1886, Kate Chrisman, of Liberty, Missouri; (second), November 25, 1889, Julia Kearney, of Westport, Missouri. Children: i. Kearney, born April 5, 1891. ii. Frances, born February 3, 1893. iii. Julian, born December 10, 1895. 6. Thomas Johnson, born June 28, 1865, died December 5, 1923; married (first), May 19, 1886, Emma L. Petty; (second), September 18, 1908, Pearl Vansheetz, of Denver. Children of their first marriage: i. Lindsay Petty, born in March, 1887. ii. Thomas Johnson, Jr., born November 15, 1889. iii. Lucy L., born November 20, 1891, died February 15, 1906. iv. Richard B., born in November, 1893. Children of third marriage: 7. John Bristow, born in Kansas City, Missouri, March 13, 1872; married, in Marshall, Missouri, October 2, 1902, Louise Woodbridge, daughter of Jahleel and Virginia (Garnet) Woodbridge, of Marshall, Missouri. Children, born in Kansas City: i. John Bristow, Jr., born October 2, 1903. ii. Roma Virginia, born April 21, 1905. iii. Jahleel Woodbridge, born July 31, 1908. iv. William Dobyns, born August 26, 1912. 8. Charles Hardin, born in Kansas City, August 26, 1876; married, in Kansas City, Missouri, June 19, 1901, Jennie Barnett, daughter of James and Octa (Wallis) Barnett. Children: i. John Wallis, born September 18, 1902; he married Jeanette Davis, of Kansas City, at the Wornall Homestead, July 3, 1926. ii. Charles Hardin, Jr., born July 18, 1906.

(The Johnson Line).

Arms—Argent a fesse embattled counter-embattled between three lions' heads erased gules, ducally crowned or.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or a leopard's head and neck gules.

Mrs. Roma (Johnson) Wornall is a descendant of Claiborne Johnson, the line being traced as follows:

(I) Claiborne Johnson was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, about 1759, and died at Mount Washington, Howard County, Missouri, August 22, 1840. Richard Johnson and William Johnson were in Albemarle County when it was formed from Goochland County, Virginia, by Act of September, 1744, being already residents in Goochland County. Richard had many descendants, and is probably the ancestor of Claiborne Johnson, but unfortunately the records of Albemarle County from 1744 to 1783 were lost in the Revolution. Claiborne Johnson lived in that part of Albemarle County which became Nelson County in 1808. He served with the Virginia State Troops, enlisting when eighteen years of age, and was placed on the Missouri pension roll, May 28, 1834, when his age is on record

as seventy-four, with a pension of fifty dollars a year, under the Act of June 7, 1832. He and his wife are buried in the old Chappell graveyard at Mount Washington, Howard County, Missouri. He married, in Amherst County, in 1794, Betsey Simms, probably a connection of William Simms, of Priddy's Creek, Albemarle County, Missouri, in 1825. The children of this marriage were earnest and aspiring, anxious to secure the best possible education, and it is a matter of record that the mother was a woman of more than ordinary ability and great force of character, who reared her sons and inspired them with ideals which developed truly noble characters. Children, born in Amherst County, Virginia, except the younger. 1. Reuben, of whom further. 2. Nancy, who married in Amherst County, Virginia, Thomas Morris. Children, born in what is now Nelson County, Virginia. i. Shelton, who married, in Virginia, Eliza Bates. ii. Eliza, who married Cyrus Markland. iii. Joel, who married Margaret Simpson. iv. Harrison, who married Sarah Williams. v. Thomas, deceased, unmarried. 3. David, who married in Nelson County, Virginia, Nancy Small. Children: i. Preston, who married Sarah Bayse. ii. James, deceased, unmarried. iii. Benjamin, who married Eliza Armstrong. iv. John Early. 4. Thomas, a Methodist minister, went as missionary to the Shawnee Indians, among whom he exerted a powerful influence and accomplished a great work. He married, in Montgomery County, Missouri, Sarah Davis. Children: i. Alexander Soule, who married (first) Prudence Frink; (second) Ziporah Scott, all deceased. ii. Eliza, who married John B. Wornall, both deceased. iii. Andrew Munroe, who married Margaret Bernard, both deceased. iv. William McAllister, who married Elizabeth Price, who survives him and resides in Kansas City. v. Laura, who married Frank Waterman, both deceased. vi. Cora, who married Harry W. Fuller, survives him residing in Washington, District of Columbia. vii. Edna, who married William James Anderson, survives him residing in Kansas City. 5. Patsy, who married in Virginia, Nelson Pugh. Children: i. Andrew. ii. Nelson. iii. Sarah Ann. iv. Martha. 6. William, a Methodist minister and a missionary to the Indians, married Mary Jane Chick, daughter of William Chick, a pioneer of Westport and Kansas City. He died in young manhood. Children: i. Ann Elizabeth, who died at a school in Fayette, Howard County, Missouri. ii. Wilbur, drowned when quite young. 7. Benjamin, a Methodist minister; married, in St. Louis, Missouri, Mrs. Lucilla Drummond, and lived for many years in California. Children: i. Emma. ii. Melville. iii. William. 8. Susan, who married William Shores, a Methodist minister. Children: i. Mary Jane. ii. Margaret. iii. John. iv. Charles. v. William. vi. Anne. vii. Susan. viii. James R. 9. John, who married, in Howard County, Missouri, Catherine Adams. Children: i. Walter, deceased, unmarried. ii. Kit Carson. iii. Lassie, who married, in Fayette, Missouri, Dodd White, resides in Mexico, Missouri. iv. Sallie, who married, in Moberly, Missouri, Orlando Hanna: resides in Florida. v. John, deceased, who married, in Moberly, Missouri. 10. Mary, died in Howard County, Missouri, many years ago.

(II) Reuben Johnson, son of Claiborne and Betsey (Simms) Johnson, was born in Amherst County, Virginia, in 1795, and died in Howard County, Missouri, and was buried in Fayette Cemetery, in June, 1852. He married, in 1838,

in Howard County, Missouri, Kizzie T. Givens, who was born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, May 5, 1808, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Riggs) Givens. Her parents removed to Howard County, Missouri, in 1818. Children: 1. Benjamin Givens, born March 24, 1840; was killed in the battle of Wilson's Creek, which was fought August 10, 1861, near Springfield, Missouri. 2. Lucilla, born March 8, 1844, unmarried, is now (1926) at the age of eighty-two years, enjoying a happy old age in Kansas City, Missouri. 3. Roma, of whom further. 4. Reuben Kring, born December 27, 1850, died in Kansas City, Missouri, March 20, 1915; married, November 6, 1879, in Cañon City, Colorado, Margaret E. Jones, who was born in Case County, Missouri, April 8, 1858, daughter of Greenup and Frances (Sloan) Jones. Frances (Sloan) Jones was the daughter of Robert and Margaret (Ewing) Sloan, the last-named a daughter of Firris and Margaret (Davidson) Ewing. The father of the wife of Firris Ewing was Brigadier General Davidson, of the Revolution. Greenup Jones was born in Jackson County, Missouri, and was brought up in Independence, Missouri. Robert Sloan was born probably in Kentucky, as was Margaret (Ewing) Sloan. Firris Ewing was born in Pennsylvania. Children: i. Alfred Givens, born in Kansas City, Missouri, August 21, 1880; married (first), September 10, 1907, Eunice Munroe; married (second), Blanche Hammon. Children of first marriage: a. Mildred Christine, born May 14, 1909. b. Alfred Munroe, born July 1, 1914. ii. John Wornall, born in Cass County, Missouri, 1883, died in infancy. iii. Firris Ewing, born in Cass County, Missouri, in 1886; married, December 20, 1917, Elaine Nye; resides in New York City. iv. Frances Kizzie, born March 7, 1888; married James Anderson, April 13, 1913. Child: Elizabeth Lucilla, born May 12, 1915. They reside in Kansas City, Missouri.

(III) Roma Johnson, daughter of Reuben and Kizzie Terry (Givens) Johnson, was born near Fayette, Howard County, Missouri, August 31, 1846. She received her early education in Fayette, and is a graduate of Howard Payne College. She married John B. Wornall, September 25, 1866, and since her marriage has made her home in Kansas City, Missouri. (See Wornall IV.) Her cheerful, happy disposition and noble character have always won for her many friends. Soon after coming to Kansas City, she joined the Baptist Church, and in this she has since that time been an active, untiring worker. She has served as president of the Ladies' Aid Society and of the Woman's Missionary Society for more than thirty years; is interested in the United Daughters Confederacy Organization, in which she has served as president of the Robert E. Lee Chapter, and as State President for Missouri. She is also a member of the Kansas City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, which she served as treasurer for two years and registrar for two years; and a member of the Missouri Historical Society. She is now (1926) eighty years old, enjoying very much her active work in the Wornall Road Baptist Church, in the various societies. Her home is the "Wornall Homestead," where the Wornall family have lived for eighty-two years, having removed from Kentucky to Missouri in 1844, buying the farm two and one-half miles south of Westport, now an addition to Kansas City. She is surrounded by family and friends, who delight to make her happy. On Sunday

afternoon, the children and grandchildren visit grandmother. "The Homestead" is a cherished resort.

References:—(Wornall) Burke's "General Armory." Visitation of Somersetshire, 1623. (Harleian Society Publications, Vol. XI). Brumbaugh, Maryland, Records. Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vols. III and IV. "United States Biographical Dictionary," Missouri. Case's "History of Kansas City, Missouri." "History of Jackson County, Missouri." Whitney's "History of Kansas City, Missouri," Vol. III, (Johnson) Wood's "Albemarle County, Virginia." Senate Documents in Report of Secretary of War, 1835, Vol. III.

BALDWIN, Henry Fay,

Merchant, Art Patron.

A descendant on his father's side of an old and prominent New England family of English ancestry, and inheriting from his mother some of the best blood of Spain and France, the late Henry Fay Baldwin combined to a remarkable degree the business ability and industry, so typical of the best New England stock, with a deep and sincere appreciation of the beautiful, equally typical of the Latin races. Connected since early youth with the important wholesale and retail hardware firm of A. Baldwin & Company, of which his father had been one of the founders, Mr. Baldwin not only was at the head of this large business for many years and in this position most successfully maintained the high standing and the great prosperity of this firm, but was also prominently identified with many other important commercial and financial interests of his native city, New Orleans, Louisiana. In spite of the heavy demands made upon his time and energy by his eminent position in the city's business life, he had found it possible to give much attention to every movement which tended towards the progress and improvement of New Orleans, and for a number of years, up to the time of his death in 1919, he had been president of the city's art museum, to which work he brought not only his love of beautiful things, but also a highly trained knowledge of rare books, arms and objects of art.

Henry Fay Baldwin was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, July 10, 1864, the oldest son of Albert and Arthémise (Bouligny) Baldwin. His father was a native of Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was born, April 7, 1834, a descendant in the seventh generation of John Baldwin, who had come from Hertfordshire, England, to this country about 1640 and eventually settled in Billerica, Massachusetts, of which he was a resident in 1655.

Albert Baldwin had been educated in Massachusetts and then entered business in Boston, where he was connected for some years with the firm of Bisbee, Morgan & Company. In 1858 he resigned his position and came to New Orleans, to join his brother, Henry Fay Baldwin, and entered the employ of Burnside & Company. After the close of the Civil War he became associated with C. H. Slocomb & Company, which firm, five years later, was changed to Slocomb, Baldwin & Company. Still later, the style of the firm was again changed, this time to A. Baldwin & Company, under which name it has continued, since then, being incorporated, in 1888. Albert Baldwin was a man of very great business ability and played a leading part in the development of the city of his adoption, and he established for himself a conspicuous place in the life of the community. His integrity, generosity and kindliness were proverbial, and he be-

came known as much for his success as a business man and financier, as for the extent of his philanthropies, though the latter were always placed by him in the most unostentatious manner. Through his marriage, in 1862, with Arthémise Bouligny, a member of an old and prominent Louisiana family of French and Spanish ancestry, he became connected with a family, numerous members of which had played an illustrious part in the history of Louisiana. He died at New Orleans, April 21, 1912.

Henry Fay Baldwin was educated in the public schools of New Orleans and under private tutors, and comparatively early in life entered his father's business, in 1879, where he and his younger brothers received a most thorough business training. He evinced a strong aptitude for commercial life from the very beginning of his career, and throughout the many years of his active participation in business enjoyed the high respect and unlimited confidence of a large number of men in all walks of life. Upon the death of his brother, Albert Baldwin, Jr., who had succeeded their father as head of the firm of A. Baldwin & Company, he became president of the concern, a position which he filled with great ability and faithfulness until early in 1918. At that time he retired to enjoy a well-earned period of rest, but continued to keep in touch with affairs through the many other business enterprises in which he was interested. During the World War he took a very active and effective part in the Home Service Work of the Red Cross and gave much of his time, thought and means to other patriotic movements. Indeed, throughout his entire life he stood always ready to support anything that promised to promote the welfare of his native city and its inhabitants, especially along educational and artistic lines, but, being the most modest of men, he not only never sought publicity of any sort, but did everything possible to avoid it. While he was still a youth he acquired a deep appreciation of rare books and art in general and he spent much of his leisure time in fostering these interests. His chief hobby was the collection of arms, of objects of art, and of objects of ethnological and archeological value. It was only natural that his personal interest in art should lead him to take also a special interest in this subject in connection with the art life of his city, which in matters of this kind had always lived up to the traditions of its Spanish and French inheritance. For a number of years he was president of the Delgado Museum of Art of the city of New Orleans, a position which he held at the time of his death and in which he made valuable contributions to the cultural development of his community. He was also a member of the Pickwick Club and of the Audubon Golf Club. Mr. Baldwin was a director of the old New Orleans National Bank, which later was absorbed by the Hibernia Bank. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Free and Accepted Masons, being a Knight Templar, and also was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Baldwin married, in New Orleans, November 10, 1887, Sarah Vairin, a member of a prominent New Orleans family of French ancestry, and daughter of Julius Vairin, a well-known New Orleans merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin were the parents of six children: Henry Fay; Amelia, now Mrs. West; Jules Vairin, now deceased; Albert; Seth Lewis; and Robert Bruce. The family home is lo-

cated at No. 1332 First Street, New Orleans, where Mrs. Baldwin has continued to reside since her husband's death. She belongs to the Colonial Dames.

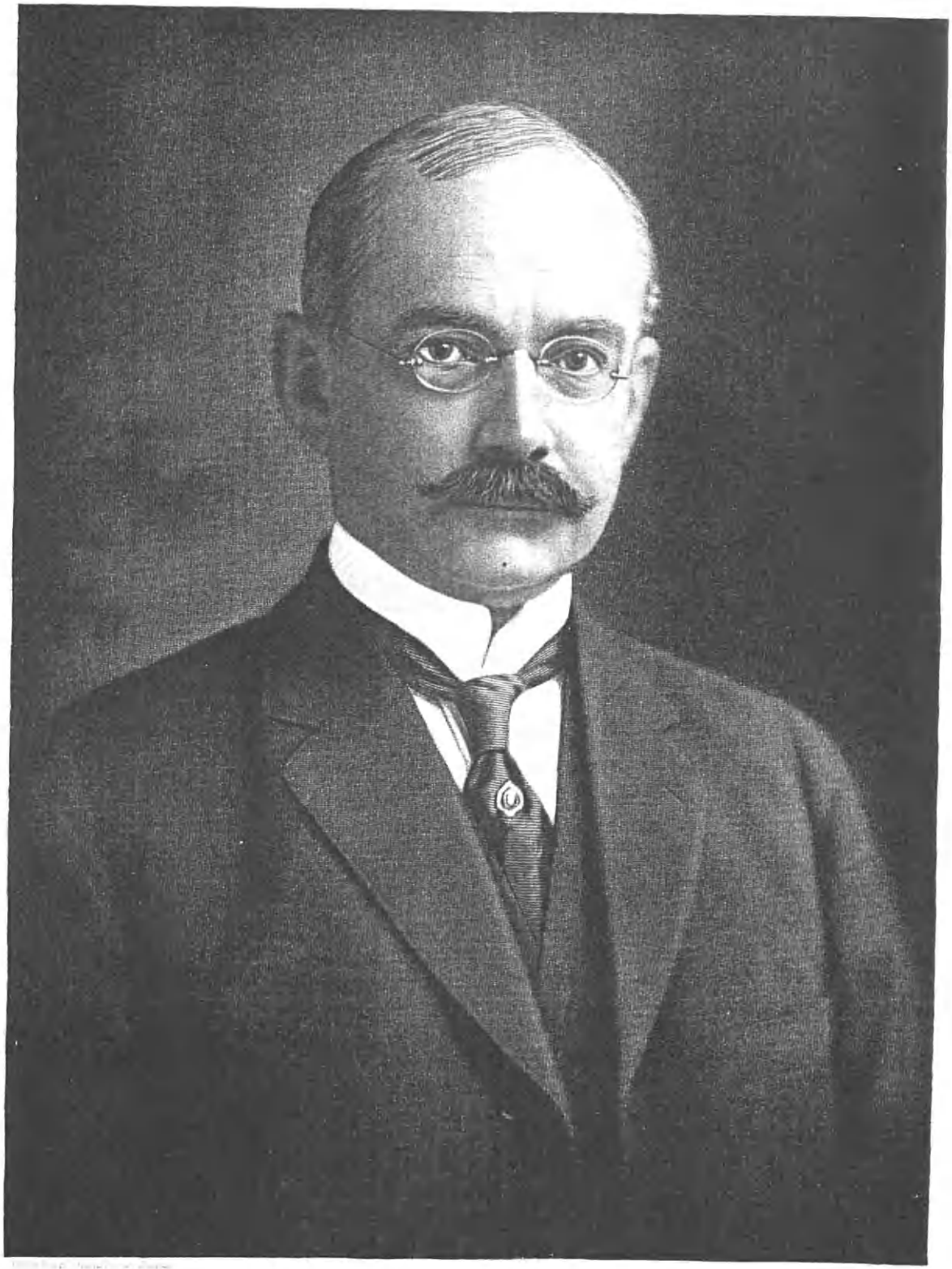
Mr. Baldwin was not spared for long to enjoy the rest from business cares, which he had planned. On May 11, 1919, only a little more than a year after he had retired from the active direction of his firm, he was stricken suddenly by an attack of apoplexy, to which he succumbed at ten o'clock that evening. By his death his wife and children lost a loving and devoted husband and father, his many friends a genial and always faithful associate, and his community one of its most upright, useful and substantial citizens. His memory and the remembrance of his many good deeds and high accomplishments will remain fresh for many years to come, not only with his family and his large circle of friends, but amongst his former fellow-citizens in general.

PORTER, William Henry,

Prominent Financier, Business Leader.

For nearly a half-century the popular figure of William Henry Porter was ever present and influential in the work of Wall Street. The rôle he played during his long and active career was an important and significant one in the promotion of the banking and commercial interests of this city and in all the channels which are so intimately related to this center of money. As a member of J. P. Morgan & Company, a commanding factor in the financial field and of several other institutions and organizations devoted to the same type of enterprise, he gained the respect and esteem of his fellows and associates, who afforded him their revered admiration for his integrity, probity, conscientiousness and ability in the performance of the tasks which were set before him. He won the position which he enjoyed in the community by the dint of his own diligence, perseverance and capacity for hard work which brought to him substantial and distinguished success in his chosen profession. In 1922, Mr. Porter had been signally honored by Middlebury College which conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in recognition of his illustrious and valuable contributions to the welfare of his community, his city and his country.

William Henry Porter was born in Middlebury, Vermont, January 3, 1861, a son of William Trowbridge and Martha Elizabeth (Samson) Porter. He attended the local public schools of the district and completed his education at the high school and later at Saratoga Academy. From the start of his business career he was associated with banking enterprises. In 1878, in the beginning, he was a clerk, and there is romance in his rise through the various branches of the business until he reached the position of responsibility and trust in J. P. Morgan & Company. Devoting his whole-hearted energy and attention to the discharge of the duties within the scope of his immediate authority, he soon impressed his superiors, who were glad to give him every opportunity to learn the business and assume more important capacities as his talents permitted. He mastered the various intricacies of the banking profession and advanced with rapid gradation through all the departments connected with the business, being finally admitted as a partner in this well-known and international banking house. Among his numerous other financial affiliations in which he played a material and influential part



W. H. Porter

in the management and supervision of the business policies and methods of the organizations and directed them to continued success and prosperity, were the Chemical National Bank, of which he had been vice-president for a number of years; the Fifth Avenue Bank, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, the Fidelity and Casualty Company and the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, in all which he was a member of the boards of directors; and the Bankers' Trust Company, of New York, of which he was an organizer and member of the directorate. Mr. Porter had also been a member of the board of trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Franklin Savings Bank, of New York City. For the last few years, he had been advanced to the office of president of the Chemical National Bank, and he had also been president of the New York Clearing House Association, the success and operation of which determined the efficacy and success of the Federal Reserve System. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, and served as treasurer of that important body for twenty years. He had likewise been a member of the board of commissioners of Palisades Interstate Park; and was vice-president of the Fifth Avenue Hospital.

Not only in financial and commercial but also in social and civic circles, Mr. Porter enjoyed a leading rank and he was prominently identified as a member of the board of trustees of Middlebury College, which institution had conferred their honors upon him, and of the board of trustees of New York University. In a characteristic manner, Mr. Porter had made provisions and arrangements for his numerous beneficent and generous acts of philanthropy to be carried on after he could not attend personally to these endeavors. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the New England Society, the Vermont Society and the American Geographical Society. His clubs numbered the Metropolitan, Union League, Century, Republican, Transportation and Railroad clubs. He also belonged to the New York Athletic Club, the New York Yacht Club, the Atlantic Yacht Club, the Riding and Piping Rock clubs, the Nassau County and Sleepy Hollow Country clubs. Besides these he was affiliated with the Bankers' Club, the City Midday, the Creek and Hardware clubs. Mr. Porter attended the Central Presbyterian Church of New York City, and had been a member of its board of trustees and a generous supporter of the congregational work of the parish. The church, too, was a beneficiary of his bounty to be distributed after his death. He also established a trust fund for the improving of the conditions of the poor of New York City.

William Henry Porter married, in 1887, Esther Jackson, of New York City, and they were the parents of two children: 1. Lieutenant James Jackson, a sketch of whom follows this. 2. Helen, married to Richard L. Davisson, of New York City; they have three children, Richard L., Jr., Joan, and William Porter.

Mr. Porter died November 30, 1926, at the age of sixty-five. His passing brought forth many tributes of reverence and resolutions of sympathy to all whose privilege it had been to have known him and to have associated with him. The leaders of the banking, social and commercial life of this city were stunned by his death and paid their final respects to his memory at the services at which the honorary pallbearers included J. P. Morgan, E. T. Stotesbury, Dwight W. Mor-

row, and other members of the firm with which he had been identified for so many years. William L. Du Bost, president of the Chamber of Commerce headed a delegation from that body, President Percy H. Johnston, of the Chemical National Bank, headed a large group from that institution in which he had been at the helm at one time. Mr. Porter's life had been marked with loyal and faithful application to his duties and to the efficient and diligent discharge of them to the best interests and welfare of those who sought his advice and service. His inviting personality, charming manner, unassuming yet commanding, and the firm basis upon which he had built his career has gained for him a niche in the hearts of his fellows and in the annals of Finance and Wall Street, which will ever remain warm and will be as an inspiration to those who follow.

PORTER, James Jackson,

Lawyer and Soldier.

To set the cause above renown,
To love the game above the prize.

(Henry J. Newbolt.)

It was thus that James Jackson Porter had lived and died. In the prime of life, and at the gateway of his career, he set the cause of democracy and freedom from oppression above himself by answering the call of his country in the dark days of the War of the Nations. His reward of death on the field of battle has won for him immortality, for in the words of the Irish patriot, Michael J. Barry:

The fittest place where man can die
Is where he dies for man.

James Jackson Porter was born in New York City, April 12, 1891, a son of the late William Henry and Esther (Jackson) Porter. The father (q. v.) during his long and active career had been prominently identified in the financial circles of New York City as a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan, international bankers. Mr. Porter received his early education at Dr. Chapin's Collegiate School and at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, in preparation for his entrance to college. Upon completing this course, he entered Princeton University and was graduated with the class of 1911. Having determined at that time upon the profession of law for his life's work, he matriculated at the Harvard Law School, from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1914. Mr. Porter returned to New York shortly thereafter and qualified for admission to the bar of New York. He began his practice in the fall of that year and became associated with the legal firm of White & Case, of this city. He continued with increasing promise and success, winning the marked respect and confidence of his colleagues.

On October 17, 1914, he joined Troop C, Squadron A Cavalry, of the New York Militia, and was immediately sent with that unit to the Mexican border, and served there from July until December, 1916. He was honorably discharged June 11, 1917, because of enlistment in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, at Plattsburg, New York. Mr. Porter was assigned to the 310th Machine Gun Battalion with the rank of lieutenant and was sent overseas April 1, 1918, going into action with the American Expeditionary Forces. He participated in the Montfauçon Sector, in which his division, the Seventy-ninth, captured its objective within thirty hours after its jump-off on September 26, and in the succeeding days pushed its lines far beyond into enemy territory before, its strength

James J. Porter

spent and its ranks fearfully depleted, it was finally relieved. To the Seventy-ninth was assigned the desperate task of breaking the enemy line at the pivotal and key position known to the Americans as "Hill 378," a great crest rising sheer from the Meuse Valley and commanding practically the entire Meuse-Argonne front. Lieutenant Porter fell during this offensive, killed in action on October 4, 1918.

He had married December 16, 1916, Margaret Kelly, of New York City, and they were the parents of a daughter, Jamie, born June 27, 1918.

These heroes are dead. They died for liberty—they died for us. They are at rest. They sleep in the land they made free, under the flag they rendered stainless, under the solemn pines, the sad hemlocks, the tearful willows, the embracing vines. They sleep beneath the shadows of the clouds, careless alike of sunshine or storm, each in the windowless palace of rest. Earth may run red with other wars—they are at peace. In the midst of battles, in the roar of conflict, they found the serenity of death.

—Robert Green Ingersoll — Memorial Day Vision.

PENROSE, George Bright Biddle,

Cotton Broker.

Life is not measured by the span of years lived, nor achievement by the number of milestones passed on life's journey. He who can fill twoscore of years with as much or more of sound aspiration, worthy achievement, and joy as another experiences in threescore and ten years, has lived the fuller life, and belongs to that group of the elect who have been spared the days of waning powers and declining energies. To leave the scene of activity while the powers are still unimpaired, while the "wine of life is still ruddy," and while associations are still strong and warm, is to leave behind an impress, an influence, and an inspiration for good which the passing of an aged life can never achieve. To George Bright Biddle Penrose was granted that last "boon of the gods," and a multitude of his associates bear witness to the strength of the impress left by his splendid, earnest life, which terminated at the age of forty-six years.

Records show that the surname Penrose is derived from the Manor of Penrose in the Parish of Sithney, County Cornwall, where dwelt a very ancient family, seated in that place even before William the Conqueror landed in Britain. This estate was situated on the banks of the Loo Pool, and Richard Carew, in a book published in 1692, speaking of Loo Pool, says that "It breedeth a peculiar kind of trout, in bigness and goodness, exceeding such as live in fresh water. To this pool adjoineth Mr. Penrose's house, whose kind entertainment hath given me experience of these matters. He beareth (for coat-of-arms) three bands sable, charged with nine roses of the field,—with a Loo trout naiant or for crest." The motto on this coat-of-arms was *Ubique fidelis*, and it is still to be seen on the east window in the Parish Church at Sithney, in County Cornwall, on a tablet inscribed to the memory of Bernard Penrose, Prior at St. John's Hospital, who died in 1532.

Through all the earliest records of this historic family, which includes Honorable Clement Biddle Penrose, honored by Thomas Jefferson, they are found holding offices of public trust. As stated in a paper submitted to the Louisiana Historical Society: "They followed the sea; wrote books; became theologians; were shipbuilders of great wealth, both

in England and America; were Oxford men generation after generation; were Harvard men; West Point men; and, later, were Tulane men. If they started as midshipmen, they became Rear-Admirals; they were Knight commanders of the Bath; they were generals in the armies of their countries, and became distinguished Senators and Congressmen here in America.

The branch of the family to which George Bright Biddle Penrose belonged traces descent from Bartholomew Penrose, who was undoubtedly of Cornish stock, but who resided in Bristol, England, before coming to this country. He was, according to the already mentioned paper on Clement Biddle Penrose, descended from the Hugh le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who, in the year 1215, was one of the signers of the famous Magna Charta. He, with James Penrose, came to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with letters of introduction from prominent people in Bristol, to leading men in Philadelphia, and soon after his arrival engaged in shipbuilding. About 1706, with William Penn and son, James Logan, and William Trent as partners, he began constructing the ship "Diligence." He married, about 1703, Esther Leach, daughter of Tobias and Esther (Ashmead) Leach, and from them the line descends through their son, Thomas, who was also a shipbuilder and trading merchant, who owned many ships engaged in foreign trade. He married Sarah Coats, daughter of John and Mary (Heele or Hale) Coats. Their son James, born February 23, 1738, died September 3, 1771, who was a shipbuilder and shipping merchant and co-partner of his brother Thomas, married, March 15, 1766, Sarah Biddle, daughter of John and Sarah (Owen) Biddle; their son, Honorable Clement Biddle, born February 20, 1771, died about 1820, received a liberal education in America and in Europe; in 1805 was commissioned by President Jefferson to serve as one of the Land Commissioners of the Louisiana Territory; became prominent in St. Louis, and in 1816 was appointed one of the commissioners to organize the St. Louis Bank. He married, August 1, 1796, Anne Howard Bingham, daughter of Major Charles and Anne (Howard) Bingham, also reputed as descendant of Hugh le Bigod, mentioned above.

Clement Biddle Penrose was the father of four sons and three daughters. Except for Howard, who died in infancy, his sons all acquired distinction and filled prominent positions. Charles Bingham Penrose, the eldest son, became a noted United States Senator from Pennsylvania. His eldest son was Dr. Richard Alexander Fullerton Penrose, a celebrated physician of Philadelphia, who was the father of Senator Boies Penrose, who was such a power in the United States Senate. Another son was Dr. Charles Bingham Penrose, also of great distinction as a physician. Another son was Richard Penrose, a noted mining engineer. Still another was Spencer Penrose, a mining engineer, associated with his brother, Richard, who has made his permanent home in Colorado Springs. Besides these, he had two other sons who died in early life.

The line descends through their second son, Clement Biddle Penrose, who came to Louisiana. He was born at his father's country seat, Frankford, near Philadelphia, September 30, 1802, and died about 1839.

With his brother, Charles Bingham

Penrose, he joined one of the volunteer companies of St. Louis. Charles Bingham Penrose returned to Philadelphia at the age of twenty-one, in the year 1819, entered actively into politics, and finally became United States Senator from Pennsylvania,—where he wielded a strong influence. Later, Clement Biddle (2) Penrose, equally brilliant, came to Louisiana on government engineer work in the service of his country, with headquarters in the old Custom House Building. So one brother became identified with the interests of the North, the other with the South.

Clement Biddle Penrose married, June 3, 1830, Anne Wilkinson, eldest daughter of Colonel Joseph Biddle and Katherine (Andrews) Wilkinson, and granddaughter of General James and Anne (Biddle) Wilkinson; their son, Clement Biddle Penrose, was born at Pointe Celeste Plantation, Plaquemine Parish, Louisiana, April 8, 1831, died March 17, 1859. He was an "honor man" of Tulane Law Department, in the class of 1852, ranking many brilliant men as his classmates. He was candidate of the American party for District Attorney, and was elected with a handsome majority. "The Bee" said of him: "Mr. Penrose is a young lawyer of worth and talents and will serve his country to the satisfaction of his constituents." He married, November 8, 1855, Camille Adele Marie Bright, daughter of George Young and Lodoiska (de Maupassant) Bright. They became the parents of two children: 1. Clement Biddle, born October 6, 1856; married Amelia Charles. 2. George Bright Biddle, of whom further.

George Bright Biddle Penrose, son of Clement Biddle and Camille Adele Marie (Bright) Penrose, was born in New Orleans, October 10, 1857, and died June 6, 1903. Thus his career was closed by the grim reaper at the comparatively early age of forty-six years. He and his brother, Clement Biddle Penrose, were but infants, aged three and two years respectively, when the death of their father left their widowed mother to meet the hardships of life alone and to shoulder the responsibility of rearing the sons. Thus it was that the members of the little family group were bound together by unusually close and tender ties, and the lives of the two brothers, who early became the only support of their mother, continued to be closely united until the death of Clement B., caused by the explosion of a boiler in one of their cotton presses, June 17, 1895.

The boys received their early education in the public schools of New Orleans, and George Bright Biddle then continued his studies in Bellevue College, Virginia, completing his preparation for an active career by a course in Soule's Business College, in New Orleans. When his training was completed, he found his first business connection with Anderson & Simpson, cotton buyers, with whom he continued, holding various responsible positions until after the death of one of the partners, the business was discontinued. During President Cleveland's administration, his ability and faithfulness secured for him appointment to the responsible position of superintendent of the money order department of the New Orleans Post Office. Later, he was honored with another government appointment, this time to the United States Light House Service, where he remained for a short period. His early connection with the cotton business, however, had somewhat prepared him for a business venture of his own, and, with his brother,

Clement B., under the firm name of The Fireproof and Union Cotton Presses, they established a profitable cotton pressing concern of their own. Mr. Penrose also acquired an interest in the Summit and Mississippi Compress Company, operated by the Penroses. Both of the brothers were men of initiative and energy, as well as of prudence and sound judgment, and as prosperity came they thriftily re-invested and enlarged their business interests. Forming a partnership with Gourdain Smith, under the firm style of Smith & Penrose, George Bright Biddle Penrose engaged in the cotton brokerage business, registering as members of the New Orleans and New York City cotton exchanges.

Although he had never taken an active part in political affairs, he was one of the responsible and conscientious citizens who always contribute a full share to the advancement of the welfare of the community in which they live. Active in many fields of civic interest, his ability and his integrity were well known and clearly recognized, and when a reform campaign was in progress and a citizen of known worth was needed to fill the responsible office of city treasurer, made vacant by the death of General Euclid Borland, it was Dr. Henry Dickson, Bruos, a prominent member of the Citizens' League, who approached Mr. Penrose and prevailed upon him to accept the nomination to that office. He was elected by the City Council, November 5, 1896. So well did he discharge his duties and so thoroughly did he hold the confidence of his colleagues that when his three-year term expired, he was nominated to succeed himself and served in that capacity until his death, June 6, 1903.

Always active in those matters which pertained to the progress of the city, he was a member of the Sewerage and Water Board, and of the Board of Liquidation of City Debts, and was deeply interested in banking activities as a member of the board of directors of the Louisiana National Bank, the Interstate Bank and Trust Company, and the New Orleans Safety Deposit and Savings Bank. He was a member of the famous White League and of the League Guards, and was lieutenant of the Crescent Rifles when that company won the competitive drill from the Checkasan Guards of Memphis. He at one time served as captain of the Mystic Crewe of Comus in the famed New Orleans Mardi Gras.

To few has been accorded the privilege of receiving in a fuller degree the sincere affection and esteem of so large a number of associates. The following excerpts from the local papers and other sources reflect so truly the spirit of Mr. Penrose "as others saw him" that they should be placed on permanent record.

The "Times Democrat," June 7, 1903, paid the following sincere tribute:

> It will seem impossible to believe, to thousands of persons in New Orleans this morning, that the genial, whole-souled, popular gentleman, a man among men, George B. Penrose, is no more! Whoever came in contact with him felt the influence of his kindness and his engaging manner. Born of an innate consideration for the feeling of others, his greeting even of a comparative stranger had the effect of making a fast friend. He was so well known, and liked by persons in all sorts and conditions of life, that he justly came to have the reputation of being the most popular man in New Orleans. In fact, the active and charming personality of Mr. Penrose pervaded the business and social life of New Orleans. His vigorous influence was felt in all circles.

The "Daily Picayune" of the same date said:

The community will learn with keen regret of the death of Honorable George B. Penrose, for the past seven years city treasurer at New Orleans. Of the many prominent men who held public office in recent years, none have been generally more liked than Mr. Penrose. As a public official in a position of the very first importance, he won general confidence and regard, and his death will be generally regretted by all classes in the community in which he lived. At the time of his death, Mr. Penrose was a comparatively young man, which makes untimely death all the greater shock to all who knew him. He has lived in this city all his life and was thoroughly identified with the aims and ambitions of the community. Whether in private business life or public office, his career has been equally honorable. With him public office was a public trust and for this reason his death was a public misfortune.

The officials of the Louisiana National Bank, of which Mr. Penrose was a director, paid the following tribute:

Mr. Penrose is cherished with veneration by this board, as that of a co-worker, prompted in life by those impulses which have contributed much to the improvement of the service in which his energy, integrity, and ability were always felt, and this board will always hold in reverential remembrance his pure and exalted character as a man of affairs, which at all times invited confidence and trust.

A tribute from the members of the Mystick Crewe of Comus, of which he was their valued captain read:

None knew him but to love him.

Professor Alcee Fortier, a distinguished member of the Louisiana Historical Society and author of a "History of Louisiana" says in that work:

He was a man of unsullied principle, with a heart full of finest affections. Without fear and without reproach, he brought to the performance of each duty intellectual activity and force equal to every demand, and earnestness of purpose which never faltered, a fidelity which never wavered and the limit of his strength was at all times the measure of his willingness. His civic excellence, of which the world took note, and noting, admired, was but the reflex of the many kindly qualities of heart and mind which won and retained the love of those whose good fortune brought them within the pale of his friendship. His family motto was, *Ubique Fidelis*, which fitted so admirably the man who was always faithful!

George Bright Biddle Penrose married, November 16, 1887, Laura Mary Elizabeth Maginnis, a biography of whom follows, and they became the parents of two children: 1. George B., Jr., who gave his life in the World War. 2. Laura Adela, who married Harris Phelps Ralston.

The following epitaph, written for one of the ancestors of Mr. Penrose by the celebrated poet, Hanna More, may appropriately and truly be used in closing this brief memorial of George Bright Biddle Penrose:

If social manners, if the gentlest mind,
If zeal for God and love for human kind,
If all the charities which life endear,
May claim affection or demand a tear,
Then Penrose o'er thy venerable Urn
Domestic love may weep and friendship mourn.
The path of duty still untired he trod,
He walked with safety, for he walked with God.

PENROSE, Mrs. George B.,

Public Benefactor.

As an active and beneficent force in social, civic, and religious fields in New Orleans, Mrs. George B. Penrose has exemplified in her busy life the virtues and gifts of her illustrious forebears and has demonstrated the fact that inherited capabilities and graces may continue to serve through generation after generation.

Mrs. Penrose, daughter of Arthur Ambrose Maginnis, is a descendant of Sir Arthur Maginnis, who was created Lord

Viscount Iveah by King James I in 1623, and was minister for Great Britain and Ireland to the courts of Stockholm, Naples, and Lisbon. Daniel and Jane (Reed) Maginnis, grandparents of Mrs. Penrose, were married in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1807, and among their children was Arthur A., of whom further.

Arthur A. Maginnis, son of Daniel and Jane (Reed) Maginnis, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 17, 1815, and died at his summer home in Ocean Springs, Mississippi, August 19, 1877. He was a shipbuilder in New Orleans, and later, becoming interested in the raising of sugar cane, purchased several large plantations on Bayou Lafourche, near Donaldsville. In addition to these large interests he was a pioneer in the field which has become one of the most important industries of the South, the manufacture of cotton-seed oil and other by-products of the great cotton-crops of A. A. Maginnis & Sons. A man of great energy,—resourceful, enterprising and persistent, he placed the firm of A. A. Maginnis & Sons in the front rank of southern manufacturers, and by his strict integrity and great ability commanded the highest esteem of his associates. The following, quoted from "The Democrat," of August 19, 1877, is worth preserving, both as a bit of history and as a contemporary estimate of the character and achievement of Mr. Maginnis:

New Orleans loses by the death of Mr. Arthur Ambrose Maginnis, Sr., one of her most useful and most beloved citizens. In social life his invariable courtesy, his earnest and ready sympathies and his genial and attractive bearing secured for him a friendship unusually extended and warm. In business, his perfect integrity, his indomitable energy, and his remarkable enterprise triumphed over all obstacles and placed the firm of A. A. Maginnis & Sons in the front rank of Southern manufacturers. Perhaps no establishment of the kind in this country has ever surpassed the economic efficiency of his system. Mr. Maginnis was also distinguished for his patriotism and his public spirit. Although not a politician in the ordinary sense of the term, he took a deep interest in the political welfare of his section and was a hearty supporter of the "Conservative Cause." He was elected to the Legislature of 1875 and 1876, and in that capacity rendered the State good service as a working member.

Arthur Ambrose Maginnis married, in August, 1839, at Baltimore, Maryland, Elizabeth Jane Armstrong, who was born at Newcastle-on-the-Tyne, England, daughter of John and Sarah Donkin (Affleck) Armstrong. Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Maginnis were the parents of thirteen children—who have all made a prominent place for themselves in the business and industrial and social life of New Orleans. One of these is Arthur Ambrose, Jr., of whom further. Another is Laura Mary Elizabeth (Maginnis) Penrose, of whom further.

Arthur Ambrose Maginnis, Jr., son of Arthur Ambrose and Elizabeth Jane (Armstrong) Maginnis, was, like his father, a man of unusual business ability, and a generous, public-spirited citizen. In addition to serving as president of the Maginnis Cotton Mills, he was interested in the Lafayette Warehouse Company, the Planters Fertilizer Manufacturing Company, and resident vice-president for Louisiana of the American Surety Company, of New York. It is a matter of historic interest, that, in addition to the management of his own varied enterprises he attended to the business affairs of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, to whom he was a strong friend in time of need. At the time of the death of her daughter, Winnie, Mr. Maginnis was with her as friend and counsellor all through her sorrow,

relieving her of troublesome details, encouraging with sympathy, and strengthening with counsel. That this was appreciated to the full is evidenced by the fact that when Mr. Maginnis was stricken with pneumonia at the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York, Mrs. Davis hurried at once to his bedside, where she remained until members of his family could join him there. Memory of this most gracious act is still cherished by the Maginnis family. In civic life Mr. Maginnis was one of those who gives generously both of time and means. For two years he conducted at his own expense public baths which placed within the reach of the poorest in the city the luxury of well appointed bathing facilities. When the community was threatened with epidemics he provided pumping apparatus for flushing the gutters, and to this project gave liberally of his time and attention. When the division caused by the divergent interests of North and South brought the call to arms sweeping through both sections, Mr. Maginnis was one of those who promptly enlisted for service in the Confederate cause, and after the close of the conflict he became a member of the Knights of the White Camelia, the celebrated order which was organized after the close of the war. Socially, he was always prominent, as was to be expected of a scion of one of the oldest and proudest families of the South, and in club circles he was well known, being a member of the Pickwick, La Variété, French Opera, and Louisiana Jockey clubs, and organizer of the Mystick Crewe of Comus. A hard worker, a genial associate, a generous, high-minded southern gentleman, Arthur Ambrose Maginnis, Jr., was one of those whom his associates delighted to honor, and whose memory is cherished by those fortunate ones who knew him best.

Laura Mary Elizabeth Maginnis, daughter of Arthur Ambrose and Elizabeth Jane (Armstrong) Maginnis, has long been active in social and civic affairs in New Orleans and has been a generous and efficient helper in various fields of welfare service. A lover of good music, she has been active in helping to bring to New Orleans much of the best in musical art and has been an important factor in raising the standard of public taste. Having received a good convent education, her organizing ability, together with her energy and power of initiative, has made her a power to be reckoned with in whatever field she becomes active, and her varied interests and her versatility have extended the benefits of her personal effort and interest to many fields.

A list of the organizations with which she is identified gives a comprehensive view of the varied interests which have filled her busy days. She is a member of the Needlework Guild of America, which she serves as a member of the board of governors and as vice-president of the local organization. She was the organizer of the local organization of the Red Cross, April 4, 1916, and at the present time (1927) is a member of its executive committee, and was appointed twice delegate to the National conventions in Washington, District of Columbia. She is a member of the Old French Opera Association and of the New Orleans Opera Association; was one of the organizers of Le Petit Salon, a very exclusive literary and social women's club, of which she is vice-president and a member of its board of governors, one of the organizers of the Orleans Club, a prom-

ment women's club, which she serves as vice-president, and as a member of the board of governors; one of the organizers of La Petit Opera Louisianais; a member of the board of the Sophie Gumbel Memorial Home for Feeble Minded Girls; charter member of the Judah P. Benjamin Memorial Home, an historic old place kept in its original state on the bank of the Mississippi River, across from New Orleans; the Catholic Women's Club; the English-America Speaking Union; Italy-America Society, of which she is a charter member; New Orleans Country Club; Philharmonic Society; Ladies' Marquette Association; Jesuit Church Altar Society; and the American Legion. In addition to all these activities, Mrs. Penrose has served as chairman of the Women's Auxiliary of the National American Medical Association when it met in New Orleans, April 7, 1920, at which time the Women's Auxiliary was in charge of the entertainment of the convention. She was later chairman of the Women's Auxiliary, in November, 1924, for the Southern Medical Association Convention, at which time the Auxiliary again took charge of the entertainment of the convention.

Mrs. Penrose has been instrumental in the making of the best operatic music popular with the people of New Orleans, and she can always be depended upon to give freely of her energy to any movement planned for the raising of the standards of musical taste and appreciation in the community. Along with the manifold interests already mentioned and in addition to her activities, Mrs. Penrose is deeply interested in art and literature, and many struggling young artists have found in her a wise helper and discriminating counsellor.

Laura Mary Elizabeth Maginnis was married, on November 16, 1887, in New Orleans, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, on Baronne Street, to George Bright Biddle Penrose (see preceding biography).

DE COSTA, Leon (Pablo),

Author, Composer, Producer.

Preëminent in the field of professional entertainment is Leon (Pablo) De Costa, whose brilliantly creative mind has enlivened all ranks of life with songs, vaudeville skits, and plays. The almost incredible total of three hundred compositions in ten years is suffcient indication of the prolific nature of Mr. De Costa's genius, as well as of his energy and perseverance. In addition, he had to overcome the handicaps of foreign birth and education and ignorance of the English language.

Leon (Pablo) De Costa was born in Barcelona, Spain, February 26, 1886, son of Alfonso Pablo and Helena (Dantteto) De Costa. His father, still living at the age of sixty-six, is a man of note in his native country, having been Minister Plenipotentiary from Spain to Austria, a playwright, and a writer of historical articles on Spain.

Leon (Pablo) De Costa was educated at the Royal College in Leipzig and at the Royal Academy of Music in Berlin, Germany. In addition he has bent his tremendous mental resources to the task of rounding out his education independently, and he has met with astounding success. When he was little more than sixteen and a half years old, Mr. De Costa ran away from home and signed on a passenger steamer, "The Brunette,"

Cheon de Costa

running between Hamburg and Calcutta, as music steward. This juvenile adventure was the source of much valuable literary material later.

Mr. De Costa's professional career was of much prominence before he came to this country. He was a Symphony Conductor and Concert Pianist in various organizations, in Germany, Austria and France. In summer he traveled with a Symphony Orchestra, reciting his own verses and compositions. He wrote many plays in foreign languages, one of which in particular was popular throughout all Europe, especially Germany, written by him in French and German, and entitled "The Monkey." The play was submitted to American producers in 1919 but declined by them as too far "ahead" of the times. In October, 1909, with this cosmopolitan background and the advantages of years of careful training in music in Europe, Mr. De Costa came to America at the time of the Fulton celebration. He could not speak English. He was glad therefore to accept an offer from Klaw & Erlanger to serve as their musical conductor on the road and in New York. He then went to Chicago, where for two years he was associated with well-known music publishers, and where he applied himself rigorously to the learning of English. At the same time he practiced composing music according to the American standard of time and taste. He learned, too, the various types of metrical rhythm popular in this country. Thereafter many popular successes came from his pen, such as "Come to my Heart," written for H. B. Ditson, "Valse Boheme," written for Breitkopf & Hartel. For seven years this composition has been selling all over the world, along with his semi-classical songs. This promising beginning was interrupted by the outbreak of the World War. Mr. De Costa enlisted in the old Fourteenth Infantry, invited by General Foote to enter as bandmaster, in which capacity he spent eight to ten weeks. He was then sent to the One Hundred and Sixth Infantry in Spartanburg as a buck private, advancing to the position of company clerk, then sergeant in charge of the intelligence squad. He was then detailed to the Twenty-seventh Division to organize a divisional theatre, where General Ryan picked him to take charge of the music, write the numbers, organize a Symphony Orchestra, etc. Mr. De Costa so produced in collaboration "You Know Me, Al." The play became an enormous artistic and financial success, which brought in a tremendous number of recruits, totalling eight thousand, gained locally. Mr. De Costa was next made bandmaster of the One Hundred and Fifth Field Artillery, in which capacity he remained until his discharge on April 3, 1919. These activities had taken Mr. De Costa overseas, where he also performed such odd jobs as interpreting in French and German and participating in engagements in the Meuse-Argonne, St. Mihiel and Verdun.

Since the war, Mr. De Costa has made rapid advance in the musical comedy field. His first production was "Fifty Fifty Limited," an adaptation of "All the Comforts of Home," was produced at the Comedy Theatre, New York City, and which played for nine months. "Inn Mates," "Oh Georgie," "Page Miss Venus," and "Betty Limited," were subsequent plays, a small part of the great total of three hundred or more plays of vaudeville acts from his pen in the last decade. Mr. De Costa's latest achievement has been to write and produce the

music, lyrics, and book of "Kosher Kitty Kelly." This musical comedy began at the Times Square Theatre, New York, on June 15, 1925, and continued to play for fifty-three weeks. It was produced in San Francisco, Chicago, etc., and the picturization and two companies are still playing. On July 14, 1926, Mr. De Costa produced "The Blond Sinner," a smart musical farce, for which he wrote book, lyrics and music, and although he had to weather the unusual terrific heat and was compelled to move four times from one theatre to another, he turned the play into a solid success which still continues, with several road companies and a reproduction in Paris opening in the near future.

In addition to this prodigious accomplishment, Mr. De Costa has written many short stories, published largely through English magazines. These stories are largely weird and atmospheric Hindu tales, inspired by his visits to India as a boy. "The Snake and the Woman," a Chinese tale called "Justitia" and a French story, "The Lavender Box," occasioned much favorable comment. Still another line of endeavor claims part of Mr. De Costa's attention; he is retained as musical adviser for the Century Play Company of No. 1440 Broadway, New York, the largest purchasers of plays for stock productions. He also is interested in a new theatrical producing firm in which he holds the position of general manager and treasurer, and there, in elaborately furnished offices, which are bound to become the show place of New York, meets and interviews hundreds of callers weekly, guiding the destiny of the new enterprise.

Mr. De Costa is a Mason, a member of the Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers, and belongs to several prominent clubs. He is a Democrat in political sympathies, and a great lover of sports, especially cricket, although his exigent professional life leaves him no time to gratify this taste.

Mr. De Costa married, in New York City, on May 15, 1918, Olive North, a charming and talented woman who has encouraged and aided his career. They reside in New York City.

BEHAN, General William James.

Military, Business and Political Leader.

Whenever New Orleans, the State of Louisiana, or the country itself, has had need of the sword, brain or purse of General William James Behan, of New Orleans, he has responded to the call with his whole heart and all the force of his rich personality, a compound of ability, experience, public spirit, and patriotism. Throughout the Civil War he played a hero's part, as in the heart-breaking and difficult reconstruction period which followed. His commercial, agricultural and industrial enterprises helped rebuild the general prosperity of his section in the generation following the war. His good judgment and vision entered into municipal affairs as a guiding principle and placed him as the much respected representative of his city in National Republican circles.

William James Behan was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, September 25, 1840, son of John Holland and Katherine (Walker) Behan, both of whom were born in Ireland and settled in New Orleans about 1835. The father, prominent as an architect and builder, and active in real estate circles, died in Philadel-

phia in 1890. A liberal education was provided for the son, William James Behan, at the Western Military Institute of Nashville, Tennessee, and the University of Louisiana, now known as Tulane University of New Orleans. The Civil War absorbed the years of his young manhood. He enlisted as a sergeant in the Washington Artillery of his native city, although he had been offered a captaincy in the infantry, in order to fight in company with his schoolmates and friends in an outfit composed of the flower of young manhood in New Orleans. The famous battles of Bull Run and Manassas were his introductions to warfare, and the surrender at Appomattox his farewell. His command was attached to the Army of Northern Virginia under General Lee, and participated in all the campaigns of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, where the fighting was hottest. At the close of the war, Mr. Behan was a lieutenant.

Mustered out, he returned to New Orleans and set himself to work building up his own and the city's fortunes. His first position was as a clerk. He then entered the wholesale grocery business with Mr. Herman Zuberbier, under the firm name of Zuberbier & Behan, having bought out the interest of Mr. Schneider in the firm of Schneider & Zuberbier, which had been established about 1845. As the enterprise flourished, the partners organized the Crescent Jute Mills, manufacturing jute bagging. Mr. Behan retired from these enterprises when his partner died in 1903. Meantime, in 1875, they had bought the Alhambra Plantation in Iberville Parish, Louisiana, situated on the Mississippi River, and the Granada Plantation, of which General Behan became the sole owner in 1903, disposing of them just previous to the World War. He was one of the best known sugar planters of the South, and his Alhambra plantation was equipped with all the modern improvements known to that industry. He was in his active days director of several banks, and president of the Crescent City Railway Company, and vice-president of the New Orleans City and Lake Railway Company.

Meantime, to his important business activities were added significant political functions. During the reconstruction period he endeavored to defend the rights of his fellow-citizens against the inroads of carpet baggers, and, commissioned general and second in command, he deposed the noxious usurpers in the battle of September 14, 1874, thus bringing to the State a new era of progress. He was appointed major general of the newly reorganized State National Guard and served from 1874 to 1882. In 1884 he was mayor, and on completion of a term which had helped the city to regain its equilibrium, proved so popular that he was elected a member of the State Senate, holding office from 1888 to 1892. Although he had always adhered to the Democratic principles of government, General Behan, with a large group of fellow-sugar-planters, withdrew when that party tried to place sugar on the free list. He believed that the Republican party, with its tariff on sugar and its sound money doctrines, could more safely guide the destinies of the country. Thus he refused the Democratic nomination to the office of governor in 1902, and later ran as a Republican candidate, but was defeated in a section where his party was overwhelmingly in the minority. He served as chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee and as

delegate to the National conventions of 1896, 1900, 1904, 1908, and 1912. During the World War he represented New Orleans, Louisiana, and the United States as commissioner to France to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Louisiana by the French. At this time, 1917, he toured the battlefronts of the Aisne and Somme sectors, under the guidance of an artillery officer who was a descendant of Lafayette, a very delicate courtesy of the French Government. When he returned to this country, the General was active in work for the Red Cross and Liberty loans. When the Louisiana Division of the United Confederate Veterans' Association was formed in 1889, General Behan was chosen major-general and served for two terms. Since 1905 he has been commander of the Washington Artillery Veterans' Association. He is a member of the Southern Yacht Club, was president of the Pickwick Club, and was formerly active in the Jockey Club and the French Opera Association. He is first vice-president of the Louisiana Historical Society. His hobby, aside from traveling, is what it has been since boyhood, the study of military history and technique.

In 1865, General Behan married Kate Walker, born in New Orleans, daughter of William Walker. Mrs. Behan was a woman notable in many fields of public endeavor, worthy of the heroic record and ambitions of her husband, whose sketch follows. To General and Mrs. Behan were born two daughters: Bessie, now Mrs. Lewis; and Katherine, wife of André Dreux, born in Paris, France, now resident in New Orleans, and they are the parents of a son, William Behan Dreux.

BEHAN, Mrs. William James,

Club Leader, Philanthropist.

Generous, womanly, possessed of all the attributes which ideally belong to the Southern lady of gentle birth and breeding, Mrs. William James Behan was also endowed as fortune's favorite with commanding intellect and dominant personality. Not in her native New Orleans alone did she rank as a leader of women in every worthwhile movement, but her activities in behalf of patriotic and religious, as well as philanthropic, causes brought her nation-wide fame. She was president of the Confederated Memorial Association of the South, of the Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association of Louisiana, and first president of the Catholic Women's Club.

Kate (Walker) Behan, only child of Mr. and Mrs. William Walker, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1851. She grew up in a wealthy home, with luxurious surroundings, in a cultured social circle to which the prominence of her parents introduced her. She was liberally educated in the old Ursuline Convent, where she was a brilliant student. Even in early girlhood, she was active in the many departments of the Catholic Church work, a communicant of St. John's, a devout member of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, a helper of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, part of the Altar and Sanctuary Society. She bore her full share of the burdens placed on the community by the Civil War and its eventualities, and continued her interest as the years passed. Into her life came the happy marriage and maternity desired by most women, and she fulfilled all its functions with the same completeness with which she approached her respon-

sibilities. In 1865, just after the Civil War, she married General William James Behan (see preceding biography), with whom she resided for many years of their married life at Alhambra, White Castle, Louisiana, and in New Orleans. To them were born two daughters: Mrs. Bessie (Behan) Lewis, and Katherine, who married André Dreux.

Her generous endowments of mind and spirit took her to broader fields than the home, however. While she lived in White Castle, she raised funds for the erection of the Church of Our Lady of Prompt Succor and for the beautifying of the edifice. She was prominent in the collection of money for the coronation at the Ursuline Convent of the Miraculous Statue of Our Lady of Prompt Succor, and upon the founding of the Ursuline Alumnæ became its first president, an office to which she was elected consecutively for many years. Her assistance was prompt and faithful when the Sisters of Charity found their duties increased by the newly-founded Lepers' Home near White Castle. Her heart went out to the working girls of her native city, and she was a chief promoter and organizer of the Catholic Women's Club, devoted to their interests, of which she was the first president. President also of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the House of the Good Shepherd, and member of St. Margaret's Daughters, she contributed to their good works. Her private charities were large. None could go to her in sorrow and affliction and not find solace and help.

Of her work during and after the Civil War for the defenders of the Confederacy, General George P. Harrison, commanding the United Confederate Veterans, and General William E. Mickle, adjutant general and chief of staff, give some idea in the following, which is quoted from general orders:

> During the war she affiliated with the memorial societies of the '60s, at that time a mere girl, conducted by the immortal women of the Confederacy. After the war she continued her connection till all the associations were consolidated; and she was made president of the Confederated Southern Memorial Association, a position she has held ever since, to her great credit and benefit of the association. It was mainly through her efforts that the name of Jefferson Davis was restored to Cabin John Bridge in Washington, District of Columbia, and the monument erected in this city to his memory. She was ever zealous in good work, whether for the country, State or city, and in her church. She has left a record to which her friends and family can point with pride.

Besides the association referred to Mrs. Behan was identified with the Daughters of the Confederacy. She helped secure money for the erection of the Davis monument in Richmond, Virginia, and was instrumental in the organization of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association in New Orleans, whose progress she afterward directed as president, in 1906. Under the stimulus of her enthusiasm, the movement progressed rapidly and the monument was erected in Jefferson Davis Parkway, the widest avenue in the United States. She was largely instrumental in legislative action to make his birthday, June 3, a legal holiday, known as Confederate Memorial Day. Mrs. Behan was an intimate friend of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, and Mrs. Mary Lee.

In the general program of women's organizations and activities in New Orleans, Mrs. Behan played a prominent part. She was chairman of the home and education department of the Women's League in 1905 and conducted an educational campaign for the eradication of the yellow fever-bearing mosquito. She

was zealous in work which might further her country's cause during the World War. As chairman of Branch No. 8, of the New Orleans Chapter of the American Red Cross, she worked so conscientiously and untiringly at making surgical dressings, garments, and knitted articles, and gave herself so unsparingly to the exhausting work of drives, that she wore herself out. So death came to one of the finest women the South has ever produced, July 28, 1918. The funeral ceremony occurred at Notre Dame de Bon Secour Church, and the entire city paid homage to her memory. Over her heart were pinned her medal of the Children of Mary, the purple badge of the Confederate Memorial Association, and a spray of flowers sent in a letter from her little grandson, William Behan Dreux, in France, which came just at the peaceful last moment of her life.

Those who knew Mrs. Behan recognize as the testimonial they would like to give the words of Marie L. Points, editor of the "Morning Star," reproduced, in part, below:

No woman ever held the hearts of the women of New Orleans and of the South more truly than she did, and none ever left behind a sweeter or more gracious memory. She was honored in death as few were ever honored. The flags of the City Hall and of the Memorial Hall were at half-mast in her memory; crepe, for the first time in its history of over seventy years, was hung on the door of the Washington Artillery Armory, and the flag draped at half-mast in honor of a woman. The various Catholic societies of New Orleans mourned a friend: the orphans, the poor and the outcast, a mother and helper.

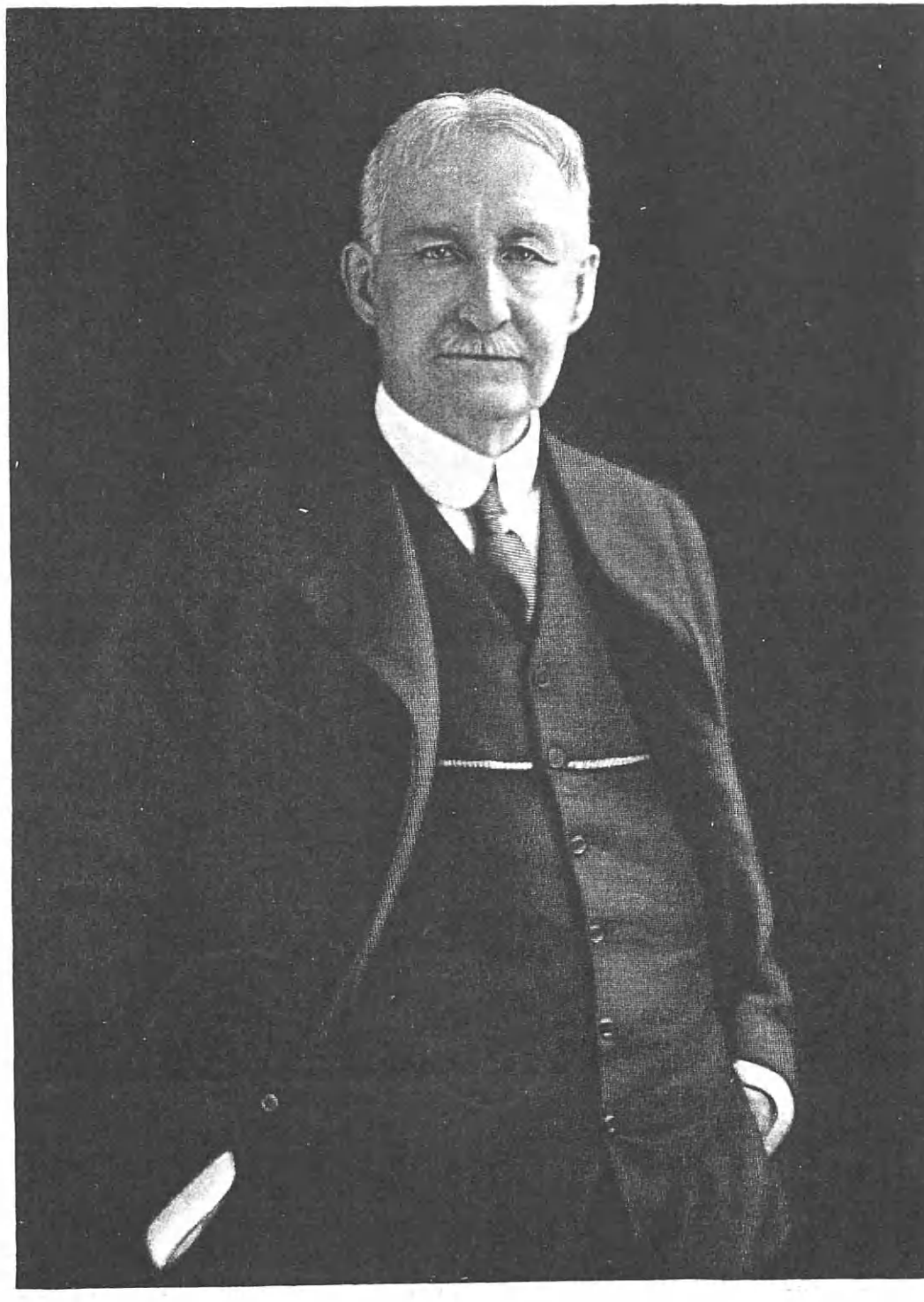
GUNN, George Miles,

Lawyer and Banker.

National distinction came to George Miles Gunn, of Milford, Connecticut, through his diversified attainments as political leader, lawyer, banker, and good citizen. He was one of the most stimulating factors of the Democratic party in his State, full of potentialities for even greater public service than he gave. He was president of the National Tradesmen's Bank and Trust Company, of New Haven, for many years, and president of the Milford Savings Bank in the town in which he resided. He further enjoyed the distinction of playing on the first Yale football team in the early seventies, a member of the team which met Princeton in the first game between the two universities. All his life he was a leader, not only by virtue of his ability, but the irresistible charm of his personality.

George Miles Gunn was born in Milford, August 10, 1851, son of Samuel N. and Caroline E. (Stowe) Gunn. After leaving the public schools in Milford, the son prepared for college at General Russell's Military Institute in New Haven, and was graduated. He graduated from Yale College in 1874, and from Yale Law School four years later, in 1878, in the interim between degrees, earning his livelihood by teaching in the Cheshire Academy, at Cheshire, Connecticut. For many years after his admission to the bar, Mr. Gunn devoted himself to the practice of his profession in New Haven. He was highly successful, as in the line to which he devoted himself later in life, when he was elected, in 1911, president of the Tradesmen's Bank. At the time of his death he was also president of the Milford Savings Bank.

What interested Mr. Gunn throughout more than any one other occupation was politics. His early inclinations were toward the Republican principles, but he



George W. Turner

soon became an Independent Democrat and supported that party the rest of his life. Recognized as a State leader in the Democratic ranks, he presided at several Democratic conventions. Throughout the term of his leadership, Mr. Gunn became widely known all over the State and was often sought by his party as a candidate for high State office, including that of Governor, but he steadfastly refused such preferment. His father and grandfather before him had occupied seats in the Connecticut Legislature, representatives from Milford. George Miles Gunn performed this function seven times, and was twice Senator. He was in his twenty-eighth year when he first served in the House and by his aptitude for the work of lawmaking and his delightful personality gained instant popularity with both sides. He enjoyed, during his first session, the friendship and confidence of Governor Waller. He was an effective speaker and always addressed a crowded house. His support was given in 1896 to the body which organized the National Democratic movement to oppose the silver theories of the late William J. Bryan. In 1881 he was State auditor, and for many years he was judge of the probate court in Milford. His assistance was a factor in the passage of a bill creating the criminal side of the Court of Common Pleas, which Mr. Gunn was the first one to serve, by appointment, as prosecuting officer. Mr. Gunn's public service included some of the most stirring times and constructive legislation recorded in the Connecticut House. His last term was in 1907, when he was in his fifty-fourth year. He was for a time president of the Quinnipiac Club, a member of the Union League, the Graduates, the Milford, the Hammonassett Fishing and Game Association of Canada, and the Metabetchovan Fish and Game Club, of Canada. His fraternal affiliation was with the Masonic Order. His interest in education continued throughout his life and led to his establishing, in 1924, a Milford scholarship with an income value of $286.50 for a student of the Milford High School who desired to enter Yale and whose academic standing was sufficiently high.

George Miles Gunn married Harriet Cannon Fowler, and they were the parents of two children: Jasper, who died in 1883; and a daughter, Mrs. James T. Patterson, Jr., wife of the director of the City Bank of Bridgeport, by whom she had a son, Tyler Patterson. Mrs. Patterson died several years ago. Mrs. Gunn and her grandson survive Mr. Gunn.

A long span of years was allotted to Mr. Gunn, seventy-five of them, and he used them wisely to add to the welfare and happiness, indeed to the gaiety, of his fellowmen. He died in New Haven, September 7, 1926. Interment was in Milford Cemetery, and many leading citizens in the town helped in commemorating his leadership. Local editorials convey the best idea of Mr. Gunn's character and personality. The "Times" writes:

> Mr. Gunn was a generous hearted and liberal-minded citizen, a Democrat because he believed in the principles of democracy, an able speaker, who commanded following and respect. It is interesting to speculate what would have happened had he accepted any of the frequent tenders of nomination for high office made to him. Certainly he would have stood an excellent chance of election and with equal certainty it may be asserted that he would have given the State an administration long to be remembered for high principles and effective leadership.

To his gay personality the "Journal" pays tribute:

Events and influences in the career of Mr. Gunn can be recalled, the variety of his services and versatile activities, the charm of social intercourse with him and the delights of many a political battle in the days when political honor ran high and partisan responsibility weighed sixteen ounces to the pound, but as vivid as such recollections are, they cannot bring back the sparkle of his personality, the delicacy of his wit, and the sharpness of his repartee.

CUMMINS, Albert Baird,

Senator, Lawyer.

Having entered active politics in Iowa as long ago as 1887, the late United States Senator Cummins rapidly became one of the leaders of the independent and progressive wing of the Republican party in that State. From then on, without interruption, he continued as a power in the public life of his State and of the Nation, and, after having served for a number of years both in the Iowa House of Representatives and Senate, he was honored by being elected for three successive terms as Governor of Iowa. He first entered the United States Senate in 1908 to complete the unexpired term of the late Senator Allison and thenceforth was renominated and reëlected to this body for three successive full terms, in 1909, 1914, and 1920. Throughout all these years he had also been very successfully active in the practice of law, in which field he gained for himself a very high reputation. As a legislator, both in Iowa and in Washington, he became especially well-known for his authoritative knowledge of everything pertaining to railroads and transportation in general, and one of his outstanding accomplishments was the so-called Esch-Cummins Act, under which, in 1919, the railroads of the country were returned to private management at the expiration of their control by the Federal Government. For many years he had also been chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the United States Senate, and, when President Harding died in August, 1923, and vice-President Coolidge became the President, Senator Cummins became President pro-tem of the United States Senate, holding that office until the election of vice-President Dawes. His career as a legislator began with what was then considered a progressive, and by some even a radical, attitude, but as the years passed his views not only became more conservative, but the interpretation of radicalism and conservatism changed, and towards the end of his career he was counted amongst the conservative element and considered one of the staunchest supporters of President Coolidge's administration. In all of his relations, public, professional and private, he always showed great ability, courage, vision, wisdom and integrity, and, though at times he aroused bitter opposition and made many enemies, even the latter gave him credit for the sincerity of his views, for the kindness of his heart and for the brilliancy of his mind.

Albert Baird Cummins was born near Carmichaels, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1850, a son of Thomas Layton and Sarah (Baird) Cummins. He was educated at Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. While still attending public school his father, a carpenter, had taught him this trade, and young Cummins, during the earlier years of his life, at times found it necessary and useful to fall back upon his trade as a means of support. It had always been his ambition to become a lawyer, but for a number of years his circumstances made

it impossible for him to realize this ambition. While still in his teens he left his native Pennsylvania and went to Iowa, where he worked for some time at whatever opportunities offered themselves. Eventually he became assistant surveyor of Allen County, Indiana, and it was this position which first brought him into contact with railroad work. He became assistant chief engineer of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad, and his first assignment as a railroad builder brought out some of his most typical characteristics. The stretch of railroad which he was to complete was to run through a swamp. Completely ignorant of the problems which faced him, the young engineer gave all the men under him a day off and used this short space of time to inform himself so completely that he was able to finish the work at hand with full success. He then became connected with the Northern Central Railroad of Michigan, which road he built. He was then offered a position with the field engineering staff of the new Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, but while passing through Chicago on his way West he suddenly decided to quit railroad building and to study law. For this purpose he entered the law office of McClellan & Hodges, of Chicago, and in 1873 was admitted to the Illinois bar. For a few years he practiced his profession in Chicago, but in 1878 removed to Des Moines, Iowa, which city continued to be his home from then on. There he resumed the practice of his profession and before very long he became one of the leading lawyers in Iowa. One of his earliest successes was as counsel of an organization formed to fight the barbed-wire combine, and for several years he fought case after case through the various courts, winning all of them, thereby greatly increasing his reputation. About 1887 the prohibition question became one of the vital issues in Iowa politics. Senator Cummins opposed it, contending that it would mean the ruin of the Republican Party in the State. His prophecy came true and Iowa went Democratic. He himself, however, was elected in 1888 to the House of Representatives as an independent, with Democratic endorsement. There he helped to put through legislation which took Iowa out of the prohibition list and once more made it a Republican stronghold. In 1892 he served as a presidential elector-at-large, and in the same year, as well as in 1896, he was chairman of the Republican State Convention. In 1894, and again in 1900, he was a candidate for the United States Senatorship, but was defeated. From 1896 to 1900 he was a member of the Republican National Committee, and in 1892, 1896, 1900, and 1904 he was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions. His defeats in connection with his candidacy for the United States Senatorship apparently had not undermined his standing in the Republican Party, for almost immediately after his second defeat he announced himself as candidate for governor and, in spite of most determined and powerful opposition, his friends rallied to his support to such an extent that he was promptly elected. At the expiration of his first term as Governor of Iowa, in 1904, he was reëlected for another term, and the same honor was bestowed upon him again in 1906. When Senator Allison died in 1908, Governor Cummins became the candidate for his unexpired term and, November 24, 1908, he was elected to serve until March 3, 1909. In

1909 he was elected to succeed himself for the full six-year term, and again in 1914 and in 1920 he was reëlected, his last term to expire March 3, 1927. He suffered his first defeat in the Iowa primaries, held in the spring of 1926, when Smith W. Brookhart defeated him for the Republican nomination. During his term in the Senate Mr. Cummins came to be recognized as one of its most able and conspicuous members. His early practical experiences with railroads, together with most exhaustive studies of all matters relating to the regulation of railroads and other corporations, had made him an authority on these subjects, and much of the legislation originating in the United States Senate relating to trusts and railroads was due to Senator Cummins. Though not actively affiliated in 1912 with the Progressive Party, he favored many of the principles advocated by Colonel Roosevelt. He himself had been mentioned in that year as a candidate for the presidential nomination, and he expressed himself openly as strongly opposed to the renomination of President Taft and to the means used to accomplish it. He was always an exponent of the "flexible" tariff, and early in his senatorial career became involved in the fight on the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Law. Although a protectionist, he always favored a lower tariff on articles bought by his farmer constituents. Soon after entering the Senate he was made chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, and it was in this position that, in 1919, he became joint author of the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act. This legislation aroused against him the opposition of organized labor, an opposition which made itself strongly felt when he stood for reëlection in 1920, and which finally prevented him from continuing to serve as chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, in which assignment he was succeeded by Senator Ellison Smith, of South Carolina. He was forced out of this position while he served as President of the Senate, after vice-President Coolidge had been elevated to the presidency of the United States through the death of President Harding. In recent years he had served as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. He consistently favored consolidation of railroad lines, and in practically every direction endorsed the polices of President Coolidge's administration, excepting only in his attitude in the matter of farm relief, in respect to which he proclaimed himself a staunch supporter of the McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Bill.

Senator Cummins married, June 24, 1874, Ida L. Gallery, of Eaton Rapids, Michigan. They were the parents of one daughter, now Mrs. Hollis A. Rawson, a resident of Des Moines, and mother of two sons, Cummins and Thomas Rawson, as well as grandmother of one boy, Albert Cummins Rawson. Mrs. Cummins died in 1919, and since then Senator Cummins, when not in Washington, had made his home in Des Moines with his two sisters, the Misses Margaret and Anne Cummins.

Senator Cummins died suddenly in his home in Des Moines, July 30, 1926. His death was the result of a sudden heart attack and came without any previous warning within a few minutes after he had been attacked by illness. Besides his daughter, grandsons, great-grandson, and the two sisters with whom he made his home, he was survived also by three other sisters and a brother, Mrs. Lou McHenry and Mrs. Theodore Greie,

A. A. Hobbard

both of Des Moines, Mrs. Lyle Sutherland, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and J. C. Cummins, of Des Moines, Iowa. His body lay in state in the Iowa Capitol at Des Moines and was laid to rest, after simple funeral rites in his home, in Woodland Cemetery, Des Moines. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Charles S. Medbury, pastor of the University Church of Christ, and were attended by many National and State dignitaries, including a committee of twenty-one senators accompanied by vice-President Dawes. Flags throughout his home city were at half-mast and public buildings were closed during the funeral. Messages of sympathy and regret came to the bereaved family in large numbers and from all parts of the country, and included the following telegram, sent by President Coolidge from his summer home in the Adirondacks:

It is with a sense of personal bereavement that I offer you my sympathy in the death of Senator Cummins. It is a great loss not only to the people of the State and section which he so ably represented, but to the country-at-large. His broad vision and keen mind were devoted not alone to the problems particularly vital to his constituents, but to the solution of the questions which affect the country as a whole. While his name is particularly associated with the tariff and transportation policies embodied in the laws now in force, he gave the benefit of his long experience and thorough training in every branch of legislation. Courageous, able and industrious, and devoted to what he believed to be right, he was an example of the best type of public servant. We shall not soon see his like in the service of the highest ideals of American life.

HUBBARD, Albert Allen,

Public Official.

The career of Albert Allen Hubbard, Los Angeles public works official, represented a great deal of useful work during his early years, but its capstone was put in place when the Los Angeles aqueduct was completed in 1913 during his incumbency as president of the Board of Public Works. The construction of this great water project under Gargantuan difficulties and covering a distance of two hundred and fifty miles was considered impossible by some of the engineers who were consulted, particularly when it appeared that for twelve miles of the distance the aqueduct must be blasted through the solid rock of the San Fernando Mountains; but of the skeptics Mr. Hubbard was not one. He toiled unceasingly with brain and hand for five years, and although, at the time this tremendous public improvement was voted, he had reached the age when his retirement was in order, he decided it was not time to lay down his tools, and accordingly bent himself to his task with new vigor, and stayed through it to the end. It was only when the work was a realization and Los Angeles was free from the threat of a water famine that he relinquished to younger spirits the reins of his office, in the year 1913. His death in 1926 served to bring into prominence anew his participation in this project, and to provoke the remark that if he had never done anything else, he would amply have erected his monument in this. It did not fall to the lot of Mr. Hubbard to play the dominating part because he was assigned to the helm behind the lines while to the pioneers at the front was given the duty of executing the board's well-thought-out decrees; Fred Eaton, former city engineer and mayor, and William Mulholland, superintendent of the water system, were the principal men on the ground, while general supervision of

the task was entrusted to the board of which he was chairman and the other members of which were A. J. Anderson and D. K. Edwards, and, in later years General Adna R. Chaffee in the place of Mr. Anderson, who resigned. In addition to his labors on the board, Mr. Hubbard was active in Chamber of Commerce work during the epochal period when Los Angeles was emerging from the stage of the large town to the status of a real modern American city—a competitor in many ways of the greatest municipalities, including New York. He was popular as a member of a number of secret orders, was an ideal man in the home, and in the affairs of Los Angeles occupied a place which his passing left exceedingly hard to fill.

Albert Allen Hubbard was born November 17, 1846, at North Charlestown, New Hampshire, the son of Horace and Marcia (Putnam) Hubbard. He received his education in the public schools of his native town and the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire. In 1868 he removed to Iowa, and accepted employment as a bank teller at Hamburg. After a while in this position he became associated with lumber yards at Hamburg and Atlantic as superintendent, and presently was made a member of the firm of Bryson Son & Company. After a few years he purchased an interest in this lumber business, and succeeded so well that he was eventually able to buy out the Bryson interests and remained the sole owner for eight years. Then he sold out and established a lumber business at Audubon, Iowa, in conjunction with R. M. Hubbard, under the name of A. A. Hubbard & Brother, and they had branches at Huron and Miller, South Dakota. They did well in this line, but Mr. Hubbard could not resist the call of the Far West, and he removed to Los Angeles, and in 1883 established the City Brick Company, of which Thomas Goss was elected president and Mr. Hubbard secretary and treasurer. In 1900 this concern was sold to the Los Angeles Brick Company. Soon after his removal to Los Angeles he bought a home at what is now Ninth Street and Broadway, and here his family resided until 1908, when they went to live at No. 903 South Burlington Avenue. When Mr. Hubbard sold his original home for $22,500, the purchaser was told by friends that such a price for a frontage of one hundred feet would ruin him, but the last recorded sale of this same lot, about 1916, showed the price to have risen to approximately $500,000. Blackstone's department store now occupies the site.

The above incident is related here to show the tremendous growth of Los Angeles as reflected in certain property values. In 1908, when the Board of Public Works was formed as part of the government of the rapidly-expanding municipality, Mr. Hubbard was chosen as a member, and forthwith was elected to the presidency by acclamation, as a tribute to his fine previous accomplishments, and as an earnest belief that he was the man for the place in view of the desire to build the aqueduct mentioned above. At best in that day Los Angeles possessed a scanty water supply, and as the city grew by leaps and bounds it was realized by far-seeing men of the type of Mr. Hubbard that it was an imperative necessity to tap other sources of water supply or let other cities absorb the advantages which were coming to Los Angeles as if by Divine gift. The first engineers sent out to prospect for water reported

that it was a hopeless search; the board told them to continue the quest. Much time elapsed and nothing definite was done until Fred Eaton, owner of a ranch on the Owens River in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, two hundred and fifty miles away, came down and told the people that it was mechanically possible to obtain water from this region, and that he would gladly lend a hand. William Mulholland, engineer-superintendent of the Water Work System, catching the enthusiasm of the vision of Mr. Eaton, told the authorities that if they would put up enough money, he would guarantee to "bring the river down." From the nature of the project it was necessary to keep secret all the conferences and negotiations, for premature announcements would cause the prices of everything in connection with it to soar. The engineers estimated the project would cost $23,000,000; leaders in finance assured them it would be forthcoming, and in two special bond issue elections the people approved the expenditure by almost unanimous consent. At times selfish private interests opposed the venture as "impractical and a waste of taxpayers' money," but it was put through according to schedule, the threatened shortage of water was averted, and Los Angeles maintained her reputation for doing things in an adequate manner. Throughout Mr. Hubbard's administration his services and counsel were of the greatest value to the corps of engineers in the field, and no heart beat more strongly with civic pride than his when the aqueduct delivered the first water to Los Angeles and William Mulholland in a cryptic speech delighted the assembled thousands with "There it is,—take it."

Mr. Hubbard was a valued member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Knights Templar. He was also a charter member of the California Club.

Mr. Hubbard married, in 1878, at Atlantic, Iowa, Olivia Ferrier, a native of Platte City, Missouri, daughter of John and Jane Ferrier, both natives of Virginia, and they had two sons: 1. Ralph B. Hubbard, of Alhambra, California. 2. Albert F. Hubbard, of Escondido, California.

The death of Mr. Hubbard occurred June 15, 1926, at Los Angeles, thirteen years after his retirement and the consummation of his dream of a plenteous water supply for the city of his adoption. His labors were constructive and unselfish, and he lived up to all the expectations of a worthy citizen.

FRANKLIN, Benjamin,

Counselor and Distinguished Citizen.

Nearly twoscore years of active service have been unrolled in the history of Benjamin Franklin during his praiseworthy and prominent career in the profession of law and in the interests of civic and community welfare work. A recognized authority in the interpretation of constitutional law, he is an honored member of the bar of the United States Supreme Court; a highly esteemed citizen, he has been called upon time and again to serve in various legislative and judicial offices, but he has consistently declined in order that he might continue rather in the capacity of a private citizen; an enthusiastic and interested member of the mercantile and social organizations of his community, he is the sponsor and is affiliated with several significant institutions

influential in public and general progress. He is the "Grand Old Man of the Harlem Board of Trade" which he helped to found, and his genial kindness and urbanity have endeared him to colleagues before the bar, and his associates in his private life.

Benjamin Franklin was born in New York City, September 8, 1862, a son of Philip and Janet (Rosenberg) Franklin. His father, born in Nakel, Prussia, July 5, 1827, died in New York City, February 18, 1898, had come to this country in 1848, at which time he established himself in a clothing manufacturing business. His skill and shrewd business acumen brought him increasing success and prominence. He was an active member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, and a generous and philanthropic supporter of the various Jewish movements and fraternities for the promotion of comfort, happiness and advancement of the community. Mr. Franklin attended Public Schools Nos. 20 and 57, and thereafter went to the Evening High School, held in Public School No. 57, from which he was graduated in 1881. Possessing splendid ability as an orator, and a deep sense of probity and integrity, he determined upon the legal profession for his career. He matriculated at the Law School of New York University, and received his degree of Bachelor of Laws with the class of 1887. Among his classmates were Judge Victor J. Dowling, Judge Isaac M. Kappa, Judge William E. Morris and Edmund Louis Mooney. He qualified for admission to the bar of the State of New York and on February 18, 1888, he began actual practice. He has engaged in a general practice of the law and in conjunction has done much work as counsel. His services were soon impressed in behalf of the State and people in some important criminal prosecutions. He was retained to aid in the running down and convicting of the notorious bigamist Witzhoff, and also conducted the notable Streit Will Case, the Johnson Estate litigation, and has been retained as counsel by other lawyers. In 1888 he established the "Courier and Chronicle," a weekly newspaper devoted to Harlem interests. He carried that on for three years and then sold it. Among his several other interests have been the promotion and operation of the Pelham Bay Park Electric Light and Power Company, the Westchester Homestead and Land Improvement Company, of which he is president and member of the board of directors, Westchester Savings and Loan Association, and he serves as counsel for the Commercial Travelers' Interstate Congress, Interstate Law Collection Agency, F. E. Saxton Company, and the Associated Mail Dealers Collection Agency, of which he is likewise a member of the directorate.

Mr. Franklin is an active and prominent member of the Democratic party, and was a former leader of the New York County Democracy in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Assembly districts. He is now chairman of the State League of Democratic Clubs, and member of the Democratic County Committee. Because of his public-speaking ability he is in great demand for addresses by the local, State and National Democratic committees. In September, 1926, the Harlem Board of Trade celebrated its thirtieth anniversary. Mr. Franklin was one of the leading founders and charter members of this organization which has continued to play an active rôle in sponsoring noteworthy local as well as city-

wide improvements. The inception of the Harlem Board of Trade dates back to September 15, 1896, when its first meeting was held in a small room of the Hotel Minot, now known as the Braddock Hotel. Among the earliest achievements of this organization were the procuring of evening schools for the young people of Harlem, who were employed during the day and heretofore had no opportunity to gain the advantages of education; another was the opening of the Harlem Bridge Market; and another was the improving of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Depot of the New York Central Railroad, so that the general public might avail themselves of its facilities. Perhaps the outstanding accomplishment is the one in which Mr. Franklin is accredited as being "The Father of the Tri-Borough Bridge." This has been a keen struggle for the purpose of connecting upper Manhattan and The Bronx with Long Island, and as championed by Mr. Franklin has been recommended and approved by Commissioner Whalen of the Department of Plant and Structure, and adopted by the New York Port Authority. Mr. Franklin was the first president of this body and was instrumental in establishing the principles upon which it rests. It is unique in the fact that no dues are charged for membership, and the members of the board of trustees bear the entire expense in carrying on the activities of the organization. The attorneys perform their functions without charge, and the members are only expected to do the work which is assigned to them, and are not assigned to work which they cannot perform. The membership includes the prominent business men in the community and fill a rôle of vast importance in the promotion of the beneficial changes for Harlem. Mr. Franklin is now vice-president of the board and presides as judge of the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. During the World War he served as one of the speakers for recruiting, was on the various drives to sell bonds, and was one of the "minute-men." He was given the title of Captain of the Security League.

Besides the many-sided interests, he is likewise vice-president of the New York Society of the City of New York, president of the Samuel J. Tilden Association and a member of the local, State and National Bar associations; and vice-president of the American Arbitration Society. He has been an active member of the "XIII" Club since 1889. Its purpose is to oppose superstition and he is official toastmaster and past chief ruler of the society. In fraternal circles he is prominently affiliated with Eureka Lodge, No. 243, Free and Accepted Masons, the Masonic Veterans, and the Washington-Manhattan Lodge, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith. He is likewise a member of the Tammany Society, or the Columbian Order, and was one of its Fourth of July orators some years ago, and designated to read the Declaration of Independence at the Williamsbridge celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its signing; also a member of the local branch of the Order of Camels in which he holds the chair of Supreme Sheik, which is opposed to the XVIII Amendment and all sumptuary legislation. He is also included in the membership rolls of the National Society Opposed to the XVIII Amendment, "The School Boys of Old Harlem," the Educational Alliance, The Hebrew Free Loan Association, the Medico-Legal Society, and has been proposed for member-

ship in the Economic Club. Mr. Franklin has also been a president of the Breuder Verein No. 1, a vice-president of the Dickens Fellowship, a life-member of the New York Free Library, and a member of the Barringers' Boys Club, the City History Club and the Bronxwood Park Improvement League. He has been elected an honorary member of the Morgan Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. As an astute student of legal and civic affairs, he has contributed many articles for the various newspapers and periodicals of the city.

Benjamin Franklin married, in New York City, November 11, 1894, Isabelle Phelps, a daughter of Louis Phelps, a well-known and successful clothing manufacturer of New Orleans and New York. They are the parents of the following children: 1. Ernestine, born in 1895 and married to Harry J. Leon, graduate Doctor of Philosophy, Harvard University. 2. Philip Franklin, born in 1898, graduate Doctor of Philosophy, Princeton University.

Mrs. Isabelle (Phelps) Franklin was an honor student of Normal, now Hunter College, and an instructor there. Ernestine (Franklin) Leon was valedictorian at graduation in each school, elementary, Hunter High School, and Hunter College, and was awarded the Classical Club Prize in Latin, and also the Fellowship in Classics to the American Academy in Rome for two years. She has a daughter, Isabel Miriam.

Philip Franklin received the Belden and Kenyon Medals in Mathematics from the College of the City of New York, and held the Proctor Fellowship in Mathematics at Princeton University, also the Jacobus Fellowship at Princeton, where he received his degrees of Master of Arts, and Doctor of Philosophy. He also held the Benjamin Pearce Instructorship for two years at Harvard University, and at present is Professor of Mathematics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

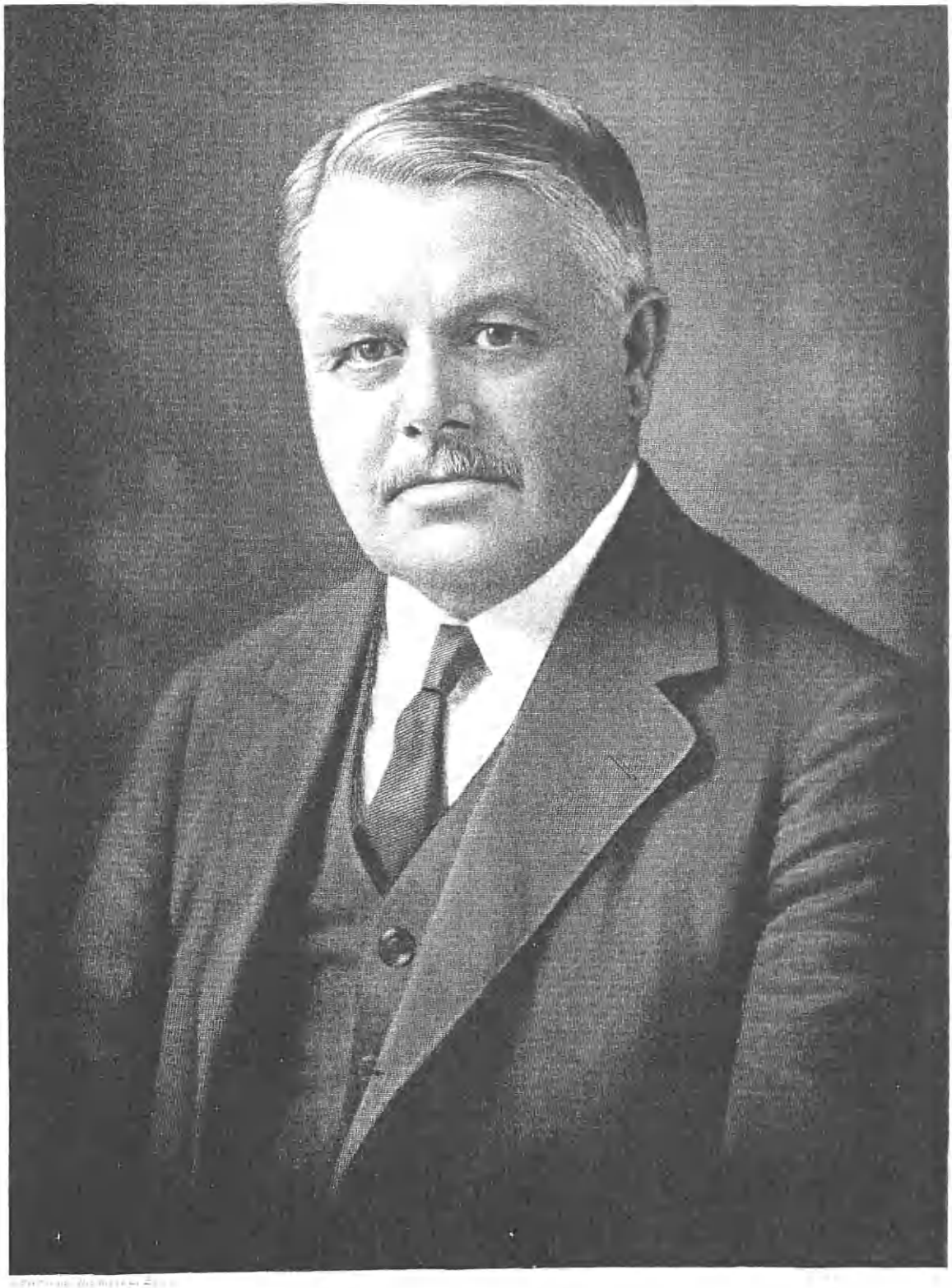
Philip Franklin married Constance Wiener, a daughter of Professor Leo Wiener, head of the Department of Slavonic Languages at Harvard University. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Franklin are the parents of a son, David.

POOR, Ruel Whitcomb,

Banker.

Engaged in the banking profession for more than forty-five years, Mr. Poor has risen with steady gradation from the lowest rung of the ladder of advancement to the uppermost one, and has been serving as president of the Garfield National Bank of New York City until last year, at which time he was made chairman of the board of directors of that influential financial institution. His skillful guidance of the bank's affairs and his keen business sense and foresight have won for him a place among the leading banking interests of the metropolis. He is likewise well known and identified with the several organizations designed to promote general and public welfare, and is a highly esteemed member of the Masonic bodies and numerous clubs.

A member of an ancient and long established family in America, Mr. Poor traces his ancestry to early English history, where representatives settled, having migrated there from Normandy, their place of origin as the name seems to indicate. Of the family in America, the first progenitor was Daniel Poore, who came from England in the ship "Bevis," sailing from Southampton, England, in



1638. He was fourteen years of age when he made the trip, and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts. He married, in Boston, October 20, 1650, Mary Farnum and they were the parents of a large family. Daniel Poore died at the age of sixty-five, June 8, 1689. His son, Daniel, was born at Andover, Massachusetts, September 5, 1656, and died in 1735. He engaged in agricultural pursuits during his life time, and married Mehitable Osgood, a daughter of Captain John Osgood, of Andover. The line of descent of the family herein contained is traced through his son, Daniel, through his son, Peter, and through his son, Daniel, born August 4, 1760, who was a soldier during the War of the Revolution. His son, Charles Poor, established the present spelling of the name by omitting the final "e," and was born in 1800. His son, William Gay Poor, the father of our subject, was born in Wilmot, near New London, May 18, 1832, and died September 3, 1878. He had been superintendent for the Hiram Holt and Company, scythe and hay-knife manufacturers, at East Wilton, Maine, for many years. He married, at Lebanon, New Hampshire, August 20, 1855, Delina Ann Freeto, born at Newport, New Hampshire, July 11, 1835, and died at Lebanon, July 27, 1894, a daughter of Lorenzo Meggs and Ruth (Wakefield) Freeto, and whose grandparents were William and Amy (Meggs) Freeto and Peter and Hannah (Haven) Wakefield. Continuing her maternal descent, Mrs. Poor traces to her great grandparents, who were Jonathan, Jr., and Annie (Wheeler) Wakefield and to the former's parents, Jonathan and Abigail Wakefield, who was a sturdy pioneer in 1700 in Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Poor were the parents of the following children: 1. Ella Flora, born at New London, New Hampshire, April 21, 1856, and died February 28, 1862. 2. Mattie Jane, born May 25, 1858, and died at East Wilton, Maine, July 30, 1869. 3. Ruel Whitcomb, of whom further. 4. William Lorenzo, born at Littleton, New Hampshire, January 28, 1866, and died at Guilford, Maine, March 9, 1888. 5. Charles Gay, born at East Wilton, Maine, August 12, 1868, and lives at Athol, Massachusetts. 6. Walter Munroe, born December 8, 1872, at East Wilton. 7. James Ernest, born at East Wilton, October 15, 1876, and died February 7, 1891.

Ruel Whitcomb Poor, a son of William Gay and Delina Ann (Freeto) Poor, was born at New London, New Hampshire, September 29, 1860. He attended the local public schools of East Wilton, Maine, and the Wilton Academy at Wilton, Maine. Having completed his educational training, he began his business career in October, 1877, at the age of seventeen, by entering the employ of the Page Belting Company at Concord, New Hampshire, with which concern he remained for four years. At the end of that time, he realized that he did not find any particular appeal in this type of work, and in July, 1881, became a clerk in the Littleton Savings Bank at Littleton, New Hampshire. Devoting his undivided attention and whole-hearted energy in this capacity, he later joined the clerical force of the Littleton National Bank, in which institution he was elected cashier in January, 1888. At the close of that year, however, he resigned his position to accept an offer from the Garfield National Bank of New York City. He had, by this time, found the work which he thoroughly enjoyed, his surroundings and working conditions were

most pleasant, and these things, when allied with his own native ability and conscientious determination, brought him to the attention of his superiors and also promotion with rapid gradation. In January, 1891, Mr. Poor was made assistant cashier and in the following year advanced to cashier of the institution. After serving ten years in this capacity, he was elected president of the Garfield National Bank on April 30, 1902. Under his supervision and management of the business policies and methods of the bank, it continued to grow with expanding usefulness and prosperity, and has attained a position among the foremost financial institutions of this city. In June, 1925, Mr. Poor scaled the peak of his career by being selected as chairman of the board of directors of his bank, and in which capacity he now serves with added benefit and efficiency, the numerous related interests of the institution.

Mr. Poor, in addition to the stress of his industrial activities, is likewise identified with the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, where he has held membership for over thirty years, and is also affiliated with the American Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In fraternal circles, he is a member of the Burns Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons, of Littleton, New Hampshire; the Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, Royal Arch Masons of New York City; and the St. Gerard Commandery, Knights Templar of Littleton, New Hampshire. He belongs to the New England Society of the City of New York, the Maine Society and the Empire State Society of Sons of the American Revolution. His clubs number the Union League, Masonic, Manhattan, Greenwich Country, Blind Brook, Oakland Golf, Bethlehem (New Hampshire) Country, Long Island Country and Triton Fish and Game. His favorite recreations have always been in the out-doors and he finds his greatest pleasure in golf, fishing and hunting.

Mr. Poor married, October 18, 1884, at Wilton, Maine, Ida M. Sawyer, born at Greenville, Maine, November 25, 1861, a daughter of Charles G. and Huldah Jane (Delano) Sawyer, of Wilton, both of whom were members of families who were among the early settlers of Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Poor are the parents of: 1. Helen Hilda, born June 25, 1899; married Captain William W. Paca, United States Army, July 6, 1919; they have a son, William Winchester Paca, Jr., born November 27, 1920. 2. Ruella, born July 17, 1905, died October 23, 1918.

WILEY, Solon Lysander,

Public Utilities Official.

A man who can build twenty-six waterworks plants in his lifetime has certainly erected sufficient monuments to his genius; this feat was the outstanding accomplishment of the late Solon Lysander Wiley, of Omaha, Nebraska, but his activities as an engineer did not stop there. Mr. Wiley built important irrigation projects in Wyoming and elsewhere, erected hydraulic machinery to pump out a large mine in New Mexico and received deserved recognition of his ability through his election to the presidency of the Thomson-Houston Electric Light Company at Omaha. Some of the waterworks plants in which he was supervising engineer were located at Omaha, and Florence, Nebraska; Ottumwa, Iowa; Richmond, Indiana; Tiffin, Ohio; and

Adrian and Niles, Michigan. His business was to harness water and electricity so as to make them work for man, and he succeeded so well that long before his death he was accepted as a leader in his profession. He fought in the Civil War on becoming of age, so that his life from first to last was as full as it could well be. Although he was eighty-six years of age when he passed away, he would never permit anyone to refer to him as an old man, for in spirit he was as young as the youngest. Consequently, his friends were of all ages, and when he answered the last call, the mourning for him was sincere and quite general.

Solon Lysander Wiley was born in 1840, at Cambridgeport, Vermont, the eldest son of Robert S. and Amanda (Jones) Wiley. His father was a prominent landowner and typical old New Englander whose works left quite an impress on his times. He received a good practical education and as a youth was taught the tinner's trade. He was twenty-one years old when the Civil War opened, so he promptly enlisted in the Union Army, and took part in numerous battles and campaigns. In 1875 his father died and the next year he removed to Omaha, having taken up engineering in the meantime. At Omaha his plans were made for a number of large developments through the West, and he was occupied a considerable part of the time traveling here and there. His qualifications were such that he was awarded a contract to build a new waterworks plant for Omaha, and this later became the American Water Works, and still later was absorbed by the Metropolitan Utilities. The date of establishing the plant was 1887, and in 1894 Mr. Wiley constructed the city's electric light plant, which is still in use as well. While he was residing in the West, his mother died at the age of ninety-two, and thus came to him a sorrow that acted as a reminder of her comforting ministrations and the inspirations given him through so many years. From 1898 to 1916 he was engaged in irrigation projects in the Far West, so he resided during that period at Germania, Wyoming. Here he built a gigantic irrigation ditch that opened up a wide territory to fruitful cultivation. This work constituted his crowning achievement, and in 1916 he returned to Omaha and spent the balance of his days in retirement.

Mr. Wiley gave liberally of his time and money to assist in World War activities, and entered with fine spirit into every large public movement for the advancement of the welfare of Omaha. He was one of the most valued members of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Free and Accepted Masons, being also a member of the Shrine. He was the owner of a fine library, and during the decade preceding his death gave himself up much to contemplation and study, with an occasional trip to visit relatives and friends. He was ambitious to do as much reading in his later years as he had missed in his youth, and he made up much of the deficiency. He was well posted on a wide range of subjects, and no man ever spent an hour in his company without emerging much better informed. He often acted as host to the Douglas County Pioneers, among whose members he could always revive those reminiscences of bygone days that delighted his soul. His successors in the public works of Omaha valued his mature judgment and often sought his advice on important projects. In politics he was an ardent Republican, but being a public

utilities official, he was more interested in putting the best man in office than he was in wearing a party label.

Mr. Wiley married twice. By his first wife he had four children: 1. Edith, deceased, married William H. Sherwin, and they had two children: i. Helen married W. E. Saxe, of Portland, Oregon, and they have a daughter, Helen Jane Saxe. ii. Marion Anna, married Raymond Chapman, of Portland, and they have two children: Edith Ann, and Russel Sherwin. 2. Walter Solon, married Mirrian Ayer, of Omaha, Nebraska, and they have two children: Robert A. and Mirrian F. Wiley. 3. Ruth Wiley, married Thomas S. Harrison, of Denver, Colorado, and they have four children: Thomas S., Jr., Ed Newton, John Wiley, and Ruth Pauline Harrison. 4. Anna Katharine Wiley, married Dr. W. L. Shearer, of Omaha, and they have three children: Solon Wiley, Elizabeth Ruth, and Katharine Jane Shearer. His second wife, Kate M. Newton, died at Omaha in 1910; she was a daughter of John Sawtelle Newton, Greenfield, Massachusetts, farmer, a prominent man in his community, who reared two daughters in addition to Mrs. Wiley.

Mr. Wiley's death occurred July 5, 1926, at Denver, Colorado, where he had gone with Mrs. William L. Shearer and Misses Elizabeth and Katharine Shearer to spend the summer. He was laid to rest at Forest Lawn Cemetery, Omaha.

The curtain fell upon the career of Solon Lysander Wiley only after he had made ample preparation to end his chapter in this life and enter upon a new chapter in the next. Too often man's end comes prematurely, but Mr. Wiley's passing partook of the peaceful character of a subsiding summer breeze.

McCARTHY, Michael Henry,

Lumber Merchant.

To Michael Henry McCarthy, of Dubuque, Iowa, belongs the distinction of being a master-builder in that notable group of American business men who built that great inland empire of commerce which is now the Mississippi Valley. His vision was keen enough to anticipate the rapid growth, as well as the subsequent decline, of the lumber industry. His intelligence was equal to the task of deflecting the industry then into retail channels. The summary of his business career is, in effect, that of a half-century of expansion in Dubuque and the Mississippi Valley, of transition from a pioneer to a substantial and civilized country, teeming with wealth and opportunity. He was treasurer of the Standard Lumber Company, president and treasurer of the Standard Lumber Yard Company and the Highland Lumber and Coal Company; vice-president and treasurer of the Central Lumber and Coal Company. Character and ability were the foundations on which were built not only his own personal success, but the forward march of his community and his part of the country.

Michael Henry McCarthy was born in La Salle, Illinois, August 13, 1853, son of James and Hanora (Hayes) McCarthy, and brother of Dennis H. McCarthy (see following biography.) In boyhood Michael Henry McCarthy moved with his parents to Littleport, Clayton County, where his father farmed.

The son was educated in the public and high schools and prepared himself by a course in commercial college for his future business career. For a brief period he taught school. It was in 1876 that

M. J. McCarthy

he moved to Dubuque and entered the employ of the J. M. and C. W. Robinson Lumber Company. The year 1882 witnessed his appointment to the office of treasurer of the Standard Lumber Company, one of the largest in that region. Mr. McCarthy had begun at the bottom of the lumber industry, had familiarized himself with every detail of the wholesale and retail marketing of lumber, and had served as traveling salesman for his first firm. His record on the road had proved so excellent and his perception of conditions and methods so keen that he had been advanced to the post of sales manager. Hence it was as one of the rising young men of the city that he started on his long career with the Standard Lumber Company. He knew and assisted the operations of the great sawmill in Dubuque, and the cutting of logs in Wisconsin, as well as the rafting of them to their destination. He "cruised" timber and became an expert judge of trees, watched its transportation, and its manufacture into cut lumber. It was typical of his busy life that he should, as if it were a part of everyday life, leave Dubuque on the midnight train for Minneapolis, hurry out to Stillwater, get his raft started for Dubuque, and be back in his home city the following morning. He was hardy and vigorous, at home with the executives and the day-laborers in his industry. He deferred to the judgment of older men long in the lumber trade and adopted their strict honesty, their dependence on the reliability of the spoken word, and their freedom from pretense. As competition increased with the rapid disappearance of the forests, his keen judgment and powers of analysis and observation increased in value. He recommended to his associates in the Standard the last big purchase made by the company: a pine tract near Cass Lake, Minnesota, a million-dollar deal. It was, finally, his bids, based on the most minute and accurate of observations, which enabled the company to secure the tract over all competitors, and thus acquire ownership of the richest pine lands ever opened up to North country lumbermen.

With equal astuteness he observed the decline of the lumber milling industry, through the destruction of the forest resources. He began to advocate the development of the retail trade at a time when the sawmilling and wholesale phases were at their prime. In 1905 the Central Lumber and Coal Company was organized to take over the retail interests of the Standard Lumber Company, with Mr. McCarthy as vice-president and treasurer. "Good goods and fair prices" brought extraordinary success to the new company. He believed in Iowa and America, and foresaw the national value of Iowa farms. He saw the farm population growing and needing more and more equipment and facilities for living and working. He located a series of retail yards at convenient sites and supplied the needs as they rose. When a disastrous fire in 1911 destroyed the Standard mill and lumber yards and the company decided to dispose of all their Dubuque property, Mr. McCarthy and his sons took these over and operated them and yards in Iowa and Wisconsin as the Standard Lumber Yard Company, with the first-named as president and treasurer. These various responsible positions Mr. McCarthy filled when death ended a notable career on December 7, 1920, while he was seeking health in Chicago, Illinois.

In spite of the time and energy which

went into his business interests, Mr. McCarthy was active as a citizen. A devoted friend of the cause of freedom, he received from the great Irish leader, Charles Stewart Parnell, who was in London, March 21, 1881, at the time of writing him, the following letter:

Very many thanks for your kind letter, which I received a few days ago. It is, indeed, very pleasing to myself, and my colleagues, to hear of the progress of the cause; and on their part and that of myself, I tender you our best thanks for your earnest exertions and support. And it will probably be pleasing to you to know that your actions in America afford great encouragement to our people at home.

Mr. McCarthy generously supported every patriotic enterprise and policy of his country during the World War, and gave the same hearty assistance to the subsequent reconstruction problems. His political views were those of the Democratic party; his religious affiliation with the Roman Catholic church. His clubs were the Commercial and the Golf.

At Elkader, Iowa, on February 18, 1879, Michael Henry McCarthy married Annie Dunn, daughter of Peter and Winifred (O'Reilly) Dunn, both of whom were born in Ireland. The father, a successful farmer with large estates and a great deal of wealth, one of the most prominent men in his county and its squire, married in Boston. He and his wife reared five children. Mrs. McCarthy survives her husband and is, with her daughters, prominent in the social and civic, as well as the philanthropic, circles of Dubuque. To Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy were born nine children: Mae Gereldine; James B.; Peter H.; Annabel; Justin; Blanche; Lillian; Carleton; and Harlan J.; three of these passed away, James B.; Mae G.; and Harlan J., at the age of twenty-four years.

Numerous testimonials were won by Mr. McCarthy from all who knew him during his lifetime, but these general sentiments of affection and esteem found voice largely after his death. "He was one of the brave souls. He was a happy warrior. He died as he had lived, at the very last still striving, still courageous, still accomplishing." To him, according to his brothers, notable members of various professions, belonged in large measure their success. He was always generously ready with assistance to promising men. An editorial summary of the Dubuque "Telegraph-Herald" is imbued with the general spirit toward this fine man and citizen:

The late M. H. McCarthy was a prominent figure in the business circles of Dubuque for nearly forty years. He was one of our community's most conspicuous examples of the self-made man. He possessed at the beginning of his career, vigor of mind and body. He was sagacious, foresighted, practical, persistent and self-reliant. These qualities made him successful in business. On the social side he was kind, genial, generous and public spirited. He was the friend, and a liberal one, of every enterprise involving the coöperation of loyal citizens for the common good. His hospitality in the entertainment of his own friends or of the city's guests was most abundant. He was helpful to others, but for his own success he was indebted to his own efforts. He was serviceable to the community in which he lived and the many who enjoyed his personal friendship will regret that he has passed from the scene in which he figured long and creditably.

McCARTHY, Dennis Hayes,

Insurance Representative.

Prominence as a civic and business leader of Dubuque, Iowa, attached to the name of the late Dennis Hayes Mc-

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Carthy, brother of Michael Henry McCarthy, whose biographical record precedes this. In 1890 he began his career as insurance representative, which brought him renown all over the State of Iowa because of his sincerity and efficiency. He was incidentally much interested in real estate, and owned the Paris and Wales hotels. The charm of his personality and the kindliness of his heart surrounded him with a host of friends.

Dennis Hayes McCarthy was born in Littleport, Clayton County, Iowa, September 9, 1865, son of James and Hanora (Hayes) McCarthy. The father was a farmer.

The son was educated in the Littleport country schools and attended the Bayless Business College in Dubuque. His early business training was acquired under his brother's tutelage, and Michael Henry McCarthy was one of the best business men and most expert lumber dealers of the district. The younger brother, in his early twenties, assisted in the lumber industry and spent much time on the rafts which carried the logs to the mills and in the home office. At the age of twenty-five he was ready to start in the profession which seemed to him most promising and most congenial; that of insurance, including life, fire, and liability insurance. Of this he made an outstanding success, impelled by a sincere desire to help his fellow-man protect his dearest treasures and develop in his scheme of living frugality and thrift. His geniality, his social ease, his handsome presence all contributed to his success, as did his hard common sense, and high sense of honor.

A believer in the future of Dubuque and holder of much valuable real estate, Mr. McCarthy purchased the Paris Hotel, now known as the Canfield Hotel, which he controlled in 1914 and 1915. He then bought the Wales Hotel, at Eighth and Bluff streets, a prosperous and popular hostelry, which, with its furnishings, was valued at $75,000. This famous old structure was destroyed by fire in 1917. Mr. McCarthy then retired from active business and remained in Dubuque, interested in civic and philanthropic activities until his death, December 9, 1920, at the age of fifty-five.

During the World War, Mr. McCarthy was a member of the Draft Board, inspired by a patriotic zeal which kept him hard at work. His political views were those of the Democratic party. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus, with the fourth degree; of Lodge No. 297, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Dubuque, Iowa; of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Insurance Association. His club was the Dubuque. He enjoyed all forms of out-door life and sports, particularly hunting, walking, and baseball, and he was a particular lover of good music. He was a loyal and generous communicant of St. Raphael's Roman Catholic Church.

At St. Raphael's, in Dubuque, on May 10, 1905, Dennis Hayes McCarthy married Ida Mary Grant, daughter of David and Mary (O'Shea) Grant. Mrs. McCarthy was widely known before her marriage as a singer with a magnificent voice, born and reared in Dubuque, who received her first musical training under the Sisters of Charity at St. Joseph's Academy on Main Street. An industrious student, she progressed rapidly, her lovely soprano voice ripening and strengthening under training. She studied also under Professor Holmes of Chicago, and was for five years in that city.

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where, after a competitive contest, she was chosen soprano of St. James' Catholic Church. She was also in the choir of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal in Dubuque. After her marriage she participated actively in the musical and generally cultural life of the community, becoming widely known both as a church and as a concert singer. Mrs. McCarthy survives her husband, and resides in Dubuque.

The traditional charm of the Irish bubbled over in Dennis H. McCarthy. His wit, his warm heart, his ever-ready helping hand endeared him to all who met him. He was public spirited, quick to help further the best interests of his city, generous to all needy persons and causes. In his home he was loving and considerate, a part of its harmony and hospitality. He left a city the better for his having passed that way.

CORBETT, Harvey Wiley,

Distinguished Architect.

Possessing gifts of imagination, technical skill and the acute sense of harmony, the essential qualities of architecture, the end of which is art, Harvey Wiley Corbett has been internationally recognized by the leading members of his profession and has received distinction and merited honor for the many examples of his craftsmanship in New York City and the fields of his practice throughout the country. He is a man of wide and varied interests and throughout his long career of more than a quarter of a century, not only has he been among the foremost of his colleagues, but he has also been actively identified in numerous professional societies in this country and abroad and in educational circles with some of the large universities of the United States. He is the son of Samuel James and Elizabeth (Wiley) Corbett, both of whom were recognized in their own high renown and prominence in the medical profession, as well-known doctors.

Harvey Wiley Corbett was born in 1873, in San Francisco, California, and having received an excellent preparatory education entered the University of California from which he was duly graduated with the class of 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Science in the Department of Mechanical Engineering. For his admirable record during his scholastic career, he was elected to the honorary engineering society and privileged to wear the Key of the Sigma Xi Fraternity. He, thereafter, went to Paris, France, where he took graduate courses at the École des Beaux Arts and was graduated in 1900. He was awarded the Government Diploma, and also received medals in architecture, mathematics, modeling and free-hand drawing. At this time, he made his first contribution in the building trades by designing and supervising the construction of the Administration Building for the Compagnie Générale des Tramways Electriques at Geneva, Switzerland. In 1901, Mr. Corbett returned to the United States and started the practice of architecture in New York City in the office of Cass Gilbert. Two years later, in 1903, he formed a partnership with F. Livingston Pell, under the style Pell and Corbett. Among the principal buildings which were designed during the period of the existence of this firm are: Maryland Institute, School of Art and Design, Baltimore, Maryland; Brooklyn Masonic Temple; New York School of Applied

Design for Women; and the Municipal Group in Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1908, Mr. Corbett was awarded the Medal of Honor by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

The partnership between Mr. Corbett and Frank J. Helmle was formed in 1912 in the firm name, Helmle and Corbett, and has continued with substantial and distinguished success since. Prominently active in the profession, this firm has designed several of the well-known buildings in New York City, many of which are remarkable examples of architecture and beauty. With the rapid growth of this city, and the necessity of utilizing space with utmost economy and efficiency, Mr. Corbett has kept pace with the march of events and change of conditions and has proved his title to a commanding position among his fellows. From the architectural point of view the important factors to be considered and executed are size, harmony, proportion, symmetry, ornament and color, for these are the general heads under which all others fall. How well Mr. Corbett has carried these details into practice is indicated by the monumental structures for which he has been retained as architect. They include the Bush Terminal Office Building; the Hamilton National Bank, the Fletcher Building, St. Patrick's School and Convent, at Glen Cove, Long Island; the Camp Merritt War Memorial and the Princeton War Memorial; the Mechanics Bank Building, the Greenpoint Hospital, Kings County Hospital Buildings, Holy Innocents Church, St. Gregory's Church, Richmond Hill Baptist Church, Holy Rosary School, Holy Innocents School, Our Lady of Lourdes School, St. Francis Xavier's School and the Brooklyn Daily Times Building in Brooklyn, New York. He likewise designed and built the Bush House in London. Called upon throughout an extensive field, Mr. Corbett is in the course of designing erecting the George Washington Masonic National Memorial at Alexandria, Virginia; the Stambaugh Memorial at Youngstown, Ohio; the Navy and Marine Memorial at Washington, District of Columbia; the Young Men's Christian Association Building at Schenectady, New York; and the People's Trust and Guaranty Company Building at Hackensack, New Jersey.

In other fields beside the actual work as architect, Mr. Corbett has also contributed valuable services. He is an associate professor and lecturer at the School of Architecture, Columbia University; a member of the Advisory Board of the School of Architecture, Princeton University, and a member of the Jury of Award, Beaux Arts Institute, as well as a patron of the Atelier Corbett-Smith in the Beaux Arts Institute School. He was contributing editor, Encyclopedia Britannica, on World Architecture, 1910-1926. His professional affiliations include membership in the American Institute of Architects; Society of Beaux Arts Architects, of which he was at one time vice-president; the Société des Architects Diplomes par le Gouvernement Français, of which he was a former president; Architectural League of New York of which he was formerly president; Fellow in the Royal Institute of British Architects; National Sculpture Society; New York Building Congress, American Federation of Arts; Archeological Institute of America and also Architect member of the Fine Arts Commission of the State of New York. Mr. Corbett like-

wise has the degree Honorary Master of Architecture, Liverpool University. Mr. Corbett is popularly identified in social circles of New York City and is a member of the Players Club, the Transportation Club, the Faculty Club of Columbia University, the English Speaking Union, the Architecture Club of London, England, of which he has the distinction of being the first foreign member, and also the Phi Gamma Delta College Fraternity. His favorite recreation in which he combines both pleasure and business is ocean travel. His work is his hobby and he delights in his pursuit for new ideas and observation of the latest creations of his profession.

Harvey Wiley Corbett married, at Syracuse, New York, June 28, 1905, Gail Sherman, of Syracuse, a daughter of Frederick Coe and Emma J. (Ostrander) Sherman. Mrs. Corbett is a highly distinguished sculptor, having studied in private schools in New York City, the Art Student's League and finished her education in Paris, France. She has created the Hamilton White Memorial at Syracuse; the Kirkpatrick Memorial Fountain; and also the Bronze doors for the Springfield Municipal Group, for which Mr. Corbett was the architect. Mrs. Corbett is a member of the National Sculpture Society, the Women's Municipal League, the Woman's City Club and the Young Women's Christian Association Mr. and Mrs. Corbett are the parents of: 1. Jean. 2. John Maxwell. Their home is at No. 443 West Twenty-first Street, New York City.

HANNAN, Charles R.,

Capitalist.

It would be difficult to find a more determined battle with adversity or a larger material success than is furnished in a study of the career of Charles R. Hannan, capitalist of Council Bluffs, Iowa, who started in the business world with a small peddler's stock of apples, peaches and popcorn. The sharp spur which quickened the edge of Mr. Hannan's ambition was a fire which swept away his father's accumulations and left the family the alternative of fighting for bread or going utterly without it. Mr. Hannan was then eight years of age. In the midst of what seemed an inconsolable sorrow to the father, the son bravely volunteered to earn money wherever opportunity offered, so he was sent out on the streets to sell apples and peaches, which, exclusive of the garments on their backs, represented everything in the world the Hannans had. These edibles yielded a small profit, which was reinvested in popcorn, which the kindly Michigan neighbors bought generously, and so the situation was saved. The young salesman stimulated his parent to mend his broken fortunes, made enough money to school himself, and learned the lessons of energy and thrift that eventually put him in a commanding position among his fellows. The sequel, written at the close of Mr. Hannan's life, revealed him as a director in a large bank, an officer in half a dozen strong institutions, and the recipient from one client of $25,000 a year in days when the dollar did double duty.

Charles R. Hannan was born March 19, 1856, at Rochester, New York, the son of Peter Hannan, a native of Quebec, of Irish extraction, and Mary (McStravick) Hannan, also born in Quebec, of French and Scotch descent. In 1858 the parents removed to Dowagiac, Michigan, where the father engaged in farming,

Charles R. Hannan

originated the splint basket weave and became a justice of the peace. It was here that the fire mentioned above visited the family, and, as Shakespeare would have expressed it, caused "courage to mount with the occasion." After finishing the high school at Dowagiac, Mr. Hannan took a commercial course at New Haven, Connecticut, then three years, specializing on finance, at Oberlin College, Ohio. Saving less than $1,000, Mr. Hannan entered the banking business in Quincy, Michigan. In January, 1877, when not quite twenty-one, he founded the banking house of Lee & Hannan; six months later he bought Mr. Lee's interest and reorganized under the name of the Farmers & Merchants' Bank. In 1881 he started the First National Bank of Quincy as the successor his other venture, and was made cashier. In 1883 he went to Columbia, South Dakota, and founded the Farmers & Merchants' Bank. Two years later he sold his interest to a group who absorbed his bank in the First National. By this time he had assumed sufficient prominence to preside at the first gathering of bankers held in South Dakota. Then he removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and became cashier of the Citizens' State Bank, which was merged with the First National Bank, December 31, 1898. At the time he started the Citizens' State Bank it was the smallest in Council Bluffs, but the merged institution, of which he later became president, was one of the largest in the State.

Railroad developments now began seriously to absorb his attention, for he saw wonderful opportunities in substituting steel rails for the rough wagon trails which threaded the country. In January, 1902, he sold his banking interests and until February, 1904, bent his energies toward the construction of an electric line connecting Toledo and Detroit, and known as the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Short Line Railway. From this point forward he was identified with dozens of enterprises engaged in manufacturing or transportation or financial operations. His connections may be briefly stated here; he was president of the Iowa Bankers' Association, and for three years was a member of the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association; at his death he was a director of the Irving Exchange National Bank in New York and a stockholder in fourteen other banks. He was a director and vice-president and treasurer of the North Packing and Provision Company and the Consolidated Rendering Company, vice-president and a director of the Winchester Tannery Company, and a director of the A. C. Lawrence Leather Company, the National Calf Skin Company and the National Manufacturing Company of Boston. These interests kept him a large part of his time in New England, where he represented Swift & Company, Chicago packers, and in 1906 was advanced to a salary of $25,000 In this year he entertained Sir Thomas Lipton, the tea manufacturer, on the occasion of his visit to this country from England, the affair bringing together congenial spirits in Boston.

Mr. Hannan was a hard worker for the success of the Republican party, but never sought public office. He once declined a nomination for mayor of Council Bluffs. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the

Royal Arcanum, the Rowing Association and other Council Bluffs organizations; the Union League Club of Chicago; the Iowa Society of New York City; the Algonquin, Exchange, City and Western clubs of Boston; and the Tedesco Country Club of Swampscott, Massachusetts.

Charles R. Hannan was married January 22, 1884, at Quincy, Michigan, to Jessie W. Turner, born in Quincy, daughter of Ralph D. M. Turner, a native of Waitsfield, Vermont, and Sarah (Mudge) Turner, the latter a native of Chili, New York. Mr. Turner was a prominent druggist and banker. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hannan are: 1. Charles R. Hannan, Jr., a graduate of the Univeristy of Michigan in 1907, now president of the Hannan & Van Brunt Automobile Company, the Ford agents at Omaha; he married Lucille Kelley, of St. Louis, Missouri, and they have three children: Charles R. (3), William Kelley, and Jessann. 2. Hazel, married George Van Brunt, of Council Bluffs, and they also had three children: Barbara, George Hannan, and Eleanor Van Brunt.

Mr. Hannan maintained a beautiful home at Brookline, Massachusetts, and here the Angel of Death came to him Christmas Eve, December 24, 1907. He left as his principal surviving relatives his wife, and his children, two brothers, William W. and Frank E. Hannan, leading real estate dealers of Detroit, and his aged parents. On the occasion of his passing, the Council Bluffs "Nonpareil" commented editorially as follows:

The death of Charles R. Hannan puts a premature end to a life of more than ordinary accomplishment and promise. His was the life militant. He put spirit and push into everything he laid his hand to. With great capacity for decision and action, he was forever doing something. A business man and financier by instinct and education, he bent his energies accordingly. He was versed in the theory as well as the practice of banking. His broad abilities and incisive way of getting at the heart of matters won him high recognition among fellow bankers. . . . His fertile mind and comprehensive grasp led him into other than banking enterprises, always to be attended by success. . . . The principles of business, the rules for success, he learned by the hard knocks of experience. It is said that he took pride in the fact that he was enrolled among those known as self-made men. Well he might. He was the architect of his own fortune. Nature endowed him with great energy, experience added sagacity. Thus equipped, Charles R. Hannan was inevitably destined to a successful business career.

The "Boston Journal" wrote of him:

Mr. Hannan's amusements or pleasures were not sought for, as being specifically things apart from his working hours. He preferred to fill his work-day duties with enlivening pleasantries and the kindly, illuminating words and deeds that make life pleasanter and better for people of all classes and ages with whom he came in contact.

Blended with his firm, businesslike adherence to the highest commercial ethics was a kindly flexibility, an individual consideration for every matter in hand and every person encountered that made him friends wherever he went, and which accounted largely for his splendid success in business.

His open-handedness was shown early in life, when as a young single man with but a hard-earned, modest income he made it a practice with each recurring Thanksgiving to fill with provisions a score or two of baskets and give them to the poorer families of his native town.

But while he was ever ready to be a helper of those in need, his keener delight was found in doing those things which enabled men to help themselves; and the number of fellow mortals whose paths were made smoother than they would have been but for his unostentatious and often secret kindnesses will never be known.

The story of Mr. Hannan must impress upon the reader that he did not "scorn the base degrees by which he did ascend," but that on the contrary he was big enough to relate his early experiences that they might serve as an encouragement to others to keep striving in the face of stern adversity.

LAWLER, Nicholas J.,

Public Official and Business Man

The recent passing of Nicholas J. Lawler at Greenfield, Massachusetts, removed from the stage of business and public affairs a local leader whose works were many and substantial, and whose helpful example stimulated his associates to follow as nearly in his footsteps as they could. Mr. Lawler was most conscientious and faithful in the performance of his duties, and often championed the causes of minorities when his sympathies lay on their side, so that he earned the reputation of a dependable public servant and a business man of rare qualities. As a boy he had learned the silver plating trade, then shoe manufacturing. His versatility led him into the real estate and insurance business, and finally when the theatrical field needed an impetus he lent it the weight of his energetic personality, and made a big success in every way At various times he engaged in politics and won offices, in which he served with great credit, and he became a builder whose worthy operations were only cut short when his time on earth was ended, at the zenith of his career and the early age of sixty-one.

Nicholas J. Lawler was born April 7, 1865, at South Deerfield, Massachusetts, the son of James and Margaret Lawler. When he was seven years of age his parents removed to Leicester, and it was here that he obtained his early education. His parents removed to Greenfield when he was sixteen, where he had lived ever since. He engaged in the silver-plating business with his uncle, Walter H. Seaman, in 1881. After three years he entered the employ of Cutler, Lyons & Field, where he spent six years learning the shoe-manufacturing business, which he later followed in factories at Lynn, North Adams and Turner's Falls. Having made lots of friends and laid a sound foundation, he entered the real estate and insurance business, in 1886; with a brother, Thomas L. Lawler, he soon became interested in the early development of the motion picture industry, and rented Washington Hall for that purpose for many years. As a staunch Democrat, Mr. Lawler was appointed postmaster at Greenfield shortly after the election of Woodrow Wilson to the presidency in 1912, and he was reappointed at the beginning of Mr. Wilson's second term, as a fitting recognition of his splendid service. Under his administration as postmaster, a new Federal Building was erected, and he instituted an efficiency system by which the postoffice employees handled mail with greater despatch; he also took a personal interest in the welfare of the force and put through a number of reforms in their interest, so that he enjoyed their high regard and respect. For many years his prominence in the party councils had caused him to be selected as a member of the Democratic State Committee, and for a number of years he acted as vice-chairman of the Executive Committee. His other political posts included membership on the

Democratic Town Committee and as district deputy collector of internal revenue several years. In 1913 he and his brother built the Lawler Theatre on Federal Street, at the same time continuing his insurance business and conducting in connection with it an advertising agency. This was the logical outgrowth of earlier experiences afield, notably as manager of the Boston office of the Wonderland Company and afterwards assistant general manager of this concern's summer park at Revere. When the large theatre at Greenfield was completed, it formed the nucleus for a chain of theatres in several nearby towns. A short time before his death he purchased ground for a $100,000 theatre at Amherst, and it has since been completed. He was a director of First National Pictures and the Eastern Theatre Managers' Association. For years he was a member of the Father Mathew Temperance Society, the old Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Columbus. For two years prior to his passing he was a director of the Chamber of Commerce. At two different times he was Grand Knight of the Knights of Columbus. He was a member of the Town Finance Committee and at one time chairman; his last election to membership was in 1926. He was a trustee of the Franklin County Agricultural Society and much interested in the various fairs held by the organization. He was chairman of the building committee of the new Knights of Columbus hall, and was largely instrumental in erecting the structure; he had anticipated with much pleasure the opening, when death laid its heavy hand upon him.

Mr. Lawler married, in 1896, Annie Carroll, of Miller's Falls, and they had a son, Carroll James Lawler, and a daughter, Mrs. Herman Skinner, of Springfield. His wife and children survived him, as did a sister, Mrs. Edward Donovan, and two brothers, Frank J. and Thomas L. Lawler, all of Greenfield.

The death of Mr. Lawler occurred July 12, 1926, at Greenfield; the funeral was held at Holy Trinity Church and the interment followed in Calvary Cemetery. The Greenfield "Daily Recorder" published the following tribute under the caption "Nicholas J. Lawler:"

The death of Nicholas J. Lawler leaves a vacancy in the life of Greenfield which will not easily be filled. He was a type of citizen that is all too rare, one who sought to have municipal government conducted along the soundest business principles, progressive in all things and a courageous contender for those issues which he felt to be for civic advancement.

Whether the cause he championed was popular or not made no difference to him; he lent himself to the unpopular side of a controversy with the same vigor and enthusiasm that he did to the other. Always a man of the strongest convictions, he defended them ably and vigorously in private conversation, public speech and town meeting debate.

Mr. Lawler's exceptional capacity for public service came through his broad and successful business experience, which later proved of great value to both himself and his community. In public service he first demonstrated his abilities as deputy internal revenue collector, an office which he administered to the greatest satisfaction of all who paid taxes to the Federal Government. As postmaster of Greenfield he took high rank, maintaining the most cordial relations with the public and putting the office on a high plane of efficiency.

In fraternal life he was a natural leader and the organizations with which he was connected felt the push of his vigorous personality. To him more than any other man is due the erection of the Knights of Columbus building on Federal Street. Under the influence of his enthusiasm, courage and sturdy

confidence in the future of Greenfield, his associates were led to undertake a project which had previously seemed beyond them.

It was this same confidence that had earlier encouraged Mr. Lawler to provide the town with modern theatre facilities, a thing which Greenfield had long needed, but which no other citizen had dared to undertake, owing to the great risk involved. That it was hazardous was proved by the difficulties the project encountered in its early years, but in the end the confidence of the founders was justified. Never content to stand still, Mr. Lawler had entered upon another similar project at Amherst, and had he lived would doubtless have extended the operations of his company still further.

Mr. Lawler's outstanding trait was his sincerity. He never left anyone in doubt as to his views. Whether they suited or not, he expressed them unreservedly. Convinced that a city government would be a better form of control for Greenfield, he fought practically single-handed for it. As chairman of the town finance board he set a mark for others to follow. In his handling of that office he won the complete confidence of the town meeting, which often accepted without question the budget prepared under his direction.

Mr. Lawler is entitled to be remembered as a citizen who believed in Greenfield and did his best to serve her usefully.

The Franklin County "News" commented as follows on his passing:

The passing of Nicholas J. Lawler, commonly known to his many friends as "Nick," is a great loss to this community as well as to his family and many friends.

Mr. Lawler's life was full of action. He served our government as Internal Revenue Collector during the Cleveland Administration, and as postmaster during the Wilson Administration. In town affairs he was always interested, and carefully investigated matters of importance to the town. He did all in his power to help the town grow in the right way, and rendered highly valuable public service. He served on various committees, and in recent years served as Chairman of the Finance Comittee, and in all other positions which he has held he has served conscientiously and efficiently. His services as Chairman of the Finance Committee have been especially valuable to the town. His oral reports to the town meeting relative to the actions of the Finance Committee and the reasons for its action were clear and impartial and something new in town affairs. His method of handling the financial affairs of the town has set the standard so high that it will be extremely difficult to find anyone to fill the place.

His business life was spent in Greenfield, and in addition to his political and other activities he has helped to build the town, and he has left as a monument to his memory—the building known as the Lawler Theatre, which was the first theatre constructed in this town. He and his brother were pioneers in the theatre business and by the construction of the Lawler Theatre not only enriched the town but gave to the people of this community an opportunity to enjoy themselves in a first-class playhouse.

Mr. Lawler's life can be summed up as that of a tireless worker, a builder, an able public servant, a good business man, and one who loved and worked for the community in which he lived.

Two things might be added to the generous praise bestowed upon Mr. Lawler by those neighbors who knew him best: he was devoted to his home and his family, and he literally died in the harness—at his desk in the office. Surely, few men can claim more than to have met every duty squarely and in every respect to have measured up to the title of good citizen.

CHAPIN, Lindley Hoffman Paul,

Attorney-at-Law.

Distinguished service to his fellowmen in his profession of the law and to his country during and after the World War both as a soldier and representative in other fields of foreign relations, marks Lindley Hoffman Paul Chapin as the type of American vital to the real progress of the country. In him are com-

bined the characteristics and ambitions of historic families important to the development of New England and New York City. Mr. Chapin is a prominent figure in the business world of New York City and a fine citizen.

The Chapin family, founded in America by Deacon Samuel Chapin, who was born in England in 1598 and came to Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1635, is firmly rooted in the soil of that section of the United States. The Deacon was made freeman in 1641, settled at Agawam, now Springfield, Massachusetts, the following year, and became prominent as deacon, constable, selectman, and commissioner. He was appointed by the General Court of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay to govern there. He married, in 1623 or 1624, Cicely Penny. The line descended through Henry Chapin; Benjamin; Ephraim; Ephraim (2); Chester W.; Abel Dexter; and Lindley Hoffman Chapin, father of the subject of this record. He was born in 1854 and died in 1896. His wife was Cornelia Garrison Van Auken, direct descendant of Jan Koster (Van Aachen) Van Auken. The line is as follows: Marynus, married Pieternella DuPrie; Abraham, who began to write the name Van Auken, married Jannetjen De Witt; Daniel, married Lea Kettel; Elijah, married Catherine Cole; Jesse, married Susan Adams; Barrett H., married Catherine M. Garrison, daughter of Cornelius Kingsland Garrison, financier, steamship owner, and railway builder, and their daughter married Lindley Hoffman Chapin, as aforementioned.

Lindley Hoffman Paul (L. H. Paul) Chapin, son of Lindley Hoffman and Cornelia Garrison (Van Auken) Chapin, was born in New York City, December 21, 1888. He received an excellent education at St. Marks School, Southborough, Massachusetts, from which he graduated in 1907; at Harvard College, Cambridge, from which he graduated in 1911; and at Harvard University Law School, where he completed the course in 1914. From that year 1917 he was associated with the law offices of Miller, King, Lane and Trafford, in New York. His services to his country during and immediately after the World War interrupted his legal career. In 1920, he was associated with the Foreign Commerce Corporation, and from May, 1925, to present, was with the Investment Manager's Company, of which organization he is Secretary.

His military career is by no means the least outstanding of Mr. Chapin's accomplishments. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the cavalry, May 10, 1917; first lieutenant, August 15, 1917; captain, February 20, 1919. His first assignment was to General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, October 31, 1917. From July to October, 1918, he was detailed to the staff of Marshal Petain, French General Headquarters. From October, 1918, to June, 1919, he represented the Fourth Section of the General Staff at the Headquarters of the Allied Armies (Marshal Foch's Staff), this Staff Section being in charge of the coördination of transportation and supplies to the Allied Armies. In December, 1919, as a first lieutenant, he was detailed to the General Staff Corps, American Expeditionary Forces. From July to October, 1919, he was attached to the American Commission to negotiate peace and served as one of the American representatives on the Inter-Allied Joint Secretariat of the five Principal

Allied and Associated Powers. From his own country Captain Chapin received the Distinguished Service Medal "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services." He was awarded also the Legion d'Honneur by France, the British Military Cross, the Italian Order of the Crown, and the Conspicuous Service Cross, with its three stars, by his native State, New York. He is a member of the Harvard Clubs of New York and Boston, the Knickerbocker, the Lawyers, and the Mt. Kisco Golf clubs. His favorite forms of recreation are golf and horticulture.

On January 19, 1922, Lindley Hoffman Paul Chapin married, in Grace Church, New York City, Leila H. Burden, daughter of Joseph Warren Burden. Two sons have been born to them. 1. Schuyler Garrison Chapin, on February 13, 1923. 2. John Griswold Chapin, January 3, 1925.

LEVERT, General John Baptist,

Sugar Planter and Financier.

One of those business giants, who, every now and then, stand out from among their successful *confrères* in various communities of the United States, is General John Baptist Levert, sugar planter, land owner, and financier, of New Orleans, Louisiana. His genius for anticipating forms of business which would be not only to his advantage but to that of his fellow-citizens as well, his eloquence in converting others to his views, his skill in organizing and managing the enterprises which developed these possibilities, are a part of the financial and agricultural history of the nation.

John Baptist Levert was born in Iberville Parish, Louisiana, September 14, 1839, son of Auguste and Eulalie (Mire) Levert. His father was one of the important sugar planters of the State, owner of the St. Mary's, the St. Delphine, the Golden Ridge, and the Willow Glen plantations. His family came to Louisiana from Canada, and both he and his wife were born in Lafourche Parish.

John B. Levert received admirable educational advantages, beginning his studies in private schools, continuing at Louisiana University, now called Tulane, and completing them at Mt. St. Mary's College at Emmettsburg, Maryland. As he reached maturity, the Civil War broke upon the calm of the United States. With characteristic promptness, Mr. Levert enlisted in the First Louisiana Cavalry, one of the first commands to enter active service from Louisiana. With this gallant regiment of cavalry, men after his own courageous heart, he continued in active service during the entire period of the great conflict, and he participated in many crucial battles and dangerous encounters. In 1903, he was elected major-general of the United Confederate Veterans of Louisiana.

The war over, he settled in New Orleans, where he was briefly associated with the Western Products Company. Then he was for a time connected with the Henry Groebel Company. Already, however, he felt the stirrings of ambition and his ability to make good in some independent line of business. He formed an alliance with Colonel Louis Bush, known as the Bush & Levert Company, which was for years one of the prominent and wealthy concerns in the sugar industry of the State. Then General Levert became president of the J. B. Levert Land Company, owner of New

Orleans real estate and plantations throughout the State. His exclusive ownership of the largest sugar plantation in America, comprising some 15,000 acres, equipped with the best of machinery and the finest of refineries has always been a source of satisfaction to him. He is president of the company now controlling its destinies, the Levert-St. John, Incorporated. He has found time, also, in spite of the exigencies of his large undertakings, to serve ably as president of the Shirley Company, owning plantations and refineries in the Rapides Parish, and of the Levert Realty Company of Birmingham, Alabama, a holding company for the Alabama properties belonging to the Levert family. For over forty years he has been director of the Canal Bank and Trust Company and of the New Orleans Land Company. He was one of the organizers and a charter member of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, of which he was later president. Always progressive, always a student, Mr. Levert conducted on his plantation many experiments which resulted in increased production of cane and syrup.

His civic conscience was as great as his sense of business responsibility. For years General Levert served as a member of the board of trustees of Tulane University, and he is curator of the Louisiana State Museum, as well as an enthusiastic supporter of the Louisiana Historical Society. He was one of the leaders in the vigorous campaign to obliterate the Louisiana Lottery, which he regarded as a blot on the fair name of the State. On the anti-lottery ticket he was elected to the State Senate, where he served a term and was influential in effecting legislation for the abolition of the lottery. In spite of his advanced age, he is still alert and active for worthy causes. He is a member of the Southern Yacht Club, the Pickwick Club, and the Knights of Columbus. His religious affiliation is with the Roman Catholic church.

In 1868, General John Baptist Levert married Stephanie Dupuy, daughter of Gideon Octave and Aloysia (Viel) Dupuy. Her father was a sugar planter of Iberville Parish. The following children were born of the union, of whom eight are living: Albert O.; Mathilde (Levert) Kearney, deceased; Stephanie (Levert) Larue; John Alfred Levert; Beatrice (Levert) Kearny; John B. Levert, deceased; Lawrence C.; Stella (Levert) Swanson; Robert L.; and Ella (Levert) Gore.

A worthy son of Louisiana, General Levert has devoted the generous allotment of years granted him to promoting her welfare and developing the rich natural resources with which the State is endowed. He has performed with signal ability every duty, military, civic, and industrial, and he has lived to see the State prospering under activities that he launched.

HAMMER, Lewis,

Banker.

That success invariably perches upon the standard of the man who combines brain with brawn was amply proven by the career of Lewis Hammer, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, who learned life's sternest lessons as a carpenter and finally became vice-president of a strong bank and a leader in various other business enterprises. In the upward climb of this doughty son of pioneering German parents lies a story which suggests the for-

tunes of Aladdin with his Wonderful Lamp in the "Arabian Nights," for truly, Lewis Hammer toiled with the sublime faith of an alchemist, met all disappointments smilingly, and finally turned into gold-producing instruments the numerous commercial ventures that he touched. Yet to recount his business triumphs would be to relate not more than half. The other flowed from a broad human sympathy and kind-heartedness inherited from his ancestors; it concerns itself with his love of nature, family and home, and with his charity toward his struggling fellow-men, whose appealing voices he never failed to hear and whose upraised hands he seized in the spirit of genuine brotherhood.

Lewis Hammer was born September 4, 1838, at Lorain, Ohio, on Lake Erie, twenty-five miles west of Cleveland. He was the son of Godfrey Hammer, a German farmer, and Kathrina (Dachtler) Hammer, who early had crossed the broad Atlantic, buried a daughter in its seething bosom, and started life anew on an Ohio farm. Soon the gloom of this loss was dispelled by the appearance of a bit of sunshine in the form of a son, who was called Lewis, and whose robust constitution gave promise of substantial help to the fond parents as they tilled the soil and minded the home, respectively. Nor did Lewis disappoint them; instead of running away to sea or going off after some rainbow chase by land, he received the instruction of his father and for twenty years made himself useful. Most of this time at first was spent in the fields, but developing a mechanical bent, the youth then turned to carpentry as a better revenue producer. He was now grown into a man, and his parents passing away about this time, he struck out into the little-explored Middle West. In 1850 Lewis Hammer reached Council Bluffs. With two years of experience at carpentry at his command, he applied for odd jobs; the field did not look good, so he soon pushed on to Harrison City, Iowa, where he fared better in carpentry and contracting, for he remained six years. Then he doubled on his tracks and returned to Council Bluffs, where, with J. H. Peters, he established and ran a sawmill business for two years, and turned out the first cross ties used in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, the mill located on Boyer River at Harrison City. In 1859 Mr. Hammer went prospecting in a "prairie schooner" or covered wagon drawn by two oxen: he traveled to Pike's Peak, Denver, Colorado, from Council Bluffs, in thirty days, with enough experiences of rugged life to write a book. In this elevated spot he spent a year before he realized that happiness and wealth do not depend upon geography, but lie wherever stout hearts dwell, and having contracted a first love for Council Bluffs, he plodded through the rough trails the way he had come and settled down for life. In 1866 he sold his interest in the mill on Boyer River, and established a lumber yard which he conducted successfully until 1904. In 1888 he joined Martinson and Edward Mott in organizing the Western Lumber & Supply Company, building material dealers, and this concern paid handsome profits. He was also interested in another lumber concern, Lewis Hammer & Company, which was likewise a money-maker. In 1904 he sold his lumber interests and turned his attention to stock raising in Dawson and Custer counties, Nebraska, where he had

acquired extensive ranches. Meantime, he had given generously of time and money to the upbuild of Council Bluffs in a manufacturing way. These activities brought in additional people and capital, and he became one of the organizers and vice-president of the Commercial National Bank. He also promoted a canning company and became a stockholder in numerous enterprises, which added their increment to his already large income.

Mr. Hammer was one of the organizers of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Council Bluffs, and served on the building committee, and for thirteen years was a past president. As a Republican he served three terms in the City Council. He was a trustee of the Episcopal Church, and a generous giver to worthy charities. At one time he acted as a member of the Volunteer Fire Department, and at another was a partner with Joshua Wood in a ranch enterprise at South Loop River, Nebraska, near Sumner and Broken Bow.

Although Mr. Hammer was a Republican in politics, he was broad enough to vote for the best man regardless of political affiliations. He was fond of hunting and fishing, and devoted to his family, who reciprocated in full measure his affections.

Lewis Hammer was married, January 22, 1869, at Council Bluffs, to Rhoda Anne Wood, daughter of T. K. Wood, a prosperous farmer, of Green County, Kentucky, who removed to Nebraska, and Deema (Mann) Wood, of near Mansville, Kentucky. Their children were five: 1. Etta, married Henry Drier, of Neola, Iowa, and had Gertrude, Fred, Leo, Bessie, George and Mildred Drier. 2. Lewis H., married Minnie Borger, and had Phyllis Elizabeth. 3. Elmer Arthur, died at the age of eighteen months. 4. Hazel Julia, married John T. Stringer, and had John T., Jr., and Elizabeth Ann Stringer. 5. Elizabeth Luella, married Allen Dudley, of Council Bluffs.

Lewis Hammer died at Council Bluffs, February 8, 1917, and thus passed the man whose master carpentry on the commercial structure of his community must serve a long time as a model for the apprentices who seek to approximate the genius of his works.

NOLAN, Thomas James,

Attorney and Political Leader.

An important local factor in furthering the progressive ideals of the Democratic party, Thomas James Nolan, of Omaha, Nebraska, was also a leading attorney and one of the most popular men in his section. His activities covered a variety of fields, all beneficial to his fellow-men. His keen intelligence combined with this spirit of service to make him a man of moment in the upbuilding of Omaha.

Thomas James Nolan was born at Cohoes, New York, June 28, 1866, son of John and Susan (Graham) Nolan. The father, of Irish birth, a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, was a merchant of Cohoes. The mother was born in England. The family moved to Nebraska when Thomas J. Nolan was young, settling at La Platte, in Sarpy County, where he completed his elementary schooling. He attended Bellevue College and read law in the office of Estabrook and Ervin. He began the practice of law in Omaha in 1892, continuing actively until his death. He and Edson

Rich were partners until 1916, and later he became senior member of the firm of Nolan and Woodland. He was local attorney for the Union Pacific for many years and a specialist in realty law. His practice was large and lucrative, elevating him to a place of eminence in business and professional circles in Omaha.

It was after hearing a speech by ex-Governor McComas of Virginia, delivered in the old stone schoolhouse in La Platte, for Samuel J. Tilden as President, that Mr. Nolan determined to follow the Democratic banner. He was chairman of the Democratic State Convention in 1900 before the National Convention at Kansas City. He held no public office save by appointment as member of the fire and police board of South Omaha, where he lived for several years before annexation. He was Belgian consul with jurisdiction over the States of Nebraska, and of North and South Dakota, by appointment from E. de Cartier of the Belgian legation in Washington, from 1918 until his death. The American Bar Association enrolled him as one of its active members, as did several clubs, including the University, the Happy Hollow Country, the Commercial, and the Athletic. A member of the Home Guard and for six weeks in training at camp, he was generous in his personal contributions to War loans and needs and zealous in aiding drives, acting as a "minute-man" for the Liberty Loan campaigns. He was a member of Lodge No. 39, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Knights of Columbus, which he further served as chairman of the 4th degree Omaha Council. His church was St. Cecelia's Cathedral. A lover of home, he found his greatest happiness there.

In Omaha, Nebraska, May 26, 1898, Thomas J. Nolan married Margaret R. Fitzpatrick, second child of John C. and Mary E. (Burns) Fitzpatrick, who reared six children. The father was in the lumber department of the Union Pacific Railroad for twenty-five years. To Mr. and Mrs. Nolan were born: 1. Ruth Claire, married to Paul H. Burke, by whom she has a son: Paul Burke, Jr. 2. Wendell P. 3. Helen M. 4. Dorothy E., graduate of the University of Nebraska. 5. Janet F. 6. Thomas J. 7. John G. 8. Mary Catherine.

Death came suddenly to Thomas J. Nolan at the very height of his success, at the age of fifty-seven, August 3, 1923. Every department of community life sent its representative to do honor to his last rites in St. Cecelia's Cathedral. Archbishop Harty spoke of him thus:

> Devoted to his home and family, to his city and his country, to his work, his friends, and to his religion, Thomas J. Nolan left a name of which his children may well be proud.
>
> He lived a life full of integrity, full of devotion. On behalf of the community I extend to his family deep, sincere sympathy. But I bid them have courage. The passing of his earthly life would seem a calamity, if we did not know that he is in the hands of God, who created him and made him the noble man he was.

Another who knew him well, Harvey Newbranch, editor of the Omaha "World Herald," wrote thus:

> As a husband and father, as a citizen, as a lawyer, as a friend, he was numbered with our choicest and best.
>
> He was a true and honest man, was Tom Nolan, loyal and devoted in his friendships, exemplary of the best traditions of his profession, the soul of courtesy, ever considerate of the rights and feelings of others, strong in his devotion to the ideals and principles that had become ingrained in his being. Honor and

integrity, love of family and friends and country, were his guides and inspiration. Many are they who have known trouble and misfortune who can testify how ever ready was his helping hand. And those to whom, in his capacity as lawyer, he was counsellor and adviser, know well, how lofty and clean were his standards, how unswerving his adherence to right rules of living and conduct.

TANCRED, Douglas,

Poultry Breeder.

To be struck down in the full power of manhood by an incurable illness and to have to face the tragic alternatives of an early death or prolonged suffering, was the sad fate which overtook the late Douglas Tancred. Most men would be overwhelmed by such a disaster, but in him it called forth all of the many fine qualities of the heart and mind of which he was possessed in such abundant measure. With invincible courage, patience and determination, he not only bore the heavy burden which had been laid upon him, but in the face of these tremendous obstacles he set out on a new career, to take the place of the seafaring life which he had led from early youth and which under the changed conditions of his health he had been forced to relinquish. Having been attracted, a short time before his illness made itself first seriously felt, to the raising and breeding of poultry, he decided to make this field his own and from 1906 to the time of his death in 1923 he devoted himself to this work with an energy, a singlemindedness of purpose and a determination, which would have been truly remarkable in a man not handicapped by severe illness, but which, in his case, were nothing short of the heroic. Though he could always count on the never-failing devotion and assistance of his loving wife, it was largely due to his efforts and to his singularly brilliant mind that he achieved such remarkable success as a breeder of poultry and that he was enabled to make such highly important and lasting contributions to the improvement of the poultry industry of this country. From small beginnings Mr. and Mrs. Tancred built up, often in the face of bitter disappointments, one of the largest and most widely known breeding farms for S. C. White Leghorns, and "Tancred Farms," near Kent, Washington, acquired a reputation in the poultry industry excelled by no other establishment in any part of the world. Not only did the undertaking prove a financial success to an unusual degree, but the Tancred strain of White Leghorns, combining, as it did, essential standard qualities with astonishing productiveness, stamped Mr. Tancred's breeding methods as superior to most others and produced results of really great importance to the general welfare, at a time when a notable advance in any important branch of food production was of special economic value.

Douglas Tancred was born in Bermuda, British West Indies, December 9, 1870, a son of Douglas and Amelia (Wilson) Tancred. His father was a graduate of the University of Dublin, Ireland, an officer in the English Army and a member of an old and prominent Catholic family. He married twice, his second wife, the mother of Mr. Tancred, being a member of a Protestant family, the men of which had followed the sea for several generations. Of his second marriage the subject of this article, Douglas Tancred was the only issue.

Douglas Tancred was educated in the public schools of Boston, Massachusetts. Throughout his life he was always a great reader and the possessor of a won-

D. Pancred

derful memory. He was especially fond of books on history and travel and he spent all of his spare time in reading and study, frequently depriving himself even of necessities in order to obtain a specially coveted book. Mr. Tancred came to San Francisco in 1890 as a youth of twenty years and from then on made the Pacific Coast his home, whenever he was on land. For, following in the footsteps of his maternal ancestors, he had taken up the life and work of a seafaring man early in his youth, continuing in it until ill health forced his retirement. In his chosen profession he filled various difficult and responsible positions and for a number of years was purser on the steamship "Portland," plying between Seattle and Alaskan ports. After his marriage he was accompanied on numerous trips by his wife, who shared to an unusual degree the interests of her husband.

In 1904 the illness which eventually proved fatal, an affection of the spine, made itself first noticeable, and even during the last year of his seafaring life Mr. Tancred was forced to use a cane when walking. By the end of the next year the disease had made such inroads that it became necessary for him to give up the occupation which he had followed for so many years and to which he was deeply attached. He retired to a small farm of two and a half acres at Kent, Washington, owned by his wife. Even before his retirement from the sea Mr. and Mrs. Tancred had become interested in poultry raising on a small scale. At first they started out with brown leghorns, breeding about seventy pullets during the first year. Before long Mr. Tancred decided that they could not attain the desired results with this breed and promptly decided on white leghorns. By this time, too, he had decided to make his new fight for existence as a breeder of poultry. Though at that time he was without special knowledge of poultry culture, he quickly realized that the one reliable source of income from poultry was from the eggs they laid and it did not take long for the fact to impress itself upon his mind that—to quote him—"eggs and more eggs was our problem." With his innate thoroughness he read what he could on the subject and fully posted himself in every possible manner available to him. The year after they had started with white leghorns they were first attracted by Professor G. M. Gowell's bulletins on trap nests for hens, published by the Maine State Agricultural College, of the poultry department of which he was the head. Patiently and methodically experimenting along these lines, Mr. Tancred soon decided that trapnesting was the most promising means of breeding for higher production of eggs. The results which he achieved in the years to come proved how correct his judgment had been, and he himself was so strongly convinced of this fact that he never wavered for a minute in carrying out his plans. The start was made with standard stock of two strains of Wyckoff and Robinson stock, and by careful, hard work and scientific breeding the quality and strength of the stock was gradually built up, until the world famous "Tancred Utility-Beauty Strain" of three hundred egg hens was evolved from a two hundred egg hen. This remarkable and hitherto unknown achievement was accomplished in the space of fourteen years. To describe in detail the many difficulties encountered and overcome, would practically mean the writ-

ing of a treatise on poultry breeding. Suffice it to state that neither disappointments, occasional failure, financial problems, ill health, or any other difficulties ever discouraged this heroic spirit. Mr. Tancred's courage and patience never failed, nor did that of his wife and helpmate, who through all these years bore bravely not only the sad burden of seeing her beloved husband suffer, but also her full share of the work and responsibilities connected with the ever-growing business.

This growth, was, indeed, phenomenal. From their small place in Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Tancred moved, in 1910, to a ten-acre farm in the hills nearby, a farm which by 1926 had grown to thirty acres. In 1921 the "Tancred Farms" carried about 4,000 heads of breeding fowl, which by 1926 had increased to about 5,000, from which about 50,000 chicks are hatched annually. In the beginning of the business of marketing standard-bred fowls the price was about $1.50 per bird. By 1920 the fame of his strain had spread so far and had become so great that the total sales for that year exceeded $50,000, and that he sold many individual birds for as high as $150, $250 and even $500, and $1,000, while refusing occassional offers of $1,000 for certain birds, if he felt that the bird involved was needed on his own farm to make his next year's breeding better according to his own judgment. So heavy were at times the demands for their stock that they were forced to return frequently hundreds of dollars worth of orders which they could not fill. The product of "Tancred Farms" has many notable national egg-laying contests to its credit and holds many national and world records, including the three highest five-bird contest records ever made in the United States. Much of this success was due to the care with which Mr. Tancred always kept his records, a piece of work involving much thought and labor, but to which he gave his personal attention, no matter how indisposed he was, while Mrs. Tancred looked after the actual growth and progress of the farm. He also looked after the advertising of their product and the publication of a catalog, which in later years assumed considerable proportions and involved a great deal of detail, requiring much care and patience. Unlike most other breeders, who guard most jealously their systems of breeding and their special methods, Mr. Tancred always delighted in speaking and writing about his work, especially if he thought that by doing so he could be of assistance to some fellow-breeder. Though he himself was the soul of modesty about his achievements, public and official recognition of his services to the poultry industry came to him in later years in abundant measure. In 1922 the directors of the Washington State College presented to him a diploma in recognition of his work, which also received wide and favorable notice in the various journals, devoted to the interests of the industry. At the time of his death there was in preparation a book, devoted to his methods, principles, and results, on which he had extensively and carefully collaborated with Grant M. Curtis, editor of the "Reliable Poultry Journal." He was also encouraged in his work by some of the leading poultry authorities of the Pacific Coast, notably William M. Coats, a nationally-known poultry judge, and a friend of Mr. and Mrs. Tancred of many years' standing, who annually selected the best birds from the Tancred stock,

Mattie H. Tancil.

according to the American standard of perfection, to be used for breeding purposes.

Mr. Tancred married, in 1902, Mattie Hixson, a daughter of Lewis Eldredge and Cordelia (Burger) Hixson. Mr. and Mrs. Tancred had no children. Mrs. Tancred, during the many years of her husband's illness, was a never failing source of strength and help. She not only devoted to him all of her time and her great fund of loving care and devotion, but she also looked most capably after her household and after that part of the work on the farm, for which illness had incapacitated Mr. Tancred. A woman of unusual patience and cheerfulness, she also possesses to a remarkable degree those abilities which enabled her to be of the greatest possible assistance in the development and building up of the business. Since her husband's death she has carried on "Tancred Farms" with undiminished energy and success. One of Mr. Tancred's most cherished plans had been that he would spend some time with his wife in travel and then retire to a fine home, the details of which he had planned with great care. Death made the realization of these hopes impossible, but, in order to bring at least part of the plan into actual existence, Mrs. Tancred has built the home, which he had wished her to have, and in it she finds solace from her loss of a true and courageous mate by recalling the years of fruitful association and work and by carrying on the business to which her husband had given so much of his thought and energy.

To the end of life's journey Mr. Tancred was game in every respect. Knowing positively, beyond any doubt, that his days were numbered, he laid out a new poultry farm in the spring and summer of 1922, within a year of his death. He was conscious and fighting bravely to the very end, which came on May 18, 1923. His old friend, Mr. Coats, whom he had summoned, his wife, and a few other relatives were with him to the last. The last words he spoke were addressed in endearing terms to his wife in a feeble voice, and he passed away peacefully, holding fast to her hand.

How highly Mr. Tancred was regarded by those who knew him and his work may be seen from the deep-felt tributes to his memory, published in the July issue of the "Reliable Poultry Journal," the editor of which was one of his greatest admirers and staunchest supporters, and in the columns of which his remarkable achievements had first been described in detail. The following paragraphs are quotations from these tributes:

By Franklane L. Sewell, poultry artist, Dayton, Ohio:

Douglas Tancred has left to the world a great heritage. He did for the world, as far as history tells, what the poultry industry has been waiting for since Gallus Bankiva came under man's care—and he did it well.

A brave heart, a methodical mind, with keen insight to the future, having endurance far more than average mortals possess, he went on even after the voyage drew close to the deep crossing that many fear—still discovering, recording, perfecting the strain that has proved the great possibilities of domestic fowl in the production of one of the world's best foods for human beings.

By Elisha Morgan, proprietor Highland Park Poultry Ranch, Portage, Washington:

His record for square dealing appealed to me at one time as his most valuable possession. I have since been led to change my mind. Visiting with him a number of times since then, the last visit being but a few days before

his death, I have come to feel that Douglas Tancred's finest quality was that unfailing courage which equipped him to do the wonderful work that he has done, and that remained with him to the end.

It was characteristic of Mr. Tancred that in his last hours, in the intervals of consciousness, he thought and spoke only of plans for the welfare of Mrs. Tancred, the splendid woman whose untiring devotion and loving care made Douglas Tancred's success possible.

By William M. Coats, licensed American Poultry Association judge and lifelong poultry breeder:

Douglas Tancred, with a cheerful, unshrinking farewell, laid aside his earthly duties and made his entry into the Great Hereafter. I consider that Mr. Tancred has done more for the poultrymen of America than any other man who has lived so far. He has made it possible for thousands, especially throughout the Pacific Coast States, to make a living from the production of eggs through his successful breeding of high-production Leghorns. To my mind he was the foremost of all poultry breeders.

By M. E. Atkinson, proprietor of Hollywood Poultry Farm:

In the death of Douglas Tancred the Poultry Industry of the United States has lost its most valuable asset. He was one of the first to recognize the great value of trap nesting, and he was the first to carry out continuously this necessary work for real progress, doing it with accuracy and fidelity, with a definite object in view.

Mr. Tancred's work has been a great incentive to me and to many others. Out in this country we like that style of man—one who knows no defeat, who will not give up, no matter what the odds are, and who stays by the ship to the very end. Mr. Tancred was exactly of that type, which endeared him to a loyal and appreciative following of friends, especially among poultrymen.

By P. W. Harries, editor of the "Pacific Poultryman:"

Douglas Tancred accomplished the work he set out to do. His achievements were of the highest order and his loss to the poultry industry is tremendous, but his work still lives. The example which he set of honesty, steadfastness of purpose, courage and accomplishment in the face of obstacles is an inspiration of high order, and that part of the world which knew him is better today because this man lived.

By George R. Shoup, poultryman, Western Washington Experiment Station:

He had a most pleasant and genial personality. A man of large brain and splendid judgment, he inspired the utmost respect from all who had the privilege of meeting him. All poultrymen and poultrywomen who knew him lament the loss of this greatest advocate of successful commercial poultry keeping, but he has left a lasting heritage to poultrydom in the wonderful Tancred Strain of Single Comb White Leghorns.

By Mrs. Helen Dow Whitaker, formerly poultry instructor, Washington State College:

With shrewd business sense, unmixed with sentiment, Mr. Tancred maintained the strictest integrity of word and deed in every deal, until the Tancred White Leghorns were synonymous with production at a profit. Neighbor learned from neighbor until a territory that had been importing eggs became a shipper across the continent. Adjacent States took notice and "The Trapnested White Leghorns" in time went into every part of the United States, crossed the seas and everywhere crowned the Pacific Northwest with laurels by the high average production that years of trapnesting and pedigree breeding had insured.

Douglas Tancred stands supreme as the one man to "stay with it," to remain loyal through the years to his well-proved methods and with the analytical mind ever alert to use the data of performance and pedigree afforded constantly by the trap nests. To hundreds in the Pacific Northwest his work made possible homes upon the land with comforts for the present and a competence for the future.

To me, Douglas Tancred achieved greatly because to others he gave greatly the power to achieve. To build an airplane or to broadcast the message of the radio may be more spectacular things; but to increase the production of a wholesome food for a world of hungry men and undernourished little children, is a work higher than which none can be done. I think truly there may justly be said of Douglas Tancred these words, which belong to all who have achieved and passed on, but who still live in spirit in the work that lives after them:

"We say they buried him? The words are vain.
Has any creature thought of him as hid
In any vault 'neath any coffin lid?
'Tis false. He never in the grave has lain.
You could not bury him although you slid
Upon his clay the giant pyramid
Or heaped it with the Rocky Mountain chain."

KIERSTEAD, William Inman,

Leading Citizen.

For fifty-nine years, William Inman Kierstead played a constructive part in the development of Omaha, Nebraska, and by so much contributed to the upbuilding of the great central part of the United States. He was a member of the firm of Dewey and Stone, furniture dealers, and an owner of valuable property in Omaha. His particular objective was the development of promising parts of the town. His part in municipal affairs also was beneficial to his city, his work and his influence always going to the measure which would really benefit his fellow-citizens.

William Inman "Billy" Kierstead was born in Ann Arbor, Michigan, February 17, 1852, son of Daniel Kierstead, a pioneer who lived in Ann Arbor, Michigan, for fifty-four years. It was in 1867, when he was fifteen years old, that the son, "Billy" Kierstead, moved to Omaha. His first position was a clerkship in the furniture store of Dewey and Stone, for whom he was also salesman. He remained in that connection for twenty years, ultimately becoming a member of the firm, and influential in the management. Its rapid growth and steady prosperity were in no small part due to his acumen and good judgment. After his retirement he devoted himself to improving his property and developing various parts of the city. He built the first house on Farman Street, west of Twenty-eighth, in 1885, the beginning of his program of building and improving in many districts, notably North Omaha. His own home on Florence Boulevard was very handsome, and his realty holdings large and lucrative.

It was in 1885 that Mr. Kierstead became actively interested in politics. He was first councilman from the Ninth Ward, 1887-88, and reëlected to that office. He also served as alderman and served on the board of public works for four years, also as county commissioner. To the city Mr. Kierstead donated a small park across from his residence on Florence Boulevard, entitled Bluff View Park. He was one of the three men to sign, in 1888, the contract to build the present City Hall. He was president of the Douglas County, Nebraska, Pioneers, and a life-member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 39.

At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in 1873, William Inman Kierstead married Eliza Dewey, and they celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary in 1923. A son was born to them, William D. Kierstead.

Death came to Mr. Kierstead at a ripe old age, April 20, 1926. His long life was filled with deeds beneficial to his family,

his circle of friends, and his city, for he thought of others before he considered himself. His generosity, his tolerance, his public spirit were woven into the whole history of Omaha, toward which both by example and influence, he had contributed much. His sound judgment, practical ability, and high integrity brought him deserved success. His genial spirits, his cheery laugh, his sympathetic manner made him the Mecca of all lonely souls, as of those who loved good company.

ROSICKY, John,

Editor.

Whenever a citizen of another country casts his lot with Americans, there is always great interest in his career among natives who are pleased when he does well, and who are inclined to aid him should he meet with difficulties. Out in Nebraska live at least 60,000 Bohemians who constitute one of the largest colonies from small European States or neighborhoods in America, and in which John Rosicky exercised great influence prior to his death in 1910. Mr. Rosicky was an editor with offices at Omaha, and he regularly addressed this large audience from his editorial chair, and so forcefully and wisely that his countrymen became extremely useful citizens. Few groups have proven more industrious as farmers, artisans and even professional men than the proud and thrifty Bohemians, and as they have prospered, the Bohemians have not ceased to sing the praises of a country which has given them equality of opportunity, whereas in the old country they were the subjects of numerous persecutions. In such esteem was John Rosicky held by his compatriots that a handsome monument was erected to him by popular subscription in the Bohemian National Cemetery at Omaha.

John Rosicky was born in Bohemia in 1845, as a subject of the Emperor of Austria. For a long time his people had been oppressed under the caste system, in which it was decreed that the Bohemians, as non-assimilable elements, should be stamped out unless they agreed to use the German tongue, and accept without question Austrian customs. This the Bohemians could not do from the fact of possessing an autonomous status by all the rules of nature, and so life was made miserable for them. In addition, the country being overpopulated (as is the case in Europe generally), many were obliged to leave it to gain a better livelihood. As a boy of fifteen, in 1861, Mr. Rosicky came to Wisconsin and a few years later to Chicago, where his store was destroyed by the great fire of 1871. In 1873 he settled in Crete, Saline County, Nebraska, but the grasshoppers drove him out. In 1876 he went to Omaha as editor of the weekly newspaper "Pokrok Zapadu" (Progress of the West), established in 1871 by Edward Rosewater, and a year later (1877) bought this paper and published it until 1900, when he sold it. The first Bohemian farm paper in this country, the "Zlate Klasy," or "Golden Ears," was established at Chicago by John A. Oliverius, but it proved too technical for the unlettered Bohemian farmers, and Mr. Rosicky gave them the "Hospodar," or "Husbandman" (founded in 1890), as one of the enterprises of the National Printing Company, with himself as president.

Among his many activities as editor, public speaker and adviser to his people was also that of organizer, for in 1898 he

was the main factor in organizing a fraternal insurance order, The Western Bohemian Fraternal Union, which in Nebraska alone numbers over 8,000 members. He is called the father of this union and its members, with other friends and admirers, initiated the movement for a public monument to him and contributed the funds.

According to reports of the Immigration Commission of the Department of Labor at Washington, one-fifth of the Bohemian farmers of European origin of the United States reside in Nebraska, where they live in and around ninety rural communities and Omaha. This situation is largely the result of the fact that in the days of homesteads and government lands, Mr. Rosicky urged his countrymen, through the "Pokrok Zapadu," to settle in Nebraska. The National Printing Company at one time or another has published in all, seven magazines and newspapers, but at present only the "Hospodar" is left. It has also published over fifty hand books and pamphlets for Bohemian farmers. This flourishing condition is to a considerable extent due to the industry of the oldest son, John G. Rosicky, president and general manager, who took hold when his father died, and to his daughter, Rose Rosicky, who, in an age that recognizes the ability of women, has made an enviable record in the executive management. It was feared that the passing of the elder Rosicky might militate against the success of his publications, but the work done by his daughter and son, added to the efforts of Joseph Brezacek, as new editor of the "Hospodar," have bridged the distance.

"Omaha's Own Magazine," for October, 1926, contained an illuminating account of the work of the Rosickys and of the Bohemians of whom they are the spokesmen. From this account the following excerpts are taken:

Until the Great War, the inhabitants of Bohemia were called Bohemians. Since the close of that war, it has become the custom, in a measure, to call them Czecho-Slovaks, and as this is rather misleading, it requires explanation.

The Czechoslovak Republic, formed at the close of the war, consists of Bohemia, Slovakia, Ruthenia, a part of Silesia, and sub-Carpathian Russia. A more general name should have been given the new Republic, perhaps something like Central Slavia (just as there is Jugo or South Slavia), but it is probably too late to think of it now. A Bohemian is not a Czecho-slovak, for Slovaks are a separate branch of the Slav race. Czech or Chech is the way a Bohemian calls himself in his language, so he is a Bohemian or Czech of Czechoslovakia. They have been known here so long that to some of the older generation it seems more natural to call them Bohemians.

The publishers of the Bohemian farm paper, "Hospodar," now in its thirty-sixth year, can in all truthfulness and even modesty say that it is most certainly the only paper of its kind in the world, and that it circulates all over the world. It reaches not only Bohemians in this country wherever they live, and that means from coast to coast and from Canada to Texas, but many hundreds of copies are sent to readers in Czechoslovakia. Their relatives here subscribe for them, and the readers again and again write in the letter department their appreciation of the "Hospodar." They say that no paper there even approaches it in the dissemination of useful information for all classes.

An alien (Austrian) government for nearly three centuries tried to stamp out the Bohemian language, and the caste system added to the general repressive measures practiced, whereas in this glorious country it has always been the other way around,—a government by the people and for the people. The new Czecho-slovak Republic is trying, of course, to remedy many injuries, but it will take a long time to counteract what centuries have produced. . . . .

"Have they no farm publications in Bo-

hemia?" you ask when considering our statement that there is no such paper there. Or agricultural colleges? Indeed they have, for the people are in the main an agricultural race, with an innate love for the soil, and their culture is very old. School attendance is compulsory, the percentage of illiterates being only 0.5, which itself proves they read. But their farm journals are "highbrow stuff," edited for scientifically-trained proprietors of estates and their staffs of co-workers. Until the close of the war, when Austria was maintaining a sort of Department of Agriculture, it was of course not like ours. Since that time the Czechoslovak government has forged somewhat ahead, but is still far and away behind us, mainly in its inability to reach the masses. When a foreign-language paper is published in our country, where our Department of Agriculture gives such marvelous practical assistance, it is plain to see that it beats anything in the old homeland. Perhaps the governments there will try to follow in our footsteps, but it is safe to say that the United States will always be ahead in solving problems in the quickest and most practical way.

Bohemian farmers began to come to Wisconsin and Texas in the early fifties; soon after that to Iowa; to Nebraska in the sixties; then to Dakota Territory, now North and South Dakota; and Kansas. These states have the largest rural Bohemian settlements, although after Oklahoma was opened, many poured in there and in later years a number of settlements have sprung up in Ohio, New York and Connecticut. However, the Middle West and Texas still are by far the backbone; indeed, three-fourths of the whole body of Bohemian farm settlements. And of these states, Nebraska holds first place, for it contains the largest number of Bohemian farmers born in Bohemia, or one-fifth of all who live in the United States, and in about ninety rural settlements. It is therefore natural that this State should be the home of their organ.

The problem of "unscrambling" the numerous "little peoples" of Central Europe, and reclassifying them with regard to racial characteristics in preference to predetermined boundaries, was one of the hardest faced by President Wilson when he went to Paris to help draw the peace treaty and the League of Nations. It will also be remembered that there was a hue and cry over foreign-language newspapers in the United States during the World War, concerning which "Omaha's Own Magazine" comments as follows:

During the war and for some time after, feelings against foreigners and foreign-language newspapers was high, generally among those who gave the matter superficial thought. When one considers that a person who comes to this country in even early maturity has passed the period of learning a new language with facility, one ought not to expect the impossible from him. He represents the transition, the transplantation, from the old world to the new. He would not be a good American in the future if he did not remember his native land with love, for not to do that would be renegade. However, it is surely expected of him that he will be a true, loyal and law-abiding citizen of the land to which he gives his future generations, where he and his may find more prosperity than they enjoyed in their overpopulated native country. If he does his full duty by our government, does he not deserve to be allowed that which is all he has left of the land of his birth — its language and its literature? Often in the second generation and nearly always in the third a foreign language in this country dies out completely, so there is no need to fear anything on that score. . . .

And while we are on the subject, perhaps you have not realized how much more an editor of a foreign-language farm paper has to know than knows the editor of an English language paper only. The latter has to know a good deal, we admit, but the former must know twice as much. For instance, the weed called couch grass is also called quick grass, quack grass, witch grass, devil's grass and durfee grass, while scientifically it is known as *agropyron repens*. Or take the potato blight. It is also known as the late blight or rot, or *phytophora infestans*. So many things in the agricultural world have several common names, called this in one part of the country, that in another. This is also true of Bohemia, and

Robert H. Anderson and Family

the editor of a foreign-language farm paper has to know all these things in both languages, for the readers are acquainted with the conditions in their homelands, and in order to explain lucidly, he must tell them what in this country corresponds to the same thing in the old. A Bohemian saying is,

"As many languages as a person knows, so many times is he a man."

The "Hospodar" has indeed for years filled a place entirely its own among Bohemian papers in this or any other country, and is still thriving. Like any thirty-six-year-old, it is in its prime. And it has several very good aids in the form of hand books for farmers, on orcharding, bee-keeping, vegetable-gardening, poultry-raising, stock-raising, etc., all published by the National Printing Company.

The first number of each new volume (published in February) is extra large and extra fine. It is in reality a purely magazine number, for in winter no seasonal work is pressing, and the readers can let one regular issue go by. This special number is called the Anniversary Number, and contains one hundred pages; regular numbers have thirty-two. It is richly illustrated, contains stories and articles and autobiographies of subscribers, and has a beautiful originally designed cover printed in three colors. The autobiographies are very popular, for almost without exception all the readers came here in moderate if not actually poor circumstances, and it always interests others to know how this or that one got his start in a new country, where the language and customs and everything else were strange and had to be acquired while struggling for an existence.

It has been stated elsewhere in this article that Nebraska is the most Bohemian of our states. To John Rosicky belongs the honor for its being so, for it is generally conceded by his people that his unceasing efforts from early times (1877), in urging them to grasp opportunities, brought them in such large numbers. It is estimated that between 60,000 and 70,000 live in our state. He not only called their attention to homestead and cheap railroad lands for farming, but also to openings in newly-formed towns for business and trades. When one considers that they knew little or no English in those days, one can realize what a power for good a newspaper in their tongue, edited by a humanitarian, generous patriot could be.

Among other things, Mr. Rosicky was instrumental in helping to found a large fraternal organization (the Western Bohemian Fraternal Union). In fact, he is called the father of it. An organization like that, directed by honest men who receive but modest salaries, enables its members to carry insurance at modest rates, and for Bohemians has proved a boon, practically as well as socially providing them with intercourse.

When Mr. Rosicky died, many readers expressed a fear that the "Hospodar" would cease to exist, or at least lose the individuality he had injected into it. However, his daughter, Miss Rose Rosicky, born in Nebraska, where she has always lived, who had been his secretary for a number of years, through her knowledge of the language, the people, and Mr. Rosicky's methods, was able with the help of a good editor to keep the paper up to the standard set by her father. Mr. Joseph Brezacek, the present editor, is an able and highly conscientious man. The "Hospodar" is published by the National Printing Company, No. 406 South Twelfth Street, Omaha, Mr. John G. Rosicky, the oldest son of the family, having charge of the printing department.

John Rosicky died at Omaha, April 2, 1910, at the age of sixty-four, and thousands of his fellow Bohemians will always remember him as the gate-keeper who opened wide to them in a strange but friendly land the portals of opportunity.

ANDERSON, Robert H.,

Business Executive.

Providence plays queer pranks at times, to the extent of causing speculation as to its justice in individual cases. Robert H. Anderson, of Detroit, Michigan, a native of Sweden, started life in a machine shop, then a glass factory, saved his money, came to the United States, patented and made money on a

device for hardening steel; married and became the father of three attractive children; took his place in the community as a promising young citizen; defended his firm's payroll of $10,000 from bandits and paid with his life. It is hard to become reconciled to such a situation, and it would be impossible to, except for the promise that all things which have gone wrong in this life will be righted in the next. Mr. Anderson was popular with his co-workers and he went to his reward knowing that he had done his duty.

Robert H. Anderson was born September 16, 1885, at Vestergotland, Sweden, the son of August Anderson, a Swedish farmer who died in the old country many years ago; his mother, also deceased, was his father's second wife. Mr. Anderson was six when his mother died and eight when his father died, so he was taken by an elder sister and reared. He attended a country school in Sweden, then entered a machine shop, after which he was employed in a glass factory. He received a splendid training in mechanics, and at nineteen had saved enough to come to Philadelphia. He proceeded thence to Rockford, Illinois, where he worked for the Rockford Tool Company and other concerns as a toolmaker. In 1915 he removed to Detroit and formed the Michigan Tool Company with D. R. Peterson president, Otto Lundell vice-president and himself secretary and treasurer; this firm did a big business from the start, and employs three hundred and fifty men. He also founded the Colonial Tool Company with Mr. Lundell, and they employ sixty men. From 1917 to 1919 he did all kinds of patriotic work to help win the World War, and ever since has had more business than his concerns could handle. He never found time for anything much but work. He became a member of the Board of Commerce, the Steel Treaters' Association and the Michigan Club, which is now extinct. His naturalization was early accomplished and he joined the Republican party; he was a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church. He was charitable and ambitious, quite an athlete as an outdoor swimmer and expert skater, and made friends wherever he went.

Robert H. Anderson was married, April 12, 1909, to Henrietta Anderson, daughter of August and Sophia (Johnson) Anderson, of Rockford, who were also natives of Sweden. Their children were three, whom the mother took to Sweden for three months following the death of her husband: 1. Vera Dorothea, a student of the class of 1928 at Eastern High School. 2. Gladys Marion, class of 1929, in the same institution. 3. Marvin Robert, a student at the Marshal Foch Intermediate School.

Mr. Anderson will always be remembered in Detroit as one who gave all that was in him to any cause he espoused, and concerning whom it must always be written in the consciousness of his friends that he died in the line of duty.

COOLEY, Dr. Arthur Seymour,

Veterinarian, Legislator.

To many men there is something distressing about trips back to their birthplaces, especially when they have gone far afield, achieved success and return to find the mansion in a tumble-down condition, the fences gone, the trees cut away by remorseless tenants and the yard grown up in weeds. But now and then a man reaches a point in his career when his heart is touched by the mere

mention of his home associations, and he turns his back upon the scene of his greatest struggles and successes to finish his days in the sublimity of the particular spot that nourished him as a babe and carried him through childhood. Dr. Arthur Seymour Cooley devoted himself for many years to the affairs of men in Cleveland, Ohio, made a success in his profession, served three terms in the Ohio Legislature, and six years before his death returned to the old home town of Dover Center, Cuyahoga County, made peace with the world and eventually passed away in the house where he was born. He was a man of more than ordinary achievements, a true Christian worker in the Congregational church, and a humanitarian who made life's path smoother for hundreds of friends, so that his removal from the stage of earthly things was an event that was widely regretted.

Dr. Arthur Seymour Cooley was born at Dover Center, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, June 11, 1858, the son of John M. and Lucy (Seymour) Cooley. John M. Cooley was born on the same farm at Dover Center where his son was born, and he and his wife spent their entire lives there, and became prominent in the work of the Congregationalists. Lucy Seymour's people were identified with the advancement and progress of Ashtabula, Ohio. The children of John M. and Lucy (Seymour) Cooley were three: Dr. Arthur S., George L., and Lucy E. Cooley, widow of the late Henry Blackhorn. The father of John M. Cooley and grandfather of Dr. Arthur S. Cooley, Ashure Cooley, came to Dover Center over the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts in a "prairie schooner" drawn by oxen, and brought among their worldly belongings several pieces of furniture which are prized as heirlooms by their descendants today. They settled on a grant of several hundred acres of land, cleared out a place and erected a log cabin which became the home of the family. Ashure Cooley farmed here for many years, and here he and his wife died and were buried in a little private cemetery about a mile west of the village of Dover Center. The Cooleys are an old and prominent clan in New England, branches of which have extended to various sections, notably Georgia, where they became the ancestors of the Hillyers, Alexanders and others. Originally they came from England. Dr. Cooley's wife's people, the Arnolds and the Derthicks, likewise were English. The Arnolds came to Ohio from Connecticut, and one of the early Colonial governors of that State proceeded from this same line. On her mother's side, Mrs. Cooley was descended from a Derthick, who, as Lord Mayor of London, sat on the jury that tried King Charles I, lost his property on the accession of Charles II and with other jurymen was forced to flee for his life.

Dr. Cooley attended the public schools of his home town, where he received a valuable foundation for his educational superstructure. He became, successively, a student at Ohio State University at Columbus and the Eclectic Medical College at Chicago, Illinois. Dr. Cooley was moved to dissent from accepted medical practice of the common authoritative school by the belief that old-fashioned medical methods were erroneous, and that the Eclectic method possessed many superior points. But as he proceeded with his studies his broad sympathies and keen judgment dictated a future course that

was even more different: he decided to keep out of the crowded field of everyday practice and give his attention to dumb brutes as a veterinary surgeon. He threw his splendid energies into his studies at the Chicago Veterinary College, and thus demonstrated that so far as pain and suffering were concerned he drew no line between animal and man. He took naturally to this field of work and graduated with a fine record in 1887, whereupon he returned to Cleveland as the best outlet for his talents and began the practice of his profession. For thirty-five years he was so engaged, and could the animal kingdom speak, it would glorify his name for the remarkable service he rendered to it during this period. His accomplishments were such that, in 1915, Governor Frank B. Willis, now United States Senator, appointed him to the position of State Veterinarian of Ohio, in which position he further distinguished himself. A memorial sketch in the "Journal" of the American Veterinary Medical Association for November, 1925, gives the following additional information on his career:

Dr. Cooley had not been in good health for some time, and with his passing the veterinary profession lost one of its staunchest supporters and Ohio one of its most public-spirited citizens. Few veterinarians have reflected as much credit upon the veterinary profession through their civic activities as did Dr. Cooley during the twoscore years of his useful professional career. . . .

Dr. Cooley was a member of the eighty-fourth, the eighty-fifth and eighty-sixth General Assemblies of Ohio and was nominated for a fourth term in August last. His re-election in November was practically assured. He served as a member of the Public Health, Tax, Agriculture and other important committees of the House of Representatives. He organized the Veterinary Section of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine, now one of the most important bureaus in the City Health Department.

Dr. Cooley joined the American Veterinary Medical Association in 1900, and during the more than a quarter of a century of his membership, had many important committee assignments, in addition to serving twice as vice-president (third vice-president in 1910-11 and fifth vice-president in 1919-20). He served as resident secretary for Ohio, 1902-03; member of the committee on Army Legislation, 1905-07; member of the committee on legislation, 1907-10; member of the committee on resolutions, 1911-12 and 1918-20; member of the committee on finance, 1912-13; member of the committee on intelligence and education, 1916; chairman (in 1916-18) and member (1920-21) of the audit committee; and in 1918-19 chairman of the section on general practice.

As a member of the Ohio State Veterinary Medical Association Dr. Cooley served as president, 1913-14. He served one term as vice-president of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Western Reserve Club, the Army and Navy Club, Troop A of Cleveland (the honor troop at presidential inaugurations) and Woodward Lodge, Number 508, of the Free and Accepted Masons. . . .

Dr. Cooley married, May 11, 1904, in Cleveland, Flora Alice Arnold, daughter of Daniel and Ellen (Derthick) Arnold, Mr. Arnold having been a representative farmer and veteran of the Civil War. Their children were three: 1. Dr. Richard S., who married Myrtle Krous, resides at Cleveland and has two children: Richard Arthur and Marian Louise Cooley. 2. Ellen Louise, wife of Kenneth Carter and mother of two children: Thalia Lucy and Jane Ellen Carter. 3. Lucie Cornelia Cooley, wife of Styles Koones and they have a son, John David Koones; Ellen Louise and Lucie Cornelia are twins.

When Dr. Cooley retired to his beloved birthplace he became active in church work and proved a good neighbor to

Theodore Paskowski

everyone, and it may be surmised that these last six years spent with his wife in the contemplation of a busy career were the happiest he experienced on this earth. His work done, he passed away October 4, 1926, at the age of sixty-eight years, his native home, as Pope would say, "deep imaged in his soul."

LASKOWSKI, Theodore,

Banker.

The belief that exists among many people that close touch with money makes bankers cold and unsympathetic in the presence of human woe falls down when confronted with the record of Theodore Laskowski, who spent all of his life of sixty-three years in Council Bluffs, Iowa. Although Mr. Laskowski possessed the facilities for buttressing himself with churlish office boys and other impediments, the door to his private office at the Council Bluffs Savings Bank stood wide open, and he personally saw anybody who wanted to see him; he never hid behind the excuse of being "too busy," "in conference," or "out of town." If this were all, the story were briefly told, but there is more. Mr. Laskowski was such an unusually human creature that he was beloved by thousands. A London "bobby" once rushed up to his partner on the beat and exclaimed excitedly, "I have just stood in the shadow of the great Daniel Webster!" And so it was with the almost saintly aura that accompanied Theodore Laskowski wherever he went: men exclaimed, bowed and made way for him to pass. He was humble in his greatness, great in his humility, in the same way that those rare lovers of nature, John Ruskin, John Burroughs and Luther Burbank, stood out above the common run of men; and this quality of self-effacement assumed such an unusual turn as to suggest the father-love of Calvin Coolidge. The consuming ambition of Theodore Laskowski was not to accumulate millions of dollars or hear his name shouted by the multitude; it was to hark back into the glorious past and accommodate himself to the pattern of his honored sire, to whom he considered he owed his all. This ideal he amply attained, according to the sister with whom he lived, Mathilda Laskowski; nor did he forget his debt to his fond mother, on whose altar he laid his devotional sacrifices with a lavish hand. We may wonder why so noble a nature went through life in the single state, when its perpetuation in the flowers of childhood might even have exceeded the beauty of its evanescent form; we may surmise that no angelic spirit could find proper place in affections already so firmly fastened upon lovable characters identified with the family hearthstone, but here the veil is drawn.

Theodore Laskowski was born January 23, 1860, at Council Bluffs, the son of Edward and Dorothea (Ehlers) Laskowski. His father was born December 27, 1817, at Stettin, the German industrial city on the River Oder; his mother was born September 23, 1833, at Brunswick, Germany, where lies Henry the Lion, famous leader of the Guelphs. Edward Laskowski and Dorothea Ehlers were married at St. Louis, Missouri, February 13, 1852, and removed to Council Bluffs in 1858, where Mr. Laskowski engaged in the grocery business, made a big success, and became prominent in the growing town. He and his wife were the parents of nine children: 1. Louis, died aged seven years. 2. Alvena, deceased;

married Frederick W. Stetman and they had eight children: i. Ella, wife of Dr. D. W. Thompson. ii. Emma Louise. iii. Dorothea, wife of Albert M. White. iv. Vera, wife of Dr. Emmett L. Hawkins. v. Ada. vi. Edwin A., married Grace E. Olsen. vii. Theodore. viii. Frank W. 3. Theodore, of whom further. 4. Emma, died aged about forty-five years. 5. Mathilda. 6. Amelia, died in infancy. 7. Louisa, died in infancy. 8. Karl L., died in infancy. 9. Edward, died aged seven years. The parents died within less than a year of each other, both at Council Bluffs, the father January 23, 1899, and the mother January 5, 1900, and they were laid side by side in Fairview Cemetery.

Theodore Laskowski was educated in the private school of Professor Einstein, and Professor James Rue's High School. At seventeen he entered the Council Bluffs Savings Bank, and gradually rose to the presidency. He laid no claim to having been a self-made man, for the velvet of his father's prosperity made his way easy, so to create a niche for himself he performed kind deeds and devoted himself much to studies and contemplation.

Mr. Laskowski was a Republican, but he never sought office. Such distinctions and honors as he received came to him. Like his parents, he was a member of the German Lutheran church. He was president of the Library Board and treasurer of the Iowa School for the Deaf and of the local organization of the Boy Scouts of America. He was a member of the Rotarians, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Council Bluffs Country Club and several clubs in Omaha. During the World War he contributed liberally to the various drives and campaigns, and no worthy charity was launched except he had some part in its success.

Theodore Laskowski died at Council Bluffs, March 22, 1923, following two blood transfusions from his niece, Ada Spetman, which failed to prolong his life; the city banks closed during the funeral, an immense crowd of admirers attended his funeral, and he was laid tenderly beside his beloved parents. Rev. J. R. Perkins, fellow Rotarian who preached the funeral service, paid him the following tribute:

Theodore Laskowski to a marked degree achieved true greatness, for he interpreted his life to his city in terms of the servant.

The banker in a community comes very near meaning faith or unfaith to the people who must deal with him. Indeed, Gilbert Canaan, in his book, "The Release of the Soul," says that the banker is the nearest approach to God that some men know, and he means by this that the banker is in a seat of authority in the city, that the banker often holds something near akin to the powers of life and death in his hands; that the manner in which the banker interprets and relates himself to his community determines confidence and new enthusiasm, or despair and brooding.

Now, our friend we bury today exemplified in his life and character the highest sort of ethical idealism toward his community in the position he occupied. And this afternoon I want to stress three or four principles that dominated his life, that lift him to Jesus' own definition of greatness.

First, he possessed the beautiful virtue of humility, and by humility I mean teachableness. I do not mean humility as docility, for Theodore Laskowski, in the presence of anything he thought was unjust, unethical, could strike hard. But he lived with an open mind toward all men. . . He measured to true greatness because he was learning constantly.

Second, Theodore Laskowski possessed a very trustful nature, nor did trying experiences, the result of great confidences, warp his faith

Edward Paskowski

Dorothea (Ehlers) Paskowski

in human nature. He believed in men. This is a mark of true greatness. How often do we meet those who believe in none because some have betrayed trusts? Indeed, it requires real character to rise above deceit and to continue to believe that men in the aggregate are good. He never grew pessimistic about human nature, and in this he was like his Master.

Third, our friend who has passed to a larger life achieved true greatness because of the marked simplicity of his life. No man, despite his quiet manner, was more approachable. . . And in this he was like his Master, who loved the common people.

Fourth, then there was that strong trait of sense of fairness. No prejudice swayed him; he was greater than the selfishness of prejudice, and greater than the prejudice of selfishness. . . This man always sought out the right thing.

And this—and more—unite to make of Theodore Laskowski a man of ennobling character—yes, a Christian gentleman without the symbols thereof. Character is greater than all symbols of religion. Before all temples, God prefers the upright heart—the heart of integrity. And he had that kind of heart. And how his city wanted that heart to continue to throb! His city followed his sickness as a friend follows the sickness of a friend. Could there be greater testimonial of the place he had in the heart of his community?

In the years to come, when our children's children shall walk in the old burying-ground and see his grave and ask about him, their fathers will say, "He was truly a great man, for he loved and served much." Today he rests, rests from his labors, and his works follow him. May his city strive to enter in at the same gate of public devotion to the common good.

Joe Smith & Company paid Mr. Laskowski the following published tribute:

Theodore Laskowski—business associate, friend and citizen, a banker of superior capabilities, whose outstanding virtue was modesty; who typified that quality of social and business relationship to which in our most exalted moments we all aspire but seldom attain, and who exemplified in his everyday intercourse with men the spirit of the Golden Rule. That was Theodore Laskowski, who though now mourned as dead, will ever live in the hearts of his friends and in the life of the great commercial institutions whose policies he so ably directed.

The "Christian Home," H. R. Lemen, editor, published the following tribute:

For twenty-five years Theodore Laskowski was one of the dearest and best friends we ever had, and his loyalty to The Home was unbounded. He was kind, gentle, loving and a true Christian man. His counsel and advice were invaluable to us, and we have lost a friend and a helper that we shall always miss. . .

Many times when burdened by trouble we have gone to his private office to let him talk to us. Never did he fail to give strength and cheer. Probably no man in Council Bluffs was more loved and esteemed. . . . The tremendous outpouring of people at his funeral, from all walks of life, was a wonderful tribute to this fine man.

Thus closes the final chapter in the life of an unusual character, and as the crooning winds pick up messages from the departed spirits in Fairview, they will bring to his surviving comrades this simple admonition, "Carry on!"

WICKHAM, Owen P.,

Contractor.

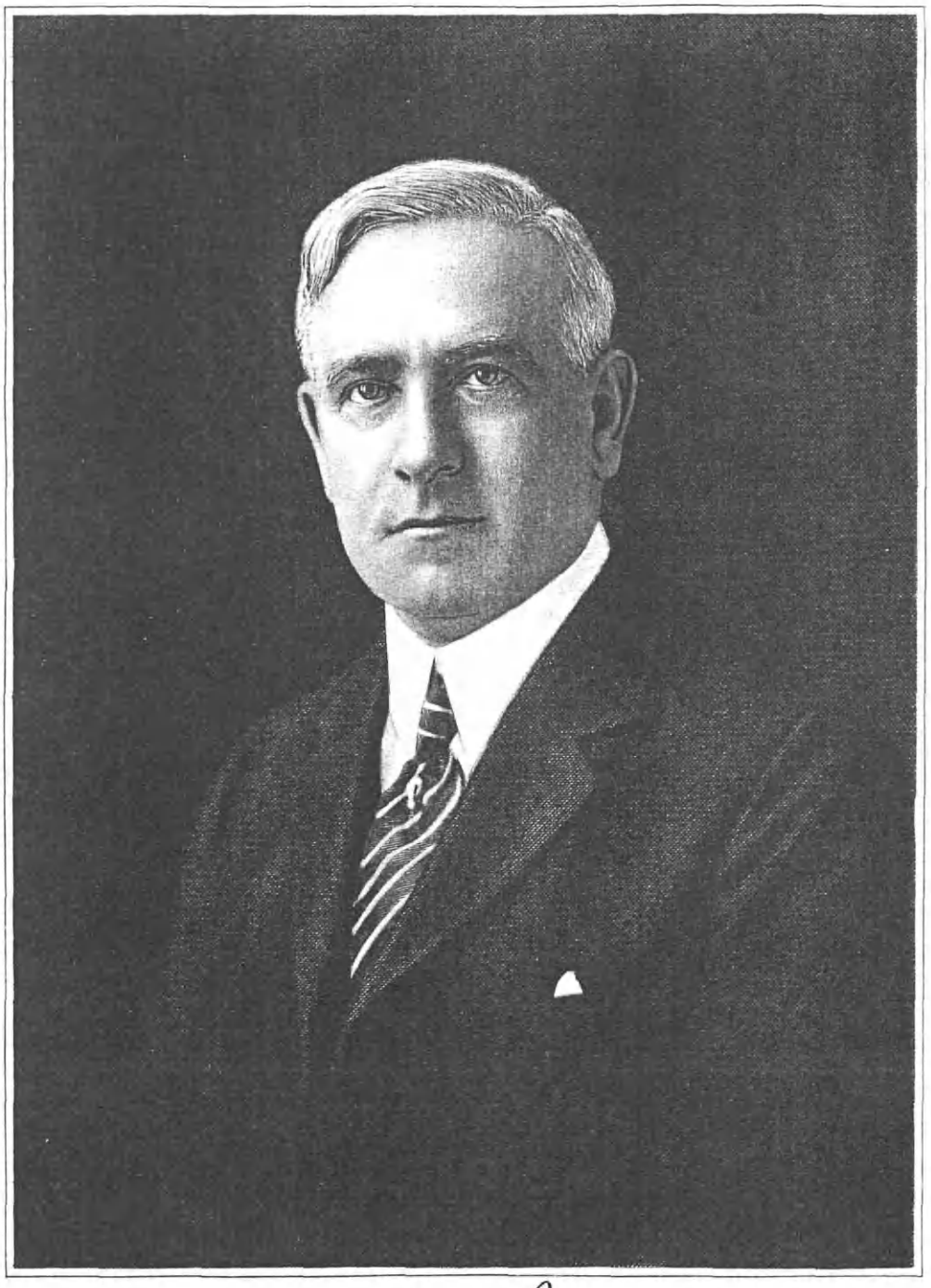
Exulting neighbors or admirers now and then raise a monument to a man who makes a noble speech or promotes a heroic action; less commonly, perhaps, a quiet man who is never the center of a fanfare of trumpets, unconsciously erects a shaft to himself, and in this category comes Owen P. Wickham, aged contractor who died defending his principal memorial, the county courthouse at Council Bluffs, Iowa. The friendly and tempered controversy which closed the aged contractor's life chapter was provoked by a younger element whom he was convinced picked flaws in the sturdy structure through a desire to substitute

certain modern frills and furbelows of architecture. At this time the old gentleman was nearly blind and when he took the street he had to be led about by relatives or friends, yet all the fire of his Gaelic nature rushed to the surface when attempts were made to tear down or desecrate his masterpiece, whose sills and foundations, he asserted, would endure long after the structure's benevolent critics had passed to their rewards. The most he would admit was that fireproofing devices might be installed to protect the priceless records; thus he rested his case with the succeeding generation and consigned his own fate to the tender keeping of the Master Spirit which weighs the deeds of frail man here below.

Owen P. Wickham was born in County Leitrim, Ireland, October 26, 1845, the son of Patrick Wickham, a farmer and Roman Catholic, and Cecelia (Pryor) Wickham. Patrick Wickham was well past middle age when he decided to leave Ireland and come to the United States; in addition he had a sizable family. Instead of taking one of the few ocean liners of that day, the father shipped on a picturesque but slow-sailing vessel, and so began a voyage that was indelibly burned into the consciousness of all aboard. The vessel's quarters were more suited to animals than men, women and children, and its table fare was the hardest and scantiest imaginable; but to pile near-tragedy upon misfortune, as it were, she was often becalmed without a capful of wind, so that her passengers and crew, like the Swiss Family Robinson, despaired of ever reaching the country which was to be the El Dorado of their hopes and dreams. Finally, however, a lookout shouted "Land!" and in due course they made port, having spent en route some six months, or more time than is now necessary to steam twice around the world. The Wickham family went to New Orleans, and in 1857 traveled up the Mississippi by boat to Old Mormon Landing, now Council Bluffs. Here the father died in 1873 at more than seventy years of age; he had four sons and two daughters.

Owen P. Wickham was twelve when the family arrived at Council Bluffs. He got a meagre schooling from Professor Rue, a pioneer teacher, and became intensely interested in history. He became interested in contracting work, and with a brother formed the J. & O. P. Wickham Company, which for fifty years built some of the largest structures in the city and neighborhood, including in addition to the courthouse the Grand Hotel, the Empkie-Shugart Building, the Wickham Block, almost a city block on Broadway Street, the State Savings Bank, the School House Home and the Baldwin Block; also the original part of the post-office. On the death of Owen P. Wickham, the original firm was succeeded by Wickham Brothers, made up of the sons of James Wickham.

Mr. Wickham was a generous giver to civic and church activities; he was a member of the St. Francis Roman Catholic Church, a charter member of the local organization of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a trustee several times as well. During his declining days he went every day to the Elks' Club, where he held conversations with his friends of long standing. As a Democrat he helped many a candidate into office, and knew most of the Iowa members of Congress, and numerous states-



Geo. W. Burton

men from other sections. He was very fond of whist, and was never too absorbed in business to hear the appeal of a friend in need or to lend his counsel to family problems.

Owen P. Wickham was married, February 16, 1871, at Council Bluffs, to Jennie Fenlon, of Rockford, Illinois, her mother having been Mary (Stapleton) Fenlon and her father James Fenlon, native of Ireland, who sold windmills and for years was known as the oldest traveling salesman in the United States. The children of this union were eight, the last-named two having been twins: 1. Angela, deceased, wife of H. B. Burkley, by whom she had Harry, Jr., Robert W., Elenor Fenlon, and Francis J. Burkley. 2. Cecelia. 3. George, married Lotta Wolfs, and had Mary Virginia. 4. Genevieve, married C. T. Dunkle, of Los Angeles, California, and had Margaret Jane, Owen W., John Donald, William, Virginia M., and Christopher F. Dunkle, Jr. 5 Paul, married Viola Burgess, and had Elaine Burgess. 6. Agnes. 7. Robert, married Clara Kinzel. 8. Ruth Wickham.

Owen P. Wickham died suddenly at his Council Bluffs home on the night of February 28, 1924, only twelve days after he and his wife had celebrated their fifty-third wedding anniversary. Under the caption "Another Pioneer Gone," the Council Bluffs "Nonpareil" wrote of him:

With the crossing of the Great Divide by Owen P. Wickham, Council Bluffs loses another of her pioneer citizens and one of her real builders. Mr. Wickham came to the city in 1857. This was some years before the arrival of the first railroad. It was the year in which the "Nonpareil" was founded as a weekly newspaper.

In those pioneer days everybody worked. Owen Wickham was no exception. In time he and his brother became pioneers and builders. They became leaders in their line and retained their supremacy in their field until advancing years forced them to yield to younger men. They developed with the town; they constructed the Grand Hotel and the Court House.

When the earthquake rocked San Francisco, it destroyed many buildings. In all cases where there was cheap, faulty and inefficient construction, the buildings crumbled under the stress of shaking earth. . .

The court house in this city is substantially a fireproof building. Its walls and floors are sound. The roof needs repairs, and alterations in the interior are required. These are not the faults of the builders. The structure has stood thirty-nine years without attention save for some minor interior repairs and a little paint on the inside at rare intervals.

"By their works ye shall know them." By these solid buildings we get a glimpse of the rugged character and integrity of this pioneer citizen. He came to this country as a boy. His tools were his head and hands, and his resources were nothing save American opportunity. Out of these he built a home for himself, and accumulated a modest reserve fund to sustain him in comfort in his declining years.

Owen Wickham was a real man. He loved humanity. As God gave him the light he endeavored to meet in a manly way all the duties and responsibilities of an American citizen. He did not fail. As neighbor, friend, husband, father and citizen, Mr. Wickham met all requirements. He possessed a friendly, kindly and genial disposition, and with these qualities a sane and intelligent conception of the duty of citizenship.

Such neighbor estimate of Owen P. Wickham must be recorded on time's scroll as official and final, and stand forth like a beacon light to guide the course of his ambitious successors.

BURTON, George Watson,

Business Man, Public Official.

In Westchester County, New York, noted as the beauty spot of the Metropolitan district, Mr. Burton has had his home and has conducted his extensive

business operations all of his life. He is a native of Cumberland, Ontario, Canada, born December 17, 1878, one of the seven children of David G. and Isabella (Kerr) Burton, consisting of James D., Elizabeth S., Margaret S., deceased; John K., Jeanie, George W., of whom further; and Isabella M., deceased. The family moved from Canada in 1880 and had its first home in Mott Haven. A year later, Mr. and Mrs. Burton moved to Mount Vernon, and lived there until they died. The father was a business man, and both he and his wife were widely known in that city.

George Watson Burton was only two years old when the family came to the United States. He attended the public school and the high school in Mount Vernon; and the New York City High School on Forty-fourth Street. He was active in school athletics, baseball and football. He passed his boyhood in Mount Vernon, living there until January 1, 1902, when he removed to Larchmont, his home ever since. In 1902 he became a member of the firm of Burton & Fenton, in Mount Vernon, dealers in lumber and building materials and operating a planing mill. The concern was composed of his brother, John K. Burton, Alexander Fenton and himself. They have succeeded from the start and grown with the growth of the city. Mr. Burton is also largely interested in real estate development in Mount Vernon and in the town of Mamaroneck, and is an officer in the Pine Brook Syndicate, a real estate developing company, and the Sydney Burton Realty Company, of Mount Vernon, being its president. He was a corporator and a director of The Trust Company of Larchmont. Mr. Burton is considered an authority on real estate questions throughout the section of Westchester County, where he operates. Moreover, he is a man of large and varied interests.

While still very young, Mr. Burton developed a fondness for politics. He cast his first presidential vote for McKinley in 1900, and since that time he has been active both in local and county politics. He was a member of the Town Committee as early as 1905 and in 1909, and was elected justice of the peace. This office he held until 1913, when he was defeated for reëlection at the polls. In 1915 he was called upon to accept the nomination for supervisor from the town of Mamaroneck. He was elected and has been reëlected in each successive election since that time. In 1915, when he took office, the town of Mamaroneck was assessed for $14,548,075, while in 1925, its assessment was for $35,203,585. The population in 1915 was 4,200, while in 1925 it is estimated at more than 12,000. Mr. Burton always has taken a keen interest in civic work and has supported the volunteer firemen with all his enthusiasm. He was in command of Engine Company No. 3, of the Mount Vernon Fire Department for three years; and one of the principal organizers of the Weaver Street Fire Company, of Mamaroneck, serving as its first captain, which post he held for eight years. In that time the company prospered and grew from small beginnings located in a frame house, until it occupies a handsome stone building filled with up-to-date fire-fighting apparatus, while on the second floor are large reception rooms, the entire building considered one of the finest in the State. As a supervisor, Mr. Burton has been honored with the confidence of his associates who

placed him upon many of their most important committees. Almost at the beginning he was on the committees of Good Roads, Taxation, Amusements and Legislation; he is the ranking member of the Finance Committee and the Public Welfare Committee; chairman of the County Building Committee and chairman of the Children's Court Committee, the Children's Court was inaugurated, organized, and put in operation under the present committee; a member of the committee on Water Supply, and the special committee on Water Supply. He is actively associated with and a member of the Republican County Committee, and a member of the Supervisors' Conference Committee. Mr. Burton is a member of Apawamis Lodge, No. 800, Free and Accepted Masons, of Mamaroneck, and Lodge No. 1457, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Mamaroneck; of the White Plains Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Larchmont Yacht Club, and the Larchmont Athletic Club. His chief interests are politics, athletics, boating and motoring.

George Watson Burton married Irene H. Lockwood, daughter of Edmond H. and Augusta (Arnow) Lockwood, of Troy, New York, and they have a son, George Watson, Jr., who was born at Larchmont, July 16, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Burton take their part in the interests of the town, and Mr. Burton is one of the strongest men on the board of supervisors, being equally prominent in business and banking circles.

HART, Ernest Eldred,

Banker.

A banker who meets thousands of depositors and who also serves as a member of the Republican National Committee is in a position to render great good to his community, and these combined functions were admirably filled by Ernest Eldred Hart, of Council Bluffs, Iowa. Mr. Hart was the president of the First National Bank of Council Bluffs for eleven years, and for twelve years was the Iowa member of the Republican National Committee, during the presidential incumbencies of Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Taft. His passing left a host of sorrowing friends and created a vacancy in financial circles that will require many years to fill.

Ernest Eldred Hart was born December 9, 1859, in West Union, Fayette County, Iowa, the son of Dr. Henry W. Hart, a prominent man of his day, who was surgeon of the Thirty-eighth Iowa Infantry Regiment in the Civil War. He came of Revolutionary stock, his ancestors on both sides having served in the War for Independence of the American Colonies from England. Soon after the close of the Civil War, the family settled at Council Bluffs, and here Mr. Hart received his elementary education. He finished at Grinnell College and Yale University (1881), and began business at Council Bluffs as a private banker and dealer in real estate mortgages; his ventures were a success from the start, and he built up quite a clientele. He subsequently formed the firm of E. E. Hart, Incorporated, and continued it until his death; Frank Blank assisted him and became cashier and manager. In 1902 he became president of the First National Bank, and occupied that place when the end came. He engaged successfully in collateral business enterprises, most of which prospered as the result of his wise counsel. He accumulated a substantial

fortune and built for his family one of the most elegant homes in the city, where he entertained lavishly some of the most prominent figures of State and Nation. Governor (later Senator) Albert B. Cummins was among his guests at a party in 1902; the names of the others would be legion. It may suffice to record that his position as financier and national committeeman threw him into constant contact with the leaders of the country's affairs; but his best friends included Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, Charles P. Taft, Mark Hanna and Myron T. Herrick, Ambassador to France, who rendered signal service during the World War. The family album shows him, in 1908, in a picture with the then presidential and vice-presidential candidates, William Howard Taft and James Schoolcraft Sherman, including also Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho; Congressman (later Governor) Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois; Frank B. Kellogg, of Minnesota, later Senator, Ambassador to Great Britain and Secretary of State; and Charles Nagel, of Missouri, Secretary of Commerce and Labor in the cabinet of President Taft.

Although rated by some of his political opponents as a conservative and an "Old Guardsman," Mr. Hart gave evidence of cordial agreement with President Roosevelt on his trust curbing program. He joined his fellow-committeemen in September, 1902, in wiring sentiments to the New York "Herald," and his position was stated thus:

As far as I am able to Judge, the President's attitude in regard to the solution of the trust question is considered just and able and meets the approval of a great mass of people in this vicinity. No one remedy can be considered as a cure for such a complicated matter, but it seems to me personally that President Roosevelt is adopting the most reasonable one.

Although he was a handsome man and a commanding personality who occupied a strategic position, Mr. Hart never sought political office, but in a quiet way was a "Warwick, the King-maker." He was a member and supporter of the Congregational church and a giver to numerous charities and civic enterprises.

Ernest Eldred Hart died suddenly February 1, 1913, while on a visit to Long Beach, California, with his wife and daughter, Miss Clara Hart; the funeral was held in Council Bluffs, and the interment followed in the family lot in Walnut Hill Cemetery. Other survivors included his two sons, Henry Bebbington and Eldred Schulyer Hart; his widow's maiden name was Clara Bebbington. Representatives of organizations in which he was prominent—the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Royal Arcanum and the Woodmen of the World—appeared at the funeral in their official as well as personal relationships. Rev. J. T. Jones, who preached the funeral service, said in part:

The greatest factor in any human life is personality. This is what counts. It is not too much to say that Ernest E. Hart was one of the most remarkable men who ever lived in this part of the country. He was richly endowed by nature. He was attractive in personal appearance. His face was singularly expressive of mental power, keen insight, sound judgment, courage, candor, a strong will and a serene temper.

When necessary, he could be righteously indignant, but his gracious and interesting countenance was normally lighted up by the mingled luster of intelligence and benevolence. It was impossible not to be impressed by his native courtesy and politeness. He exemplified what Pindar has expressed in the well-

F. J. Chapple,

known line, "Great is the power of inbred nobleness."

He will long be remembered as one who was gifted with an unusual capacity for business. A swift perception into the merits and demerits of financial policies, a quick ability to read and lead men, a reliable judgment which made his counsel sought after in local and state and national affairs, a social nature that enabled him to mingle easily with men in relationship, religious convictions which found satisfaction in public worship and the spiritual fellowship and servce of the Christian church, a generous disposition that delighted in unostentatiously supporting every good and worthy cause—these are the main characteristics of him whose sudden death has brought to this community a deep shock and a sense of irreparable loss.

The Marshalltown (Iowa) "Republican" commented in part as follows on Mr. Hart's will:

The will of Ernest E. Hart, deceased financier of Council Bluffs, carries with it a lesson in finance and business forethought for every man with dependent families. The tragedy of fortunes being wasted by heirs or their husbands incompetent to manage property has become so commonplace that the foremost thought of a wealthy man nowadays is the wonder as to how long his estate will last in the hands of the succeeding generation. It is only the few who are careful enough in the management of property during life that make any provision for its preservation after death; but Mr. Hart, banker, seems to have felt his responsibility toward his family reaching on beyond his own term upon earth.

"It is my will and desire," devised Mr. Hart, "and I so direct that as soon as may be done without loss or sacrifice of my estate, the whole of the real estate included in that portion of my estate herein devised to my children, be reduced to cash and by my said executrix invested in first mortgages on real estate; United States, high grade railroad, State of Iowa, county or municipal bonds, to be by her held in trust for my children until they shall severally arrive at the age of twenty-five years; that none of said trust funds shall at any time be invested in industrial, manufacturing, mining stocks or bonds of like character."

Thus did this careful man of business provide that his children must reach the age of twenty-five years before being entrusted with their inheritance, and he specifies that for absolute security in preserving for them a patrimony it be invested only upon first mortgage security or in bonds based upon public taxes. He specifically bars all investments that contain the element of hazard in the success or failure of the personal management of industrial enterprises, although he does admit railroad bonds, since railroads have become essentially public institutions as permanently established as the cities whose very life depends upon the uninterrupted operation of the common carriers.

Mr. Hart left all of his property to Mrs. Hart to administer in trust for her children. This is a remarkable tribute of confidence in Mrs. Hart's business capacity. . .

Summing up a life so varied we see in the career of Ernest E. Hart a sincere attempt to interpret and coördinate the powerful forces of business and politics for the advancement of his country, and to so arrange his personal affairs that his family might supplement his works by the plan that made him a pronounced success.

CHAPPLE, Frank John,

Leading Citizen.

The progress of Cleveland, Ohio, along advantageous lines has been in large part due to the foresight and public spirit of such leading citizens as Frank John Chapple, realtor and insurance representative, in objectives and business principles typical of the finest business men in America. Mr. Chapple was a particularly important factor in developing the southeast section of Cleveland. Popular in all circles by virtue of his charming and high-minded personality, he was everywhere respected for the in-

tegrity and ability which brought him marked success.

Frank John Chapple was born in Bowmanville, Canada, October 15, 1857, son of Rev. John and Sara (Bailey) Chapple. The father was a missionary, sent from England by a religious denomination known as Bible Christians, of whose pious principles he was a daily illustration. This sect has many followers in Canada. Rev. Chapple established several churches near Cleveland, where he died in 1898, at the age of eighty-six. His widow died in 1909. They were the parents of four children, one of whom died in England, and all of whom are now deceased: William; Frank J., of further mention; and Mary, who married Rev. J. P. Rice.

Frank J. Chapple spent his first twelve years in Canada, where he was well-educated, attending the Prince of Wales College, Prince Edward Island. Thereafter, he made his home at Little Falls, New York, with his brother, William Chapple. His first venture in the business world was as a merchant in Brampton, Canada. The same business later occupied him on a larger scale in St. Mary's, Canada, where he conducted a wholesale trade in all kinds of sporting goods. He also operated a newspaper. Next, the wholesale mercantile business established by him in London, Ontario, Canada, throve for seven years.

It was in 1892 that family circumstances brought him to Cleveland. Mr. Chapple entered an entirely new field of endeavor,—insurance. So successful did he become in this that at the time of his death he represented twenty-seven well-known companies. During the World War, he was offered the agency for the London Life, but declined it. Meantime, thanks to the foresight he displayed in managing the property inherited by his wife, he became a potent force in the development of property in the Kinsman Avenue section of the city. The town grew rapidly in that direction. Mr. Chapple laid out his land in lots, sold from time to time, on which he built forty dwelling houses. Wooldridge Street, or Grand Avenue, as it is now called, was built up by Mr. Chapple. As their old residential section became more urban, Mr. and Mrs. Chapple moved to Bay Village, Ohio, where they resided in a beautiful residence they built on the shores of the lake. They were touring in Florida when death came to Mr. Chapple, in his sixty-sixth year, in 1922.

On September 17, 1889, Frank John Chapple married Nellie L. Wooldridge, daughter of Michael and Maria (Sangwin) Wooldridge, both natives of Devonshire, England, where the mother had first been married to Richard, a brother of Michael Wooldridge. The three came to the United States in 1844, making the journey in a sailing vessel, eleven weeks en route, and landing first in Quebec, whence they made their way to Illinois, and settled for a time in a swampy place near the present heart of Chicago. Seized by malaria, they moved to Cuyahoga County, Ohio, where they lived for a year or two on the S. O. M. Center Road, where Kinsman Road crosses near Warrensville. Their next move was to Cleveland, where they purchased a two-hundred-acre farm on Kinsman Road, at the present site of the Wooldridge School. Richard and Michael Wooldridge then became associated with Andrew Duty in a brickyard, located where the Nickel Plate Railroad

now makes a crossing. The bricks made in their yard were some of the first manufactured in Cleveland and were used in the construction of the old Grace Church on Erie Street. Soon they bought out Mr. Duty's interest. Forty employees were engaged in their operations. After the death of the older brother, Michael Wooldridge continued the business alone, married his sister-in-law, and resided with her in the thirteen-room brick residence set in lovely grounds, which was one of the show places of the section. She died in 1892, and he in 1902. Of their seven children, four lived to maturity: 1. John, who died of sunstroke received while he was a soldier of the Civil War. 2. Fannie, widow of Dr. F. H. Barr. 3. Lora, wife of Dr. P. H. Keese. 4. Nellie L., who married Frank J. Chapple, subject of this record. Mr. and Mrs. Chapple spent their first three years of married life in Canada, and after her mother's death resided with her father in the Wooldridge home. She now resides in Bay Village.

Progressive and public spirited, a man of keen vision and broad understanding, Mr. Chapple carved out his own career to success. Hard work and fair dealing were his tools. He saw far ahead the growth of Cleveland in the direction of Kinsman Avenue and prepared for it, thus benefiting not only himself but the city and his fellow-citizens. He had a host of friends both in Canada and in Cleveland, and his home, happy and harmonious, was a delightful gathering-place for men and women of intelligence and culture. His assistance was always ready and effective to further every civic or philanthropic movement. His influence was exercised toward the general betterment of Cleveland.

DAVIS, George Sheaff,

Druggist.

When a veteran village or neighborhood druggist dies, it is the cause of a considerable amount of sorrow on the part of his patrons, who have learned to trust him as they would the family physician. This was particularly true of the passing of George Sheaff Davis, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, who had ministered unto thousands during the thirty-six years of his service, and who had become almost a member of the family in numerous homes. In this instance a peculiar vacancy was created, for Mr. Davis' friends and patrons were accustomed to gather around his stove in winter or at the front in summer, and hear him tell stories or listen to their own until midnight or the early hours of the morning. Just as devoted to duty was Mr. Davis in the discharge of his functions as treasurer of the School Board, which position he filled for twenty years. It goes without saying that Mr. Davis was a lover of his home and beloved in it by his wife and children.

George Sheaff Davis was born September 28, 1860, at Lacon, Illinois, the second of four children of Dr. George and Elaine K. (Sheaff) Davis, the other three, in order, having been Fremont, Hattie and Franklin Davis. His father rendered valuable service as a country doctor around Lacon and Henry, having been born May 2, 1827. His father died when he was very young, and his mother let him out to work on farms for his living; and thus was laid the foundation of a character that endured throughout his life. He got a bit of schooling in country schools near Lacon, but the struggle for existence was so strenuous

that he was forced to go right into business. After serving an apprenticeship on the farm he became a clerk in a drug-store, saved his money and finally bought the business; his duties at Council Bluffs started in 1890. Mr. Davis invested in farm and city property, his farm lands being in Nebraska, North Dakota and Iowa. He was brought up in the Methodist faith.

Although Mr. Davis was identified with the Democratic party many years and held the position of treasurer of the School Board, he never sought any other office. He was a valued member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of the Maccabees, and the Royal Arcanum.

George Sheaff Davis was married at Council Bluffs, May 4, 1891, to Sarah Jane Kirby, whose father, George Croft Kirby, a school teacher in England, emigrated to Illinois, thence to Dunlap, Iowa, and thence to Council Bluffs. His wife was the eldest of four children, the other three having been Allen, William and Edward A. Kirby, in order. The children of George Sheaff and Sarah Jane (Kirby) Davis were three: 1. George, Jr., died October 8, 1918. 2. Helen, married John Robert Lindsey. 3. Donald Chester.

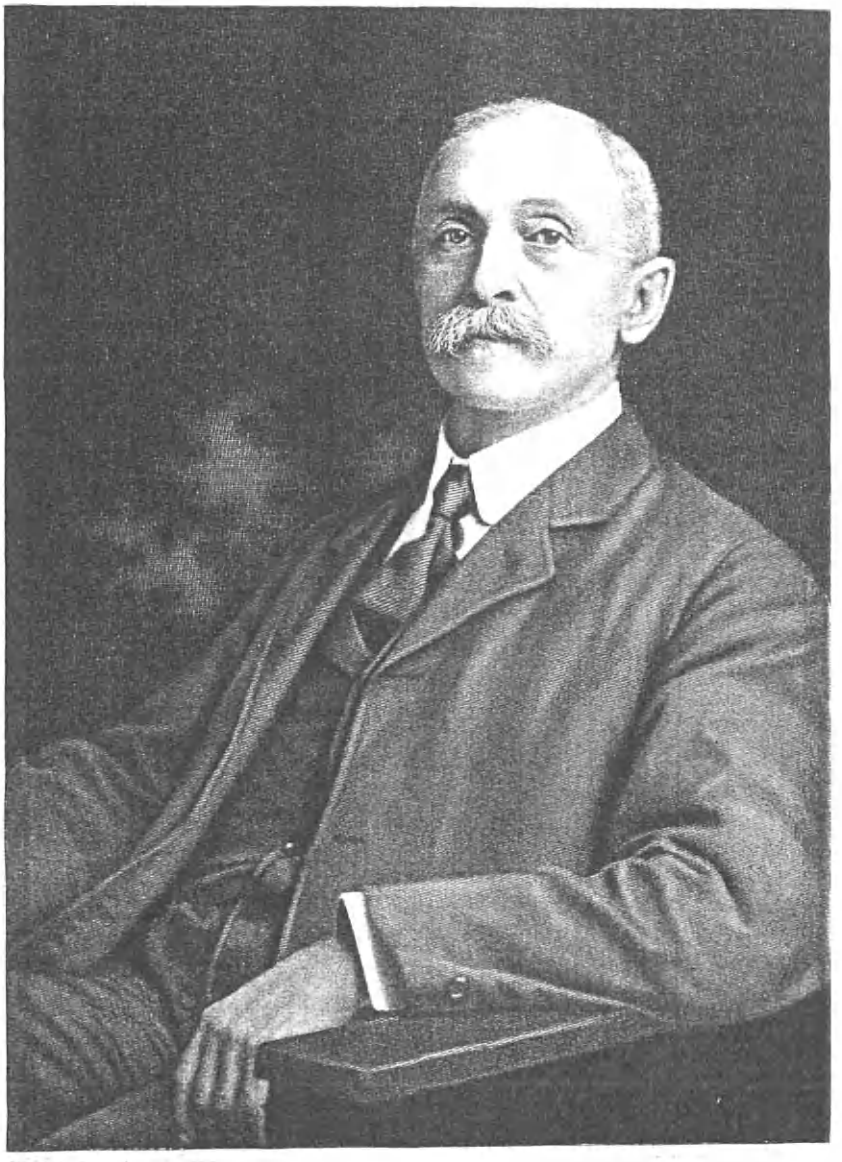
Mr. Davis died at Council Bluffs, March 2, 1917. He was in the period that would be called the prime of life, with presumably much of usefulness before him, and his death brought emphatic realization of the wholesome place he filled in his community.

BUSHNELL, Drayton Wilson,
Merchant and Banker

For forty-five years proprietor of a book and stationery and office supply store in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and associated with other established business enterprises, Drayton Wilson Bushnell was a vital factor in the economic and educational progress of the town. His force and kindliness of character also lent power to his achievements. The general esteem of the city and the warm friendship of many men and women, as well as the growing generation, were his.

Drayton Wilson Bushnell was born in Cherry Valley, Ashtabula County, Ohio, son of Luman J. and Eliza (McFarland) Bushnell. The father, a farmer and merchant there, a prominent member of the Methodist church, died before the boy was fifteen years old, as did the mother. After completing the common schools, he took a course in business college in Chicago and later attended Cornell College in Mt. Vernon, Iowa. He lived with an aunt in Wisconsin for a year, and at the age of sixteen joined his step-father, J. B. Hurlburt, on a farm in Boone County, Iowa, where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil War. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the Regular Army and for four years fought for the preservation of the Union. He saw service in Memphis, Chattanooga, Atlanta, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Chickamauga, and Pittsburgh Landing. General Belnap was his commanding officer. He was nearly twenty-one when mustered out, and for many years after the war he was secretary of Crocker's Brigade, a commemorative society.

Mr. Bushnell's first occupation after the war was on his step-father's farm in Iowa, and his assistance was also given Mr. Hurlburt in his capacity as county clerk. It was in Boonesboro, also, that



Drayton W Bushnell

he gained experience in conducting a bookstore, for he owned and operated one until 1872, when he disposed of it. In that year Mr. Bushnell moved to Council Bluffs and there opened the Bushnell Bookstore on Main Street, which was destined to thrive for nearly half a century. Admirably equipped and administered by a man who was able, honest, and public spirited, this enterprise was widely known and respected throughout a large territory and a factor in general educational progress. Mr. Bushnell disposed of the store in 1917 but retained his active connection with the Council Bluffs Savings Bank, of which he had been a director and stockholder for twenty years or more. He died in Council Bluffs, on June 29, 1920.

A good citizen, Mr. Bushnell was a Republican in politics, a member of the Union Veteran Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Sons of the American Revolution. His fraternal affiliations were with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he held the thirty-second degree, and a Knight Templar; he also belonged to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His favorite recreation was reading.

In Chicago, Illinois, December 24, 1878, Drayton Wilson Bushnell married Sophie Walker Hyndshaw, daughter of Silas C. and Elizabeth (Walker) Hyndshaw. Her father was a jeweler of Chicago and a member of the notable Condit Family. Mrs. Bushnell is an interested and prominent member of various patriotic societies. She is vice-president of the State organization of the Society of Colonial Dames, of which she served as State historian, and has also served as State vice-regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution; she was vice-president general from 1906 to 1910 of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, and is now honorary vice-president of this national organization, for which she was elected for life. Mrs. Bushnell was the first State president of the Founders and Patriots Society, has been an official of the Daughters of the War of 1812, and is a member of the Huguenot Society. Her religious affiliation is with St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

To this kindly and public-spirited man, universally beloved, came many testimonials. That which most dramatically illustrates his character and the value to his community of his half-century of devotion to intellectual interests, is the following editorial from the pen of the editor of the "Daily Nonpareil," July 3, 1920:

> For forty years Mr. Bushnell conducted a bookstore in this city. It was a remarkable store. It was successfully conducted. Mr. Bushnell was a successful business man, and yet he never took inventory during the forty years of his career in the business.
>
> Little tots who stopped in this store on their way to school to buy slates, pencils and paper, grew to manhood and womanhood and then saw their children toddle down the aisles of this old bookstore to buy school supplies of this same man. Really the record is a remarkable one.
>
> And Mr. Bushnell was a character in himself. He was distinctively an American. His store breathed an atmosphere of Americanism. He was a soldier in the Civil War. He fought in this war for the American Union. He preached, practiced and lived Americanism. In the passing of this man and his store, Council Bluffs loses a real landmark. His store was one of the institutions of the town. The record of this institution would furnish a text for a wonderful story. In the hands of a Hawthorne, a Longfellow, a Thackeray, or a Dick-

ens, this record would become immortal. Hundreds of people have lived through this period without appreciation of the worth of this institution or the romance contained in its record. We never adequately appreciate sunshine and health until we have lost them. In like manner we never appreciated Mr. Bushnell and his rare old bookstore until they had passed out of the life of the community.

KUNZ, George Frederick, A. M., Sc. D.,

Mineralogist and Gem Expert.

Because of their numerous applications for useful and decorative purposes, minerals and precious stones have attracted the attention of mankind from the very beginning of known existence, and one who has attained high rank and international recognition for his contributions to this science in both the academic and the commercial pursuits akin to it is Dr. George Frederick Kunz, vice-president of Tiffany and Company; member and officer of the numerous societies engaged in the promotion and research into this field; author of several volumes pertaining to the lore of precious stones and their sources; and discoverer of a number of new minerals. From his early boyhood, he was keenly interested in the study of mineralogy, and often made excursions in search of specimens, which after he had collected them would carefully arrange them with increasing familiarity and thereafter dispose of them to colleges and other museums. As the years passed by his skill in handling the stones and testing their value brought him to the fore as an expert and authority in this science probably second to none in the world.

Dr. George F. Kunz was born September 29, 1856, in New York City, a son of Johan and Marie Ida (Widmer) Kunz. The father was born in Württemberg, Germany, in 1826, where he had been engaged as a forester, came to this country in 1854 and settled in New York City, living here until his death in 1900. The son attended the local public schools until he was eleven years of age, and thereafter entered the business world; however he continued for five years at Cooper Union Institute, and later supplemented and added to his technical knowledge as laboratory assistant to Professor Henry Wurtz. Devoting his time and attention to mineralogy and gems, he became associated as the gem expert of Tiffany and Company of New York City, in 1879, and has been identified with that organization in an executive capacity since. During the years 1883 to 1905, Dr. Kunz was special agent for the United States Geographical Survey, and submitted annual reports of the results of his research, and he submitted another report as special agent in charge of precious stones for the eleventh census. In 1889, he was in charge of the United States Exhibit of minerals for the Department of Mines at the Paris Exposition and received at that time the award of "Officier de l'Académie" for his contributions to the literary field. At the Kimberly Exposition in 1892, he again had charge of an important exhibit of stones, and received extended recognition for his collaboration of the collections. In 1895, he was honorary special agent of Mines at the Atlanta Exposition. His work had been of such international significance in these past years, that in 1898, Dr. Kunz was given an honorary degree of Master of Arts by Columbia University. At the second Paris Exposition in 1900, Dr. Kunz acted as honorary special agent to the Commissioner General of the United

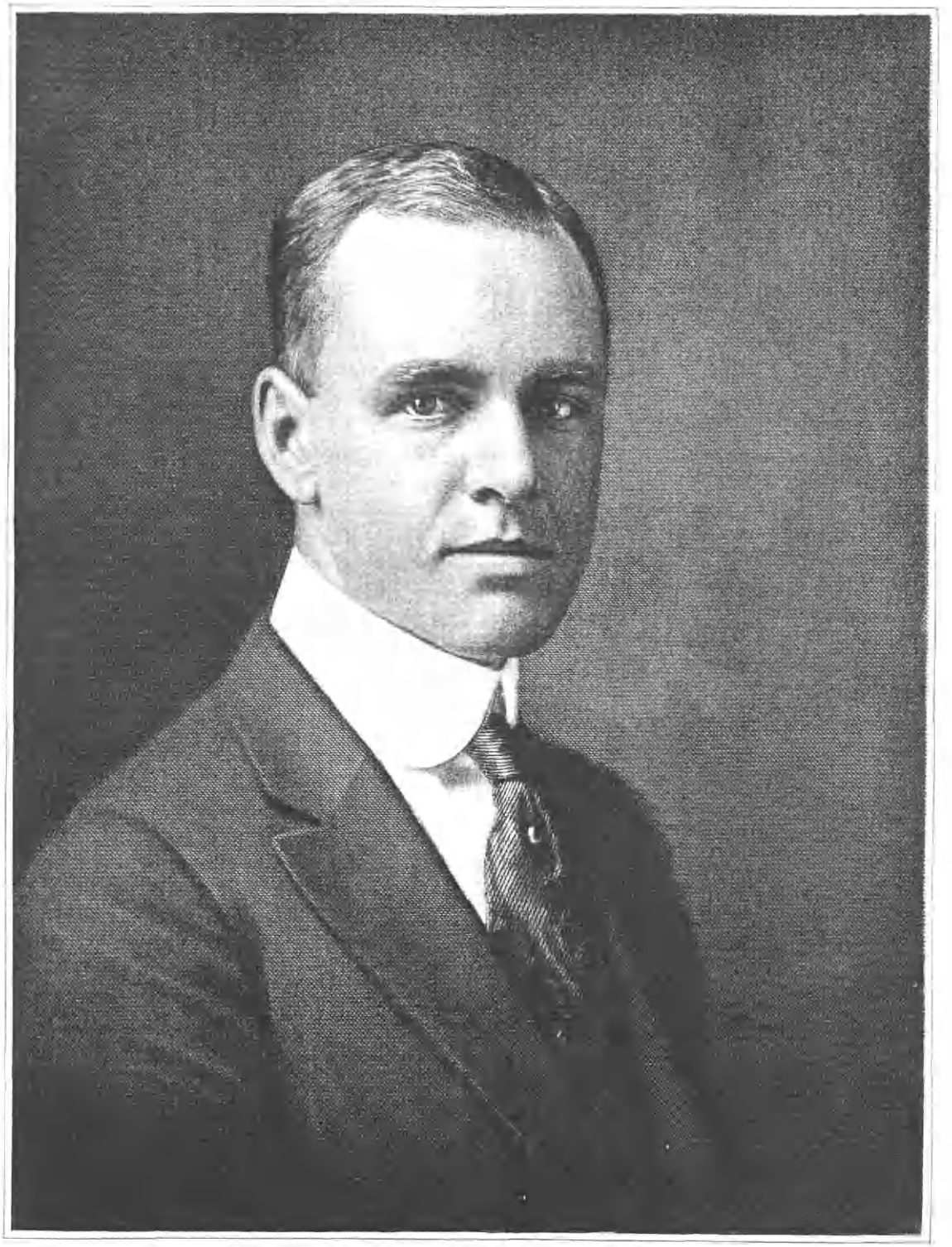
States, and in the same year served as delegate from the United States to the International Congress held in Paris. In 1904, he had charge of the radium and radio-active substances exhibit for the United States Geographical Survey and also of the exhibit of the department of Mines at the St. Louis Exposition. He had in the meantime obtained the first two patents on radium in the United States. In the Jamestown Exposition, he was a member of the board of jurors in 1907, and in that year received further honors and international recognition. The University of Marburg, Germany, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Sciences upon him, and Knox College in Illinois presented him with the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy. During the Hudson-Fulton Celebration in 1910, Dr. Kunz was chairman of the sub-committee on scientific and historical exhibits.

During all these years, he has been making intensive studies in the field and to him belongs the distinction of naming and describing the following minerals. "Californite," "Utahlite," "Moisanite," "Morganite." He identified a new mineral and gem, and the late Dr. Baskerville named it "Kunzite" after Dr. Kunz. He has been likewise signally honored by several of the European countries and holds awards as Knight of the Order of St. Olaf from Norway, Officer of the Rising Sun from Japan and Officer of the Legion of Honor from France. In all matters of importance in connection with mineral and gems, his advice and analysis are sought from all parts of this country. In addition to this, he has contributed a number of important scientific and technical books on this subject, among which are: "The Book of the Pearl" in 1908; "Gems and Precious Stones of North America;" "Curious Lore of Precious Stones" in 1913; "E. Roty and His Work" in 1914; "Magic of Jewels" in 1915; "Ivory and the Elephant" in the same year, "Shakespeare and Precious Stones" in 1916; "Rings" in 1917. He has also written the "Gems of North Carolina," "Gems of Mexico" and "Gems of California." Many of his articles have appeared from time to time in "Harpers Magazine," "North American Review," "Popular Science Monthly," "American Journal of Science" and in the annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, the New York Microscopical Society and the "Société Français Minéralogique." Dr. Kunz has also been editor of the precious stones departments of the "Century Dictionary" and the new "Standard Dictionary." His library contains nearly 8,000 volumes of mineralogy, precious stones and kindred subjects, and more than three hundred articles and speeches he has prepared and delivered before and printed by the Boston Society of Arts and Sciences and the Franklin Institute for the various trade periodicals on such subjects as meteorites, folklore and minerals. Among his prominent articles have been studies of new artificial rubies (in 1886), and phosphorescence of the diamond. Since 1906, Dr. Kunz has been president of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, the founder and president of the Museum of the Peaceful Arts, president of the Joan of Arc Statue Commission of New York City, president of the American Metric Association, and president of the American section of the Société de Chime Industrielle. He is the only honorary corresponding member of the "Chambre

Syndicate" of Paris. He is vice-president of the City History Club, the American Museum of Safety, National Institute of Social Sciences, National Shakespeare Federation, Museum of the City of New York, and honorary vice-president of the Tuna Club of the Catalina Islands. He is also identified as a life-member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Numismatic Society, the French Institute in the United States, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Deutches Museum of Munich, Germany, and Patron of Field Museum of Natural History. Among the organizations which number Dr. Kunz among their honorary members are The New York Public Library, the Mineralogical Society of Leningrad, Russia, Society Ouralienne des Sciences of Ekaterinburg, Russia, the Society d'Antonio Alzata of Mexico, the Japan Society of Fine Arts in Tokyo, and patron and honorary fellow of the American Museum of Natural History, with which institution he is likewise the research curator of Gems. He has been awarded fellowships in the Geological Society of America, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Geological Society of London. Two other organizations in the interest of this work owe their existence and progress to Dr. Kunz, and each of which he served as president until they were on firm foundations and important circles for the development of the studies, The New York Mineralogical Society and the New York Academy of Sciences. Actively identified with several institutions throughout this country, he is affiliated as a corresponding member of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences; and in the South American countries, he holds memberships in the Société Géographique of Peru; and the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle of Paris, France.

In addition to these scientific and technical avocations and organizations, Dr. Kunz is prominently associated with numerous civic enterprises which include all phases of human endeavor and in which he is a potent factor in the administration of their methods and policies as they impinge upon society and commercial pursuits. He is a member of the council of Cooper Union Institute, the Chamber of Commerce of New York, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia and Les Amis de la Medaille d'Art of New York. He is likewise a life-member of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and is prominently active in the work of the new edifice which is being constructed. As an alumnus of Columbia University, he is likewise honorary member of the alumni society. He is at the same time keenly interested in the efforts which are being applied for the protection of the Palisades and other scenic objects, and is president of The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. In his well-rounded career, his clubs number the Layman's of which he is a life-member, the Union League, of which he is chairman of the Arts Committee, the Chemists, Century, Grolier, Rockwood Hall Country, Columbia Yacht, Authors and Hobby clubs. He is a communicant and active member of the Episcopal church.

Dr. Kunz married (first), October 29, 1879, Sophia Leone Handforth, who died in 1912. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Ruby Handforth, married to Dr. Hans Zinsser of Harvard



Clarence E. Barton.

University. 2. George Handforth, died in 1907. 3. Bessie Handforth, died in 1921. He married (second), May 15, 1923, Opal Logan Giberson.

BARTON, Clarence Earl,

Distinguished Member of the Bar.

Referring to the legal profession, D'Aguesseau, Chancellor of France said: "It is an order as ancient as the magistracy, as noble as virtue, as necessary as justice itself." To such a career Clarence Earl Barton devoted himself faithfully and diligently for ten years, when his untimely death cut short the life of one who promised wholesomely to become foremost in his chosen field of endeavor. During the short time which he practiced, Mr. Barton had early gained State-wide recognition in the active service of upholding the honor and integrity of his valiant calling. Appointed assistant State attorney for New Haven County he ably contributed much toward the welfare of the community in which he held this position of trust and responsibility. As wide as is the field of law, as varied as are the branches therein, in the final analysis there is no department of jurisprudence of equal importance for the preservation of human rights and liberties than the criminal practice. None touches the well-being of the community and the commonwealth so intimately. Some of the most important guarantees of the United States Constitution, including the whole Bill of Rights are concerned with the administration of the criminal justice. Mr. Barton felt these obligations intensely and had dedicated himself to the earnest performance of these principles. He was the son of Edward and Clara (Robertson) Barton. Of his paternal descent, Mr. Barton traced his ancestry to Benjamin Barton who came to this country from England as a pioneer settler of Williamsburg, Ohio. Edward Barton had been a prominent attorney and son of John and Josephine (Hardin) Barton. Maternally, he was descended from an illustrious family of England, and whose grandparents, William and Amelia (Eggbrecht) Robertson, came to Cincinnati from England in the middle of the nineteenth century.

Clarence Earl Barton was born August 29, 1891, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and received his early education at the Norwood High School and Franklin Preparatory School at Cincinnati. In 1909 he entered Yale College at New Haven and was duly graduated in 1913. During his undergraduate days he became a member of the Yale Chapter of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity. In the fall of that year, he matriculated at the Yale Law School and received his degree of Bachelor of Laws, *cum laude*, in 1916. During his first and second years, he made the academic honors and during his last year, in recognition of his admirable record, he was appointed editor of the "Yale Law Journal." He became a member of the legal fraternities: Phi Alpha Delta and Chi Tau Kappa; and was elected to the Yale Chapter of the Order of the Coif. Upon his graduation he returned to Cincinnati, and immediately thereafter qualified in his examinations and was admitted to practice before the bar of Ohio. He was associated with the firm of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith and Hoadley of Cincinnati during the years 1916, 1917, and 1918, and for the next year was associated with Watrous and Day in New Haven where he, too, had

satisfied the bar requirements. On November 8, 1918, Mr. Barton enlisted as a flying student at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was assigned to the Ground School at Cornell University, but before he could see active service the Armistice was signed and he was honorably discharged November 25, 1918. He returned to New Haven in 1919 and established his independent practice which he carried on with increasing success until his death. Official recognition of his ability came in 1922 when he was appointed assistant city attorney by the city Court Justices Eliot, Watrous, and Arthur W. Chambers, for a term of three years. Upon the elevation of assistant State Attorney Walter M. Pickett to the bench of the Count of Common Pleas, Mr. Barton resigned his position of city attorney in February, 1925, and was selected to fill the vacancy in the State attorney's office. His keenness and ability as an efficient prosecutor soon made him an invaluable associate of the State attorney who had his assistance in all the major criminal cases tried in the Superior Court. He was particularly active in the trial of Olympia Macri, in which he delivered the opening arguments, and during the course of the trial at Litchfield, he acted in an advisory capacity having charge of all the details, as caring for the State's witnesses, looking up the points of law and being present in the courtroom during the entire procedure of the prosecution. His death proved a severe blow to State Attorney Alling, who was depending materially upon his expert knowledge as the end of the trial was drawing near.

Mr. Barton in addition to his legal enterprises was connected with several successful business concerns, and held positions of importance in them. He was owner of the Home Coal Company, president of the Anderson Shipyard, Incorporated, of New Haven, president of the Packard Sales and Service Company and a part owner of the Holmes Coal Company of Mystic, Connecticut, and served in the capacity of secretary and treasurer. He was prominently identified in Masonic affairs as a member of the Wooster Lodge, No. 79, of the Free and Accepted Masons, of which he filled the chair of Senior Warden; he was also a member of Franklin Chapter, No. 2, of the Royal Arch Masons; the Harmony Council, No. 8, of the Royal and Select Masters; the New Haven Commandery, No. 2, of the Knights Templar; E. G. Storer Lodge of Perfection, the Elm City Council of the Princes of Jerusalem, the New Haven Chapter of the Rose Croix and the Lafayette Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is likewise a member of the Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Barton also belonged to the Society of Cincinnati of which he had been secretary. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Clarence E. Barton married, September 2, 1916, in New Haven, Maude Ethel Wedmore, a daughter of Charles Kingsbury and Catherine (McNeil) Wedmore. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Beverly, born in 1918. 2. Barbara Kingsbury, born in 1924. The family residence was on McKinley Avenue, New Haven.

Mr. Barton died December 6, 1925, of typho-pneumonia, and is buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio. During his life, cut short at the age of thirty-four, Mr. Barton had steadfastly main-

tained his high ideals and had been energetic almost beyond human experience. He had been a dutiful citizen, kind and thoughtful husband and father, and loyal and faithful friend and associate. The editorial in the "New Haven Journal Courier" voices in behalf of his fellows the esteem and respect which he enjoyed:

It was once a custom, not wholly gone, to mark the graves of the young with a broken shaft of marble. Where so much promise and personal worth are in human calculation wrecked on the threshold of life, it is impossible for a man to explain it. The race might be schooled to such mysteries so ancient is this form of sorrow, but the young man in the early thirties before us, so energetic, so ambitious to execute the pledges of his ideals, so talented, it is hard to understand why this career of all others should be checked.

Clarence E. Barton was one of the choice ones of his years and type at the bar.

As with many others who have brought this old New England down to honor them, he was a non-resident. He came from Cincinnati. But Yale College degree and the law school gave him needed association. The door stood open and soon connections were set up as a result of his tremendous energy, his rectitude, his professional equipment.

He was always physically fit; his manner was courteous but he was firm when necessary. He was laid upon for the prosecuting department in the Watrous-Chambers administration of the municipal court and promoted for merit, until at his death, he was assistant attorney. The men he will take rank with are those remembered in New Haven not merely because they are good lawyers but public men of character and high standards.

ARMBRUSTER, Henry Wendell,

Business Man.

In acquainting the American public with the notable and progressive business men of the city of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana, the roster of success should contain the name of Henry Wendell Armbruster, head and sole owner of the Independent Oil Company. He participated in the management of other types of business ventures and in all the philanthropic and civic activities of New Orleans. A high order of ability and public spirit inspired him.

Henry Wendell Armbruster was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, February 18, 1870, son of Henry and Barbara (Mangold) Armbruster. The father founded the Independent Oil Company, which was an important refinery during his management and that of his son. He also was president of the Standard Brewing Company, and at the time of his death a director of that company and of the Teutonia Bank and the Teutonia Insurance Company. The son was liberally educated in the New Orleans public schools and Sewanee Military Academy at Sewanee, Tennessee. He then entered the employ of the Independent Oil Company and learned all the details of the business both on the technical and on the administrative side. When his father died, December 22, 1909, Mr. Armbruster succeeded to the management, and continued the prosperous development which the company had from the beginning enjoyed. He was also vice-president of the Standard Brewing Company and director of the Teutonia Bank. Outside his business he lived quietly and happily in the bosom of his family, displaying always a human interest in the welfare of others and generosity in helping those who appealed to him. He attended the Lutheran church.

On September 27, 1900, in New Orleans, Henry W. Armbruster married Isabel Schenck, daughter of Charles H. and Angeline Louise (Brown) Schenck.

Her father was born in Alsace-Lorraine, ran away from home at the age of fourteen, and made his way to New Orleans, where he identified himself with every part of community life. He enlisted in the Confederate Army and fought for his adopted country. In 1868 he entered the wholesale ice and oyster business, shortly after which he became a partner in the firm of A. Fucich & Company. When the senior partner died in 1878, Mr. Armbruster became the sole owner of the business, a wholesale and commission venture. He was also president of the Teutonia Bank, secretary and treasurer of the Standard Brewing Company, and director of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum. He was a member of the Louisiana Legislature from 1875 to 1876, and again from 1888 to 1892; and late in the latter year he was elected treasurer of the city of New Orleans. His fraternal relationships were with the Free and Accepted Masons; Knights Templar, as Past Commander of Jacques de Molay Commandery, No. 2; and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs were: the Chess and Checker and Whist, and the Choctaw. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Armbruster: 1. Henry Charles, who died at the age of two years. 2. William Andrew, who with his mother, survives his father, and is now a student at the Gulf Coast Military Academy, at Gulfport, Mississippi.

Death cut off the useful and humanitarian career of Henry Wendell Armbruster on May 29, 1923, when he died at his New Orleans home at the age of fifty-three. It was with truth said of him that "he was a man who kept his word absolutely." His other qualities, with which he was so richly endowed, of courage, integrity, energy and fidelity to his high ideals, commanded success for the enterprises he fathered, and respect for himself. He was singularly magnetic, winning many friends and keeping their affections. His home life was made idyllic by mutual devotion, consideration, and inspiring companionship.

FROHMAN, Daniel,

Theatrical Magnate.

In the forward march of the American theatre to its present advanced position, Daniel Frohman, of New York City, has been the gifted leader whose vision has outlined potential progress, whose force has effectuated that progress, whose personality has inspired many-sided coöperation. Throughout America the name "Frohman" means the best in dramatic presentation. Indeed, any cultured group throughout the civilized world which finds itself talking of things theatrical, plays, play production, actor and manager problems, inevitably mentions the man who is a vital factor in the American treatment of such matters. For nearly a half a century Mr. Frohman has managed theatres and renowned actors. He has built playhouses. He has sponsored organizations for the betterment of actors and has, as the president, led such a body as the Actors' Fund of America to a useful and successful status.

Daniel Frohman was born in Sandusky, Ohio, August 22, 1851, son of Henry and Barbara Frohman, and brother of Charles Frohman. When he was ten years old his parents brought him to New York City to live and placed him in the public schools to complete his education.

When he was thirteen, he was employed for a short time in the business office of the New York "Tribune." His personality, outstanding even then, attracted the attention of Horace Greeley, who made him one of his private secretaries. Other newspaper connections followed, covering, all told, a period of eight years or more. Mr. Frohman was publisher of the New York daily "Standard," and afterward advertising manager of the "Daily Graphic."

Seeming misfortune proved good fortune, both to Mr. Frohman and his fellow-countrymen, for ill health necessitated his withdrawal from newspaper work and his entrance into some activity which would permit more freedom from desk work. Almost by accident, then, he first became identified with the theatrical world. He was advance agent for a traveling show. This led to five years as general advance theatrical agent which carried him all over the United States, to every "one-night stand" in America. The variety and scope of this invaluable experience led Steele Mackaye to make Mr. Frohman business manager, in 1879, of the Madison Square Theatre in New York City, a position from which he stepped to that of director. Meantime, he was for a time local manager for J. H. Haverly, of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, where he directed the local engagements there of various notable stars. In 1886 Mr. Frohman became manager of the Lyceum Theatre at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, where he directed a stock company for thirteen years as well as E. H. Sothern at that house. In 1902 he built the new Lyceum Theatre at Forty-fifth Street and Broadway and is the principal owner of the building. He is also interested in the latest dramatic development in America—the cinema—and aided in organizing the Famous Players Film Company, generally conceded to be the best of producing groups, of which he was the vice-president and managing director until it became merged with the Lasky Company.

This formal summary of Mr. Frohman's official connection with theatres expands into living, breathing story when enriched with the names of plays he has made famous and stars he has introduced to a grateful public. He popularized "Hazel Kirke," "Young Mrs. Winthrop," "Esmeralda," "The Rajah," "May Blossom," in his early days at Madison Square Garden Theatre, and a host of fine plays in the intervening years since his country woke to a consciousness of drama. From ten to fourteen companies were maintained each season on the road. Thus his theatre fed entertainment to the whole nation. Mr. and Mrs. Kendall came under his management, as did Olga Nethersole and Madame Modjeska. Salvini, E. H. Sothern, and James K. Hackett grew in magnitude under his astute direction. Under the inspiration of his ideals, the Lyceum Theatre was one of the most popular theatres in New York, producing comedy and drama of the highest type, acted by men and women who ranked high in their profession. The plays produced here were by famous English and American authors. The same distinctive quality characterized the companies Mr. Frohman sent on the road. He has rounded out his work for the theatre by identifying himself for forty-four years with the Actors' Fund of America, now its chief officer. For twenty-seven years he has been presi-

dent of this body. He is a member of the Players Club, the Lambs, Friars, Green Room Club, the National Vaudeville Artists, and the Writers Club of Hollywood, California. Mr. Frohman is unmarried and resides with his sisters in New York City.

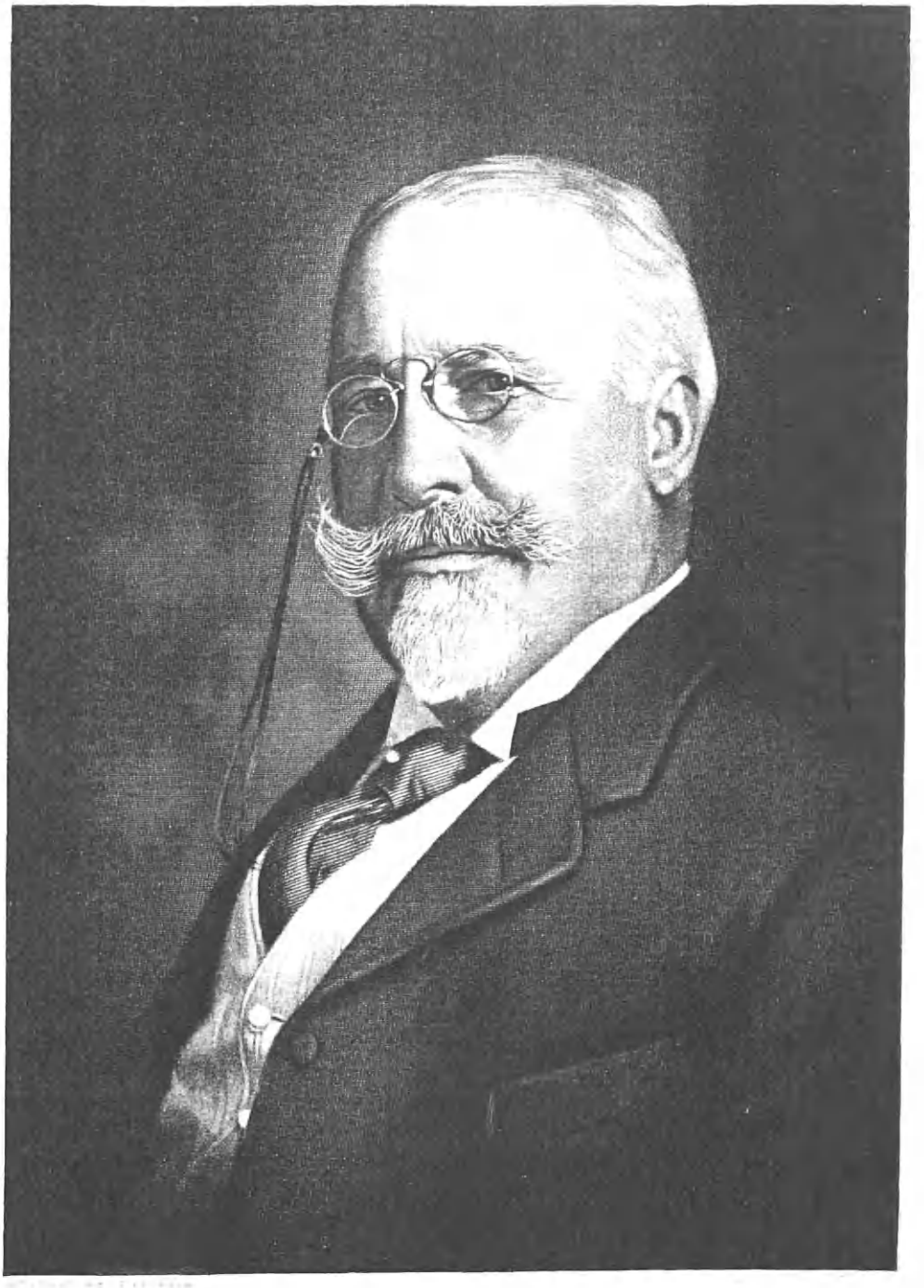
GOULD, Charles A.,

Manufacturer, Capitalist.

The life of the late Charles A. Gould, of New York, executive head of the Gould Coupler Company, and widely known for his constructive contributions to the railway transportation world, was so replete with unusual experiences and incidents as to make it of almost romantic content. His rise to a status of affluence and powerful influence in the manufacturing industry, while not in any sense meteoric, was, nevertheless, rapid enough to make him the cynosure of all eyes on the part of those who were striving to reduce the operation of railroads to a science. As the moving spirit in the great organization that bears his name, he was one of the pioneers in the manufacture of safety appliances for the more efficient and humane running of railroad trains; and the Gould coupler, now in use on railroad systems throughout the country, is of the type most generally approved for the purpose for which it was designed.

Born in Batavia, New York, January 13, 1849, Charles A. Gould was the son of William W. and Electa (Pratt) Gould. Having received his education in the schools of his native town, he turned his attention toward the business world, and in 1869 became an accountant in Buffalo, New York. His profession must have supplemented a taste for politics and a desire to enter the public service, since, in 1878, he accepted appointment as deputy postmaster of Buffalo and held that office until 1879. In the following year he was honored with selection for the position of collector of customs at the Port of Buffalo, and was retained in that office for four years, resigning in 1884. The responsibilities of these several positions he discharged in a manner that was gratifying to his superiors and reflected credit upon the town of his birth.

Having an eye to the promotion of efficiency in the operation of railroads, Mr. Gould, during his occupancy of offices in the federal service, had given much thought to the subject of manufacture of railroad accessories. His ideas were given concrete form when he began the operation of a forging plant in which he was engaged in the manufacture of the old-style link-and-pin coupling. The plant was still devoting a goodly share of its time and facilities to the production of these couplings, when the new Gould coupling of the automatic type was invented. Thereupon the plant was reorganized, and immediately centered the major portion of its equipment and personnel upon the manufacture of this newer device, which was aimed at increase of the element of safety in the coupling of cars. Thus was hazard reduced to a minimum and economy of man-power raised to its highest exponent then known. The new coupler also facilitated the making up of trains, their movement and the distribution of their units or cars. From the very beginning the Gould automatic coupler was a great success. In connection with its



Charles A. Gould

production, there also issued from the Gould establishment an assorted line of railroad accessories, so that the Gould plant and its output became very widely and favorably known in transportation circles.

At the very outset, the Gould coupler, though not entirely revolutionary in the automatic type of similar devices, had so many features superior to other designs in its class as to commend it very favorably to the Master Car Builders Association, which gave to the Gould coupler its stamp of approval. This association, composed of a great body of mechanical officers, was organized especially to bring about improvement and uniformity in details of construction and operation of railroad cars. Its approval of devices pertaining to car-building is ever sought, and is practically necessary to the success of the inventor's design or of that of the manufacturer. As far back as 1887 a committee of the association had reported that the coupler question was the "knottiest mechanical problem that had ever been presented to the railroad," and over four thousand solutions were on record in the United States Patent Office. Since that time several types of car couplers have been recommended for use on railroads of the country, but it remained for the Gould coupler to receive the acclaim of having more nearly attained perfection than those that were contemporary with or had preceded it.

The success that attended the introduction into actual use of the Gould coupler seemed to warrant the organization of a company that would devote all its attention to the manufacture of this device and other railroad accessories. Mr. Gould was encouraged in his enterprise by the offer of capital in sufficient volume with which to erect and equip a plant at Depew, New York. Mr. Gould gave his name to and became the president of the Gould Coupler Company. Having, as has been stated, the indorsement of the Master Car Builders Association, it was not long before railroads both in interstate and intrastate commerce were installing the device on cars of their respective systems. The volume of business that came to the Gould Coupler Company made the Depew plant one of the most active and also one of the most prosperous of those engaged in industrial pursuits that are akin to railroad operation.

Mr. Gould became one of the most prominent of executives of the concerns in the country whose purpose is the manufacture of railroad supplies. From comparative obscurity as a humble accountant at the age of twenty in the city of Buffalo he had risen to a position of commanding importance within his field, and had also been called to the presidency of many other large corporations than the one at the head of which is the honored name of Gould. Incidentally, he had attained more than passing fame as a manufacturer—he had become a champion of the conductors and trainmen the country over through the production of the Gould automatic car coupler, the use of which is attended with the highest degree of safety known to the science of railroad operation. In this respect he rendered a fine service not only to his own time, but also that will endure to the perpetuation of his memory in the annals of transportation systems.

Mr. Gould always gave his undivided support to the Republican party, and was ever a strong organization man,

who held a warm affection for those who had accomplished political successes in his behalf in the earlier years of his career. His social amenity found an outlet through membership in the American Yacht Club, Sons of the American Revolution, New York Society of Founders and Patriots, Society of Colonial Wars in New York, Lawyers' Club, Union League, Manursing Island, Buffalo and Apawamis clubs. He was also a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Arts, New York City.

One of Mr. Gould's outstanding and most beautiful traits of character was his great love of horses and dogs. His stable and kennels at his country estate, Grayrock, Port Chester, New York, contained many fine specimens of these animals in the thoroughbred class. In them Mr. Gould took great delight, and many happy hours he spent on his favorite steed or behind his dogs in drive or walk. So great was his affection for his horses and dogs that he could not endure the thought of their possible neglect through passing into the ownership and care of others after his death. He made, therefore, ample provision with a bequest from his great estate for a trust fund of twenty thousand dollars to "provide for the board and keep of all dogs and horses owned by me."

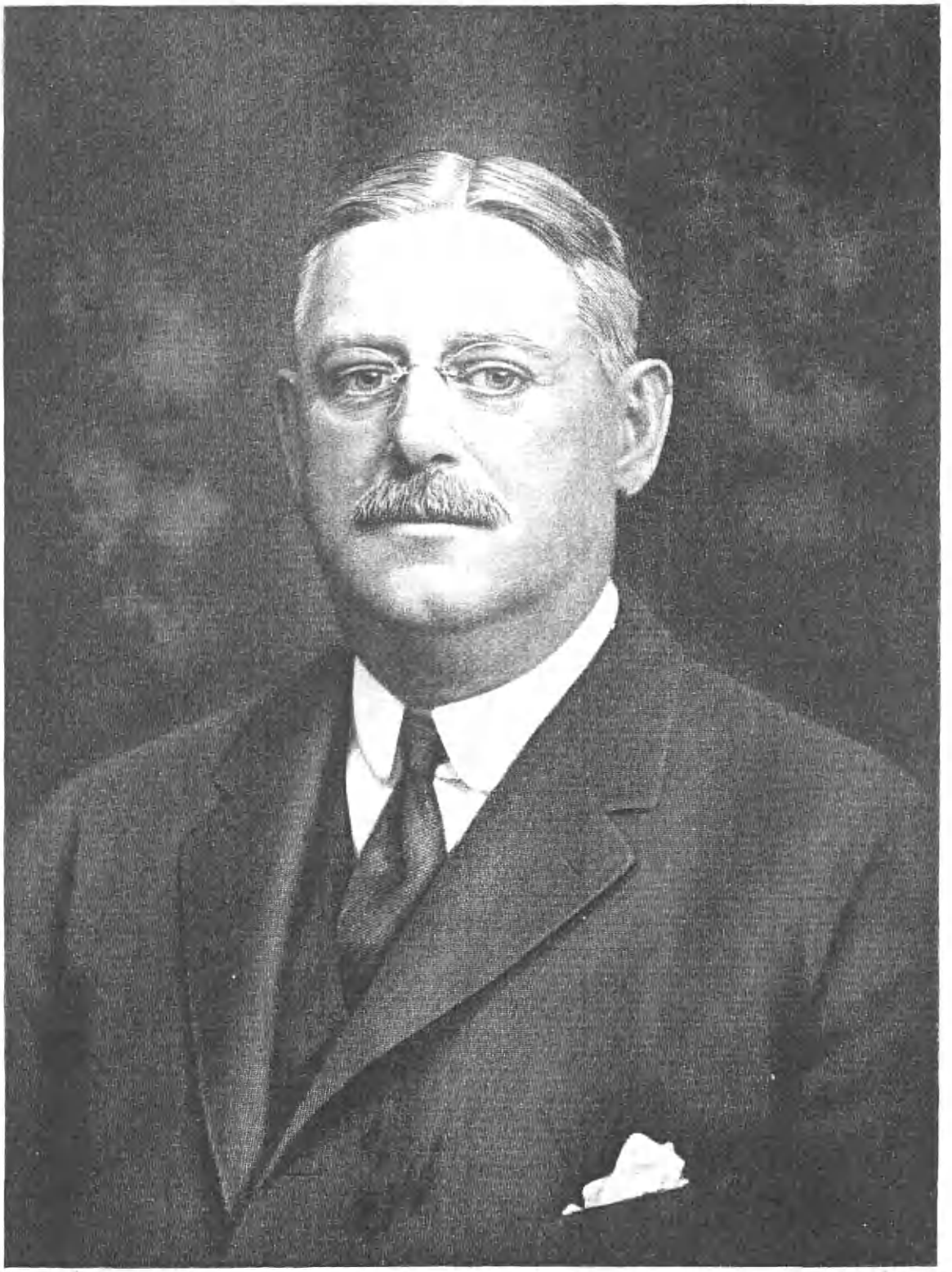
Mr. Gould married, September 1, 1869, at Batavia, New York, Julia Adelaide Stocking, by whom he had children: Henry C., Charles M., William S. and Celia A. Mr. Gould died January 6, 1926, in New York City. He had the extreme satisfaction of having become one of the steadily increasing group of men who are gifted beyond their fellows to be benefactors of the race. By turning his enterprise into the channel of a virtually humanitarian as well as of a progressively industrial effort, he conferred a lasting benefit on the nation as a whole.

TAPPEN, Alexander Bonnell,

Engineer.

Engineers engaged in large construction enterprises have become so necessary to modern industrial society that should they cease their activities for only a brief time, the direst consequences would ensue; this was not true in pioneer days, before city life became so complex, but it is very true in the present, especially in connection with transportation and power plants. In Alexander Bonnell Tappen, treasurer of the Mitchell-Tappen Company, New York dealers and manufacturers of steel and contractors on a large scale, is furnished an example of a man who brings to his profession an unusually fine educational equipment, mostly acquired at that splendid school of engineering which has turned out so many successful graduates—Cornell University at Ithaca, New York.

Alexander Bonnell Tappen is of Dutch extraction, having been descended from Jurian Teunisse Tappen, who was in Port Orange, New York, previous to 1662, and moved from there to Albany, New York, previous to 1665; valuable information of the family and of this gentleman's activities was destroyed in a fire which leveled the church in that city where he used to worship. Mr. Tappen was born at Jersey City, New Jersey, January 11, 1879, son of James McFarlane Tappen, a leading merchant, and Catherine Van Syckel (Bonnell) Tappen; his father was born at Kingston,



Jacob Mauser

New York, in the old Tappen house, in 1852, and died at Peekskill, in the same State, November 13, 1918; his mother was likewise the representative of an interesting family of culture and accomplishment.

He attended the Stevens Preparatory School at Hoboken, New Jersey, and on completing his studies there entered Cornell University with the avowed purpose of becoming an engineer. At Cornell he joined the Sigma Chi Fraternity. From this institution he was graduated in 1901 with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. After several years in practical construction work he went to Utica, New York, as assistant to the president of the Consolidated Water Company. Later he became vice-president of the Whitestown Water Company, and then vice-president of the Consolidated Water Company. About 1911, he entered into a partnership with William H. Mitchell, under the name of Mitchell & Tappen. Later this business was incorporated as the Mitchell-Tappen Company of New York, Mr. Mitchell now president; Mr. Tappen, treasurer; Richard W. Tull, vice-president; and L. A. Phillips, secretary. This company is engaged principally in the manufacture of fire-proofing material and riveted steel plate and structural work, "Mitco" interlocked gratings, and "Shur-Site" treads for subways and power plants. It has built up a large business by modern methods and executes contracts all over the country and the world.

Mr. Tappen's abilities have contributed largely to the success of the firm, for he has carried on original researches and made a number of inventions in connection with the improvement of power plant equipment, involving various patents. In addition to the position he holds in the Mitchell-Tappen Company, he is president of the Cooling Tower Company, Incorporated, which designs and constructs cooling towers, and spray ponds for use in connection with cooling the industrial water and oil refineries, power plants and refrigerating plants throughout the country. He is also treasurer of the John Nassau Company, a real estate concern. He is fond of yachting, and maintains membership in the American Yacht Club; while his other social organizations are: The Holland Society of New York, the Cornell University Club, and the Sigma Chi Alumni Association.

Mr. Tappen married, at Ossining, New York, June 9, 1906, Elizabeth Van Voorhees Cockcroft, daughter of John V. Cockcroft, a well-known financier of that city, and they have two children: 1. Elizabeth Cockcroft Tappen. 2. Katherine Bonnell Tappen. City residence, East Eightieth Street, New York City. Country residence, Briarcliff Manor, Westchester County, New York.

MEURER, Jacob,

Manufacturer.

Jacob Meurer, foremost citizen and leading manufacturer of New York City, may be numbered among those indefatigable and keen-minded men who early in life set before themselves an ideal of success above the average, and with constant diligence and staunch fidelity work toward that end. Mr. Meurer was of a family long resident in the United States and fully American in tradition and sympathy, but whose lineage dates far back into Old World history. As early as 1644

there was a representative of the name in the free city of Hamburg, and others of their numbers attained place and prestige in that other free city of Frankfort.

Jacob Meurer, son of Andrew and Katherine Elizabeth (Hildebrand) Meurer, was born in New York City, July 5, 1863. At the age of twelve years he was graduated from the public schools of the city. He went to work in the office of Hoopes and Merry, dealers in sheet metal. With industry and pluck far beyond the average, the boy, Jacob Meurer, applied himself to the careful carrying out of the tasks assigned to him. His natural aptitude for mathematics was a large help. This had early displayed itself, for he had gained a prize for rapid calculation, when he was only twelve years old. He continued his interrupted schooling, by taking courses of study at Cooper Union, and fitted himself for promotion in the firm with which he had allied himself. Mr. Meurer became successively bookkeeper and office manager. When the firm underwent reorganization, Mr. Meurer was taken into partnership, the business now being known as John Merry and Company. His ability as a business man was of the highest. He was farsighted and alert to perceive the value and advantage of propositions and policies as they presented themselves, and possessed the executive genius to skillfully direct his ventures.

Recognizing the great possibilities in this, his chosen field, and the vast opportunities latent in the metal business, he early began to formulate plans to establish an independent enterprise of his own. To further these ideas, he practiced the most stringent personal frugality, and soon accumulated a sum of money sufficient to start this venture, and he decided to sever his connection with Merry and Company. In 1888, he entered into an agreement with his brother, Andrew Meurer, to form a co-partnership, the business established to be under the firm name, Meurer Brothers. They started with a small factory located on the site of the present large and important business. Jacob Meurer directed from the very outset, the plans and methods of this establishment. In 1900, Andrew Meurer retired because of ill-health, not being able to again resume his place until 1907. Jacob Meurer continued now in sole control of the entire enterprise. Under his management the business grew and prospered. The market for the products manufactured were country-wide, and branch offices were established in many large cities in the United States. Mr. Meurer became known as a remarkable financier and an authority on sheet metals as well. Meurer Brothers became a potent factor in the metal trade of the country and the enterprise grew to large proportions. The output was designed to meet many needs; special products were manufactured, and today separate factories are maintained for such special production. The Meurer Ventilation and high-grade roofing plates are produced in Washington, Pennsylvania, where the steel plates are made as well. There is, likewise, a company existent, of which Jacob Meurer was president and his brother, Andrew, was secretery—the Meurer Steel Barrel Company, which manufactures steel barrels for the storage of gasoline. This plant is situated in Long Island City, New York. Mr. Meurer was the pioneer manufacturer of steel barrels in the United States. The well-known Spanish tiles were made at the plant on Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn,

and this plant also handled sheet copper, these products now being discontinued. About 1905, Jacob Meurer built a rolling mill at Morgantown, West Virginia, which later was taken over by the United States Steel Company. In 1920 the George C. Meurer Company was incorporated, through the efforts of another brother, George C. Meurer, and this succeeded the sheet metal business of Meurer Brothers Company. In this Jacob Meurer was also director.

Vast and comprehensive as were these projects, they did not wholly absorb Mr. Meurer's powers, nor limit the confines of the scope of his influence. Numerous and varied were his interests. He was a stockholder in many companies outside those of his own founding. He also found time for the making of social contacts, and for fraternal affiliations. Mr Meurer was a member of the Union League Club of New York, the Marine and Field Club of Brooklyn, the Crescent Athletic Club, the Montauk Club, and the New York Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of Acanthus Lodge, No. 719, Free and Accepted Masons. In politics, he was an active supporter of the Republican party.

As was but natural to one of such wide-awake capabilities, Mr. Meurer took part in public affairs. He was held in high esteem by his many friends and associates, and was known as being generous in his philanthropies, and broad-minded in his participation in all community affairs.

Jacob Meurer married, May 7, 1886, Margaret C. Conway, born May 3, 1867, a daughter of Bernard and Anna Butler (Doran) Conway. To Jacob and Margaret C. (Conway) Meurer four children were born: 1. Mae F., born May 27, 1888. 2. Grace M., born January 26, 1890; married November 19, 1913, Ira G. Richards, born September 20, 1879, son of Ira and Lydia (Reynard) Richards. They have a son, Meurer, born in December, 1917. 3. Anna K., born August 8, 1895; married W. Lathrop Hopkins of Savannah, Georgia. 4. Jacob, Jr., born September 22, 1897.

Jacob Meurer died at his home, January 23, 1927, at the age of sixty-five. An eventful life had been his, one filled with difficulties indeed, but with difficulties masterfully surmounted. In the gathered strength of character and the acumen and skill which the struggle brought to him he had gone on from success to success. He won distinction and well deserved the admiration which his colleagues and acquaintances accorded him, and assuredly merited the popularity that was his. The happiness of his loved family lay ever near to his thoughts, and he was tireless in his zeal to procure for them the comforts and conveniences of life. He gave to them thoughtful and solicitous consideration, and bent every effort to secure them happiness. He was a loyal friend, a kindly neighbor, a public-spirited citizen. In reviewing his career, renewed appreciation is awakened for those sterling and sturdy qualities which when allied with natural gifts and talents lift a man to a position of high regard and of influence in his community. To Jacob Meurer many do homage, and it is fitting that a tribute be thus dedicated to his memory.

STEVENS, Francis Kerby,

Real Estate Appraiser.

As the representative of a family

which occupied a place among the best in England, Francis Kerby Stevens, New York real estate appraiser with offices in Wall Street, has preserved its best traditions in the degree of his business success and social standing. As the saying goes, "blood will tell," and we find Mr. Stevens not only maintaining his father's reputation for a high order of business judgment but striking out into another field—real estate appraisals—with a success built upon his own energy and originality. He has traveled extensively and greatly broadened an experience grounded in an unusually fine education at the best preparatory schools and universities. To these qualifications he adds a unique experience as a soldier in the Spanish-American War, a combination, indeed, that it would be difficult to surpass.

Mr. Stevens is a direct descendant of Ebenezer Stevens, born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 12, 1751. He was a member of the historic "Tea Party," who on December 16, 1773, threw the tea cargoes into the Boston Harbor; on May 8, 1775, he was commissioned first lieutenant by the Assembly of Rhode Island, and on January 1, 1776, was made captain by the Continental Congress, in the expedition to Quebec; major in command of Artillery at Ticonderoga, November 9, 1776, and of Stillwater and battle of Saratoga, October, 1777. On April 30, 1778, Congress made him colonel and it is of record that he served in and around New Jersey and New York in 1781, under Lafayette at the surrender of the British forces at Yorktown. In 1800 he was appointed brigadier-general of New York City; elected member of Assembly in 1800, and member of the Board of Aldermen. He was one of the founders of the Tammany Society in 1789; a founder of the New England Society, 1805, and its president in 1817; he was vice-president of the New York State Branch of the Cincinnati Society. Mr. Stevens is also a direct descendant of Albert Gallatin, distinguished financier, and Secretary of the Treasury under President Thomas Jefferson from 1801 to 1813. He was a native of Switzerland, of distinguished family. His great sympathy for the Americans in their struggle for independence brought him to this country in 1780. Subsequently he was a tutor, and among his pupils was Harrison Gray Otis, who later became a bitter political opponent of Mr. Gallatin, and in one of his speeches Mr. Otis mentioned him as "The senseless Gallatin." Later he taught French in Harvard College; became a landed proprietor in Virginia; served in the House of Representatives; was Secretary of the Treasury; Minister Plenipotentiary to France, 1815-1823; Envoy Extraordinary to Great Britain in 1826. Mr. Gallatin was appointed principal in negotiating the Treaty of Ghent. He was also founder of the Gallatin Bank in New York City.

Another of Mr. Stevens' noted forebears is Harrison Gray Otis, of above mention, lawyer and statesman, who was graduated from Harvard College, served as aide to Governor Brooks in Shays' Rebellion, served in the Massachusetts Legislature, Member of Congress, United States District Attorney, speaker of the Assembly, president of the State Senate, judge of Common Pleas, and mayor of Boston.

Francis Kerby Stevens was born in New York City, June 8, 1877, son of Alexander Henry Stevens and Mary Alleyne (Otis) Stevens. His father, born

June 13, 1834, became a noted banker of New York City, a man whose splendid initiative and rare wisdom sent him to the top as an officer in five principal financial institutions and a director or stockholder in a number of collateral enterprises. He became president of the Sixth National Bank, and vice-president of the Gallatin National, the Astor Bank and the Bankers' Trust Company. He died July 10, 1916, a power in the financial world and a man respected and admired by all with whom he came into contact. His mother, Mary Alleyne Otis, was a typical lady of the old school, well-educated, gracious and charitable, who will be remembered a long time by her numerous friends. The earliest paternal American ancestor, Thomas Pierce Stevens, was born in England in 1583, and settled at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1634. Since that time the Stevens family have flourished and their achievements have lighted the halls of learning and enriched the social and political life of every community in which they have become established.

Mr. Stevens attended Wadington's School in the Island of Bermuda, and in this fairy kingdom of crystal caves, coral coves and gently sloping hills he was inspired to look out upon the wide world and to yearn for more knowledge. He next attended St. Paul's School at Garden City, Long Island, New York, one of the best preparatory schools in the United States, where he continued his good scholastic record. Next he entered the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and finally matriculated at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, from the Sheffield Scientific School of which, in 1897, he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Returning to New York in the same year, he accepted a position with his father's institution, the Sixth National Bank; but two years later, his inclinations having turned toward real estate, he became associated with Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown, and others, who later combined with the Douglas Robinson Company, with which concern he has been connected ever since, now at No. 14 Wall Street, and with the primary duty of appraising real estate. Incidentally, he has appraised some of the most valuable parcels in New York, representing, with improvements, many millions of dollars, and in this field has won for himself a position comparable with that occupied by his able father in the world of finance. In addition to this connection, his importance in the commercial fabric is found in the fact that he is vice-president and director of Brown, Wheelock, Harris, Vought & Company; Incorporated; president of the Samuel Stevens Realty Company; and a director of the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company. During the Spanish-American War Mr. Stevens volunteered as a member of Squadron A, New York Volunteers, and served during the continuance as a private. On being mustered out he returned to business life. His club memberships are, Union, Downtown Association, University, Automobile Club of America, Somerset Hills Country, and the Lake Club.

Francis Kerby Stevens married, at Washington, District of Columbia, May 26, 1908, Elizabeth Shaw Oliver, daughter of General Robert Shaw Oliver, assistant Secretary of War under Presidents Roosevelt and Taft. They have two children: 1. Elizabeth. 2. Francis Gallatin Stevens.

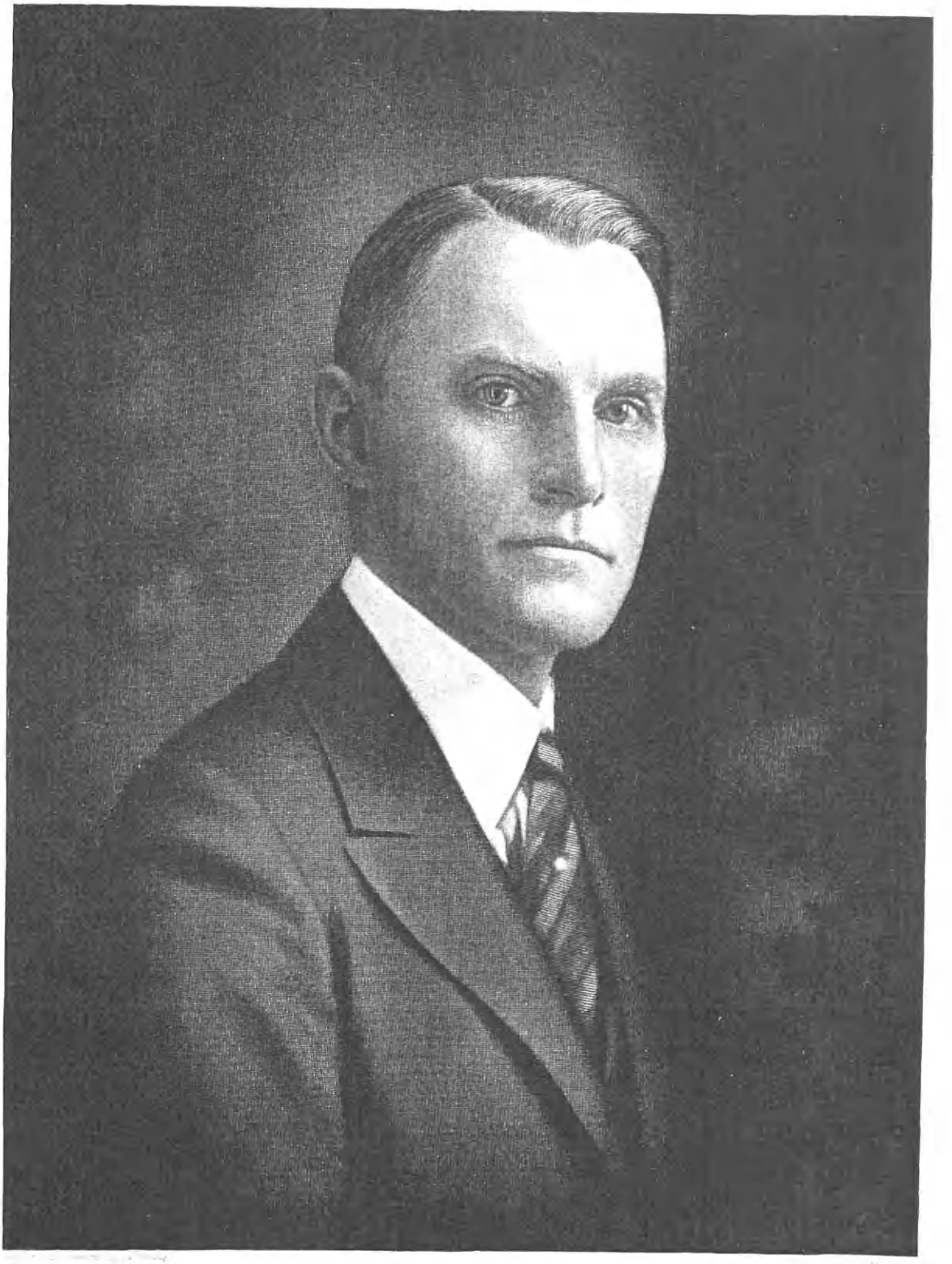
BAYNE, Howard,

Banker.

To say that Howard Bayne is a banker is to indicate only a part of his activities, for he has served on the administrative bodies of insurance companies, estates, railroads, public utility companies, oil companies, banks and various other corporations.

Howard Bayne was born on December 8, 1878, in Belfast, Ireland, son of Samuel Gamble and Emily (Kelsey) Bayne. Samuel Gamble Bayne, the father, was born in 1844, and died in 1924, at the age of eighty years. He was a banker by profession, and a man of prominence in the world of finance in New York City. During the year 1883 he organized the Seaboard National Bank, which is now one of the leading banks in the country. He served as its president for thirty-five years, from 1886 until 1921, when he resigned from the presidency, and continued as chairman of the Board of Directors until the time of his death. He was educated in the Royal Academy and Queen's College, Belfast, Ireland. For some time he was engaged in the linen manufacturing business in Belfast, under Sir James Hamilton, but came to this country in 1869, and shortly afterwards became identified with the oil business in the State of Pennsylvania, where he drilled many wells. He later organized and was president of the First National Bank of Bradford, Pennsylvania, and subsequently organized banks in Texas, Kansas, Mississippi, and Oklahoma. He was a director and shareholder of many corporations, yet despite those many and varied activities, he was as well an author of some distinction, having written "The Pith of Astronomy," 1902; "On an Irish Jaunting Car Through Donegal and Connemara," 1902; "Quicksteps Through Scandinavia," 1908; and "Fantasy of Mediterranean Travel," 1909. Certainly a most active man, in the fullest sense of the word.

His son, Howard Bayne, graduated from the Berkeley School, in New York City, then entered Columbia University from which he graduated with the class of 1901, as an Electrical Engineer. Mr. Bayne received his first real contact with the world before his graduation, for in 1900 he became technical assistant to Professor Michael I. Pupin, of Columbia University. Professor Pupin was at that time completing his famous invention of the loaded coil system used in both the submarine lines and in telephone cables. As a part of his field work of the engineering course, Mr. Bayne worked as engineer in the testing room of the General Electric Company, at Schenectady, New York. One year before his graduation, in 1902, Mr. Bayne entered the employ of Benedict & Copp, bankers, of New York City, with whom he remained for about one year. He then became an officer of the Security Oil Company (now part of the Standard Oil Company of New York), at Beaumont, Texas, work in which he was engaged from 1903 until 1905. He then returned to New York to become the first treasurer of the Columbia Trust Company, an institution with which he was an officer for more than eighteen years. In 1907 he was elected a director and senior vice-president, retaining these offices until the Columbia Trust Company was merged with the Irving National Bank, becoming the Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Company, of New York. He has served as a member of various protective com-



Howard A. Payne

Stuart P. West

mittees of security holders. He was formerly treasurer of the New York Association for the Blind; and treasurer of the American Society for the Control of Cancer. Mr. Bayne has continued as a director and member of the executive committees of the Seaboard National Bank, the Bankers and Shippers Insurance Company, the Spingler-Van Beuren Estates; director and chairman of the finance committee of the Prudential Insurance Company, the charitable organization of the Five Points House of Industry; and director of the Morristown Trust Company, Morristown, New Jersey, The New Jersey Insurance Company, The American District Telegraph Company, the 415 Fifth Avenue Corporation, the Tennessee Central Railroad, and he is also a trustee of the Landover Holding Corporation. During the period of the World War Mr. Bayne served as chairman of the executive committee of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railway Company, now part of the Atlantic Coast Line System. He is a member of the Board of Education of Harding Township, New Jersey.

Mr. Bayne is a member of the University Club, New York; the Morris County Golf Club, New Jersey; the Morristown Club, New Jersey; the Tahawus Club, the Whippany River Club, the Somerset Lake and Game Club, the Recess Club, of New York, and the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. He is an ex-member of Squadron A Cavalry, New York City. Of the learned societies, he was elected in 1901, a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Howard Bayne married, January 18, 1910, in New York City, Louise D. van Beuren, a daughter of the late Frederick T. van Beuren, a prominent real estate owner of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Bayne are the parents of two children: 1. Elizabeth van Beuren Bayne. 2. Daphne Bayne. The family maintain residences in both New Vernon and Morristown, New Jersey, while Mr. Bayne's business address is at No. 14 Wall Street, New York.

WEST, Stuart Pullman,

Writer On Finance.

With fearless independence and a profound and intimate knowledge of the financial situation of America in its most eventful periods, Stuart Pullman West wrote always of the facts as he saw them whether the news of the day was favorable or unfavorable and won thereby a reputation of faithful integrity and probity in all the reports which appeared under his name. For over a quarter of a century, he was identified with economic and financial matters as writer and lecturer and his articles had a country-wide circulation and influence. His untimely death when he was but fifty years of age brought to a close a career of one who had gained front rank in his chosen field and enjoyed the respect and admiration of those with whom he daily associated and those who were within the the radius and scope of his literary contacts. Mr. West was the son of George and Helen Augusta (Pullman) West. The father, born in June, 1842, and died December 13, 1898, was a prominent and successful importer of woolens. The mother was a sister of George M. Pullman, the founder of the Pullman Company.

Stuart Pullman West was born in Providence, Rhode Island, December 18,

1876, and attended the Morey and Goff School of his native city. Thereafter he prepared for college at Mohegan Lake School in New York, and upon the completion of his courses, entered Harvard College in Cambridge, Massachusetts, from which institution he was duly graduated in the class of 1897, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Arts. During his undergraduate days he specialized in economics and finance, and when he entered the business world in New York City in the fall of 1897, it was natural that he should become identified with the financial department of some organization. His first article was published in October of that year by the "New York Commercial Advertiser" which later became the "Globe." From that time he devoted the remainder of his life to writing daily newspaper articles and dispatches on the great financial markets and lecturing from time to time on economic subjects. Understanding and knowing his field thoroughly, he had no fear of anything or anybody, and his is the distinction of being author of authentic reviews and surveys, tempered and shaded in no way by material or timorous influences.

About 1920, Mr. West became a member of the financial staff of the Consolidated Press Association, through which his dispatches were received by the leading newspapers in most of the large cities of the United States. In this city, his writings appeared as financial leaders in the "Evening World" after the discontinuance of the "Globe." He had a charming manner and a pleasing personality which won for him scores of friends in his various activities. During his college years he was a member of the Harvard Economic Seminary. His clubs included the University, the Cold Stream Country, Milton Point, Catholic, of New York, and he was also president of the Catholic Converts League of New York. His favorite sports were golf and tennis.

On January 3, 1902, Stuart P. West married (first), at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, in New York City, Eliza von Britton di Zerega, who died December 11, 1925, a daughter of Edward di Zerega. He married (second) just shortly before his death, February 11, 1927, Margaret McCargen Breck (Mrs. Loren Oldham Crenshaw), a daughter of George Ellis Breck, a well-known lawyer in Michigan. Her home is at No. 1049 Park Avenue, in New York City.

Stuart Pullman West died at his home February 18, 1927, of tuberculosis of the lungs. He was surrounded at his bedside by his wife, his sister, Mrs. Henry A. Cook, of Providence, Rhode Island, and a group of friends. For more than a generation he had been an important factor and an integral part of the financial writers' corps of this country and he leaves a record and reputation second to none in his chosen profession. An outstanding figure in all of his activities, his life and his contributions to the world of business will always remain warm in the memory of those whose privilege it had been to know him and to love him.

WARREN, Oscar LeRoy,

Attorney-at-Law.

To his extensive practice of law in New York State, Oscar LeRoy Warren has brought the diversified acquirements of a broad and thorough reading in law, distinctive professional gifts in pleading, and authorship of standard legal works.

In practice, as a member of the firm of Warren & Scott, with offices at White Plains, New York, Mr. Warren is also a prominent factor in the political field in which he has held office, and he renders a valued service in institutional trusteeship. He is a son of James L. Warren, a surveyor, who was born February 10, 1848, and of Sarah A. (Evans) Warren.

Oscar LeRoy Warren was born May 5, 1882, at White Plains, New York, where he attended District School No. 4, the Cortland Normal School in 1896, and graduated from the White Plains High School in 1899. Matriculating at the New York University College of Arts, he was graduated there in 1903 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and received his Bachelor of Laws degree at the Law School of New York University in 1904.

Mr. Warren established himself in private practice at White Plains, in June, 1905, and he had the distinction at that time of being the closing attorney in behalf of the Westchester Title and Trust Company. From 1906 to 1912, he was a member of the law firm of Warren & Coons, and since 1912 he has resumed private practice, meantime having held the clerkship of Surrogate's Court in Westchester County from January 1, 1913, to January 1, 1919. Mr. Warren is the author of the third edition of Wait's "New York Practice."

A Democrat in his political views, Mr. Warren was chosen as presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1920; and he was chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Westchester County, New York, from 1920 to 1924. A trustee of the Supreme Court Library at White Plains, from March 3, 1919, to the present, he was elected chairman of its board in 1926. He was also made a trustee of the State Normal School at White Plains in 1923. Formerly treasurer of the University Club at White Plains, Mr. Warren is also a member of the Westchester County Bar Association, American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, and the New York State Historical Society. Traveling, motoring, and amateur photography are Mr. Warren's recreations and hobbies.

STILLMAN, Albert Leeds,

Metallurgical Engineer.

Albert Leeds Stillman, metallurgical engineer with the banking firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company, No. 25 Broad Street, New York City, brings to his profession a wide experience in fundamentals gained in the Academic Department of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, and the Columbia University School of Mines at New York City. He has made quite a success of his profession, and added to his experiences a valuable training as a captain of Infantry during the World War.

Albert Leeds Stillman was born June 14, 1883, at Hoboken, New Jersey, son of Thomas Bliss Stillman and Emma Louise (Pomplitz) Stillman; his father, born May 24, 1852, deceased August 10, 1915, served as professor of Engineering Chemistry at Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey, and in 1896 published "Engineering Chemistry." The earliest paternal American ancestor, George Stillman, a native of England settled in Connecticut, early in the seventeenth century, and his numerous descendants have been prominent in the annals of that section and the nation.

Albert Leeds Stillman graduated from Rutgers College in 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, from the Columbia University in 1909 with the degree of Mining Engineer, and in 1910 had conferred on him by Rutgers College the degree of Master of Science. After receiving his education Mr. Stillman accepted a position in June, 1909, with the firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company, in which he has done notable work that has been highly commended and given him position and standing in the highest circles. In 1916 he published "Briquetting," through the Chemical Publishing Company, and in 1927 he was appointed lecturer on "Briquetting" in the graduate course in Fuel Administration in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1917 he enlisted in the United States Army, and was attached to the Eightieth Division at Camp Lee, Virginia, from December 1917, to May, 1918. He was commanding officer of the Students' Army Training Corps and Special Training Detachment at West Virginia University, Morgantown, from June, 1918, to February, 1919. In 1916 he served as Civil Service Commissioner for the State of New Jersey. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and the American Chemical Society. At Rutgers he joined the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, with whose alumni association he is closely associated. His hobby is his garden.

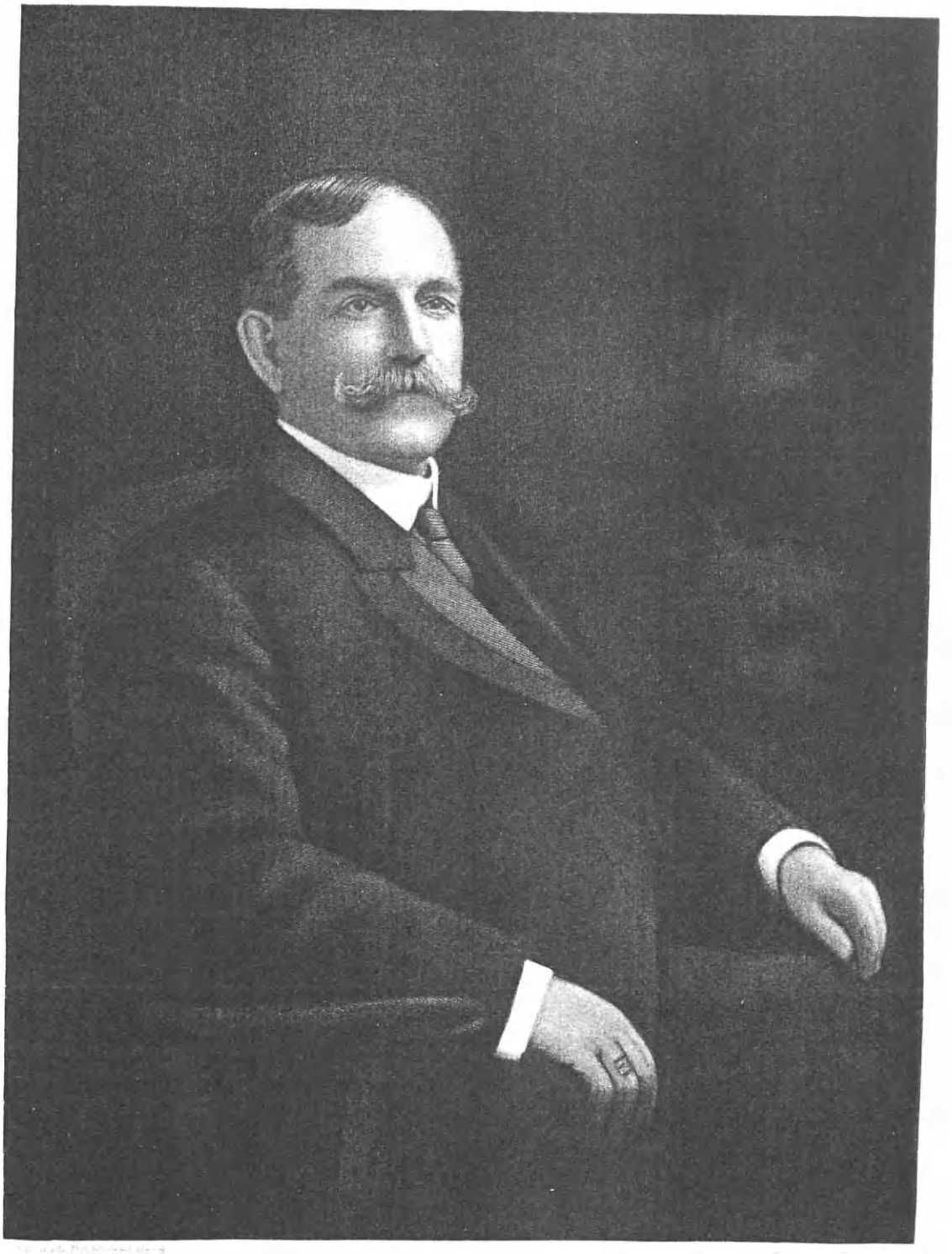
Mr. Stillman married, at Morgantown, West Virginia, September 18, 1919, Virginia Brown, daughter of Samuel B. Brown, professor of Geology at West Virginia University, and member of an old established family of culture and accomplishment.

MUZZY, Adrian James,

Business Builder and Humanitarian.

A vision of the economic and civic development possible to Bristol, Connecticut, and other American communities inspired Adrian J. Muzzy to a busy and beneficent career filled with achievement in the way of building up business enterprises of general significance and of donating to the town various civic institutions. He was a man of large intellect and generous spirit. His activities resulted in a bigger and better Bristol, in a healthier and happier set of young citizens, and in a more ambitious development of local pride.

Adrian J. Muzzy was born in Bristol, Connecticut, on January 24, 1851, and was educated in the local schools. His business career began with a partnership in the Downs Mill, since that time razed. He then became partner in the firm of Barbour and Muzzy. Following this, he organized the drygoods business of A. J. Muzzy and Company, since its inception one of the largest and most prosperous enterprises in the town and still operating as the Muzzy Brothers Company. Other concerns which he was instrumental in organizing and directing were the Bristol and Plainville Tramway Company, of which he was secretary and director for fifteen years; the Masonic Building Company, which he served as president until his death; the Red Men's Building Company, of which also he was president. He was for many years a director of the Bristol Press, with a lively interest in its advancement, and an incorporator of the Bristol Savings Bank, as well as of the Bristol Trust Company, of which he was a director. The New Britain General Hospital had the



Adrian J. Mazzy

advantage of his membership on its directorate from the beginning. The variety and scope comprised in this list of his activities indicates the importance to the community of a man who had the initiative to develop so many lines of business. His later years were devoted to the conduct of a real estate and insurance business, and his success and knowledge of local affairs led to his being chosen president of the Bristol Realtors. Many other enterprises caught his interest and grew through his efforts. Mr. Muzzy promoted the Public Utilities Company at Carlsbad, New Mexico, of which he was president, and was an outstanding figure in the general growth of the town.

To enumerate the civic activities in which Mr. Muzzy shared is to list most of those undertaken by the city. He was president of the old Bristol Business Men's Association for several years, and also of the State Business Men's Association in 1903-04.

His keen interest in outdoor opportunities for the enjoyment of the youth of the town led him to give Muzzy Field for public games, one of the finest baseball, football, and track fields in Connecticut. This was presented as a memorial to his two sons, lost in babyhood: Leslie Adrian and Floyd Downs Muzzy. The field is entered through an imposing gateway structure of granite, suitably inscribed in honor of Mr. Muzzy and his two sons. Mr. Muzzy gave part of the land now known as Rockwell Park and the Muzzy Triangle at the upper junction of Park and Divinity streets. It was therefore gratifying to him to receive the appointment as Park Commissioner, when that office was created, in order that he might further develop the recreational opportunities of the city. An appreciation from the Commissioners spoke of his great interest, adding "The Park was his Playground." His zeal for public welfare extended to the school system, the public library, and all forms of uplift in the community. He was for many years the superintendent of the West Cemetery Association, the first to hold that office.

Because of his activity and liberality in the organization of Company D, of the First Connecticut National Infantry, it was named "The Muzzy Guards," in his honor. He was later elected associate member of Hadsell Camp, United States War Veterans, and of the Yankee Division Veterans' Association. Below is given the letter from A. B. Nelson, secretary of the association:

> In recognition of your organization, old "D" Company, of the First Connecticut Infantry, the Yankee Division Veterans Association have elected you an associate member of the Bristol Post.
>
> Assuring you of our welcome to this post, etc.

In explanation of the above it might be added that when the World War broke out, this company was combined with Company D of the Second Connecticut Infantry and was made Company D, 102d Infantry, of the Twenty-sixth Division, which participated in many engagements and served with valor in France. Mr. Muzzy's election as honorary member of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, was due to his helpful interest in its organization. His religious affiliation was with the Trinity Episcopal Church, of which he was for more than a quarter of a century a clerk, as well as trusted adviser and friend in all emergencies.

A thoughtful and constructive citizen, Mr. Muzzy in early manhood adopted

the tenets of the Republican party, which he represented on the town committee and for several years as its chairman, though he declined to run for office in the city government. He represented Bristol in the State Legislature from 1891 to 1897 and was State senator from the Fourth District in 1899, serving as chairman of the important committees on Appropriations and Executive Nominations. In 1912 he joined the Progressives and was a delegate from the State to the National Convention held in Chicago.

His fraternal affiliations were as follows: Franklin Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Pequabuck Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Ionic Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Bristol; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, Hartford; Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Hartford; Scottish Rite Masons, thirty-second degree, Hartford; Bristol Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he was a charter member; Compounce Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; Reliance Council, Royal Arcanum, Stephen Terry Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Sons of the American Revolution. His clubs were The Bristol and the Carlsbad Commercial Club, the latter of Carlsbad, New Mexico. He also was past member of the Country Club, Farmington; of the Hartford Men's Club; of the Bristol Golf and Whist clubs. He was a man who enjoyed his fellow-men—a man among men.

Adrian J. Muzzy married, in Bristol, Florence Emlyn Downs, who survives him. A daughter was born to them, Adrienne Florence Muzzy; and two sons, both deceased, Leslie Adrian and Floyd Downs Muzzy.

Over seventy years of life on earth were allotted to the man who knew so well how to use them to enhance the happiness and prosperity of others. The change to a life of even greater possibilities came to Mr. Muzzy on January 2, 1923, at his home. His geniality, his warm friendliness, his sincere interest in the welfare of the people with whom he came in contact, won a ready response from all hearts. He had the admiration of business men for his good judgment and success, and the esteem of the whole city for his contributions to the general progress. The best picture of the man and his effect on his fellow-citizens comes from the pen of one who knew him and wrote of him in the local paper, as follows:

There was no citizen in the city who was better known for his service, for his genuine interest in its welfare, than Mr. Muzzy. He was greeted on all sides by friends and his greeting was always a cordial one. He had a faculty of looking upon the bright side of life and led others to do the same. He was a clean-living man, his home life ideal, his business dealings upright and honest, and if he ever gave his word for anything he stood by it. He commanded the high regard and respect of all who knew him. He was ever looking into the future to learn what would be the best for his city, for his associates. He was generous and liberal, a man who through life did his best to be true to his God and his fellow-men. Those who met him daily will miss him much.

From Wallace Miller, in the "Bristol Press," came this testimonial in editorial form:

Bristol grieves today because of the death of one of her most useful and beloved citizens—Adrian J. Muzzy, a citizen who spent the seventy years of his active, helpful sojourn on earth here, living a life of usefulness, of manliness. He filled it unostentatiously, but well. He was so much an integral part of

Bristol, so influential in so many things that made for the progress, upbuilding and betterment of our City and State, so entered into our daily doing, that the mind finds it exceedingly difficult to accept the sorrowful fact that his activities are stilled.

In sorrowing we pay tribute to the distinguishing, admirable traits of one whom all respected and held in affection. He made friends not by intent, but by virtue of those superior qualities that men unconsciously admire, for he was the exemplification of genuine manliness, honesty, consideration for others and good will. He wished to prosper himself and he also desired that all others of good intent should enjoy prosperity, happiness and development. His was an unusual blending of capacity and modesty, of enterprise and unselfishness, of political activity without personal animosities, of business shrewdness without pettiness or unfairness, of civic activities without thought of reward. We—and we speak for the entire community too—loved "A. J." and shall miss him much, for one of our truest and best has said "good night" and gone to rest.

PLUNKETT, Paul,

Financier.

It is claimed by students of government and sociology that the men who came to New England before the Revolutionary War gave to that section institutions and governmental forms that became the pattern for the entire nation. These men were a virile lot, industrious, thrifty, ambitious, courageous, patriotic, and of such sturdy character that no consideration of power or influence could swerve them from their ideas or ideals. Of such was the progenitor of the Plunkett family, who settled in New England about 1730, and engaged in the shipbuilding business on the Merrimac River. Paul Plunkett's paternal grandfather accumulated what was considered a large fortune for those days. His son, John Jacob Thompson Plunkett, and the father of Paul Plunkett, received a liberal education for those days and then went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he could employ his capital, inherited from his father, more profitably in financial enterprises. He was thus employed in Boston until 1888. In that year he consolidated his holdings, which were largely invested in bank stocks, and thus relieving himself of all business cares, was able to gratify a long cherished desire to travel, spending the next five years in an extended tour of the world. In the panic of 1893 he suffered financial losses, and in a desire to recoup his fortune, he formed, with what was left of his capital, the United Bond & Mortgage Company.

John Jacob Thompson Plunkett married, in 1876, Mary Hodgkins, of Maine, daughter of John Hodgkins, who was one of the original settlers in Bangor and Dexter, Maine. Mrs. Plunkett died while they were making their tour of the world and was buried in New Zealand.

Paul Plunkett, son of John Jacob Thompson and Mary (Hodgkins) Plunkett, was born December 27, 1881, in Detroit, Michigan, while his parents were en route to Boston, Massachusetts. After attending the public schools of Boston, he entered the Peekskill Military Academy, at Peekskill, New York, from which institution he was graduated with a most creditable record. He then journeyed to England, where he was graduated from a preparatory school and from Canterbury College, at the conclusion of which he took a post-graduate course in engineering at Cogswell College, one of the leading technical schools in England. In 1899 he made his first business venture with an engineering concern, which he served as treasurer and consulting

engineer. In 1901 he withdrew from the engineering field and became treasurer of the United Bond & Mortgage Company, which was the concern his father had formed. At the death of his father he became associated with Messrs. W. C. Langley & Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange, at New York City. He organized and installed a bond department and around the nucleus created by him, this concern's bond business has become one of the outstanding factors in Wall Street or the financial district. Being several years above the military service age when the World War broke out in 1917, he nevertheless offered his services and was assigned to duty at Washington, District of Columbia, as an income tax expert. Mr. Plunkett not only performed his routine duties in a highly satisfactory manner in this connection, but in the line of special service prepared the first graduated tax charts for the information of taxpayers, and this chart, or some modification thereof, has been published every year since by investment bankers for the information and guidance of their clients.

Mr. Plunkett formed the firm of Paul Plunkett & Company in 1920, for the transaction of security business. In addition to being engaged in the purchase and sale of investment securities, the firm derives a substantial income from corporations which retain it for preparing financial set-ups and the negotiation of security underwritings. The concern serves in a fiduciary and supervisory capacity in income and other business matters for individual clients and corporations. Mr. Plunkett is a member of the Lawyer's Club, the Royal Thames Yacht Club, the New York Athletic Club, Manursing Island Club, the Uptown Club, Metropolitan Opera Club, and the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. He is is a well-known yachtsman and owns the Schooner Yacht "Valmore," being one of the oldest of the yachting fraternity in New York City. For the past quarter of a century he has been actively interested in yachting, but has only raced his boats for about half of that time. In addition to his love for yachting, Mr. Plunkett is equally enthusiastic over the gardening of flowers, fruit and vegetables, which he carries on at his farm of twenty-five or thirty acres in East Port Chester, New York. Here he specializes in the raising of gardenias, one of the most difficult of flowers to raise. He also has the finest pheasants in the State, and although it is a very hard game bird to raise, he has taken many prizes at exhibits. He has also won many prizes for the exhibits of his flowers, fruit and vegetables.

Mr. Plunkett takes an active interest in all civic affairs, has served as treasurer of the Harlem House for several years, and is treasurer of The 60's Property Owners Association. His fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons, having joined the order when he was twenty-one years old. His religious fellowship is with St. Thomas Church, of which he has been a member for twenty-five years.

Paul Plunkett married Sally Sumner Dunbar, daughter of David Albert and Isabel (Sumner) Dunbar. Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett are the parents of three children: Mary, Paul, Jr., and Patricia. Mrs. Plunkett is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In addition to their home in East Port Chester, Mr. Plunkett maintains a home on East Sixty-first Street, New York City.

CARR, James Trowbridge,

Capitalist, Manufacturer.

James Trowbridge Carr, of Dubuque, Iowa, was associated with many phases of national development which have proved the factors most contributory to American prosperity and cultural progress today. A man of excellent birth, of college education, of broad humanitarian interests, and of fine business ability, he threw himself into the public service along many lines and everywhere made his efforts count for the general good. He was for twenty years treasurer of the Carr, Ryder & Adams Company, established by his father in Dubuque in 1866.

Mr. Carr's father, William Wyatt Carr, was born on May 23, 1834, in Elmira, New York, and died in Dubuque, Iowa, December 3, 1909. The homely virtues of integrity, truthfulness, and honor, inspired by high ideals, were the prime causes of his success, and they were handed down to his son and his grandsons. His education complete, he was for a time in business in Chicago, whence he moved to Dubuque, in 1866. Under the firm name of Carr & Austin, he engaged in the manufacturing of sashes and doors, a much needed product in the rapidly settling country when the West was being rapidly opened up after the Civil War. The business prospered and made him wealthy. He remained keenly interested in the welfare of his church, the Presbyterian, such civic activities as the Young Men's Christian Association and the Public Library. His own tastes were discriminating, including a love of letters, of music, and of good literature. William Wyatt Carr married, in Chicago, Sarah Smith, daughter of General J. W. Smith, a prominent citizen of Dubuque. She survived him, as did their son, James Trowbridge Carr, subject of this record.

James Trowbridge Carr, son of William Wyatt and Sarah (Smith) Carr, was born in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1869. His preliminary education was received in the grade schools, and he entered high school but completed his secondary education at Phillips-Andover Academy in Massachusetts and graduated from Yale University in 1891. His college career was triumphant. He belonged to the Yale Glee Club, of which he was manager during his junior year, which he brought to Dubuque for a program.

After graduating, Mr. Carr returned to Dubuque and took up his lifelong association with Carr, Ryder, & Adams. So thorough-going was his ability and so constructive the part he played in the rapid development of the company that he was, in 1906, elected treasurer, an office he retained until his death. Mr. Carr also had large property interests, both in Dubuque and in Santa Barbara, California, where the family spent their summers in their country home. In that State Mr. Carr participated in the lumber industry on a large scale. Death came to him while he was still in the prime of life, on a visit to Chicago, January 11, 1923.

A patriotic love for his city always inspired Mr. Carr. He was the first secretary of the Dubuque Commercial Club and held the office for two years, and a member of the Dubuque Chamber of Commerce. He was also one of the incorporators of the Dubuque Golf Club and a member of the Santa Barbara Country Club. His generosity was ready, his support constructive, whenever there was a call on his resources.

James Trowbridge Carr married, in 1907, Helen Southerland, and three children were born of the union: 1. Sabin, true son of his father, who is making his mark at Yale University in his junior year; he was in his sophomore year chosen for membership in the reorganized student council, including fourteen members from the classes of 1927 and 1928, and designed to investigate general conditions among the student body in Yale and to attempt to raise the tone of conduct. Sabin Carr also gained international prominence as a member of the Yale indoor track team, and established a new record for indoor pole vaulting. 2. Philip Carr, a student at the Hill School, in Pottstown, Pennsylvania. 3. Helen Margaret.

Mr. Carr was a man who immediately won the confidence and liking of the men and women he met, for his innate dignity and fineness gave him an agreeable address and appearance. He was gentle and well-bred, devoted to his family and his business interests. A recognized leader in civic affairs both in Dubuque and Santa Barbara, he coöperated effectively with all his fellow-citizens and gave generous support to all forward-looking movements.

LAFRENTZ, Ferdinand Wilhelm,

Accountant, Financier.

There is a story of deep human interest and practical value in the career of Ferdinand Wilhelm Lafrentz, chairman of the Board of the American Surety Company, of New York, for it is the record of a man who, born to the life and customs of another land, came to the United States and achieved not only a substantial success, but success in a degree that but few attain. In several fields of business activity he early proved his worth in the West, and he was induced to come to the American Surety Company of New York as an accountant. His advance to the presidency of this large concern was rapid and he efficiently performed the duties of president from 1912 to 1926. He planned and installed the system of accounting which the company uses, and which has been adopted by many similar concerns. He organized the field force, which as early as 1916 had forty branch offices and 13,500 agents in the United States. He was the organizer of the American Audit Company, which became one of the most important concerns of its kind in the world, and is its president, while his son, following in the footsteps of his parent, fills the position of treasurer, director and manager. Mr. Lafrentz has diverted to educational channels a liberal part of his financial rewards, principally as a benefactor of Lincoln Memorial University at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, near the geographical spot where are joined the States of Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky. His principal diversions are horseback riding and the composition of frontier poetry, both of which are heritages of his earlier days on the plains of the West. It is to be correctly inferred from the above indication of his position and achievements that he enjoys high place among his associates in the metropolitan financial district and that his influence flows through the arteries of finance to the remotest hamlet of the United States.

Ferdinand Wilhelm Lafrentz was born March 25, 1859, near the maritime town of Burg, Fehmarn (or Femmern) Island, a province of Sleswick, in the

J. W. Lafrentz

Baltic Sea, separated from the Province of Holstein by Fehmarn Sound, a channel one mile across. This neighborhood raises an abundance of cattle and corn, but fishing and navigation are the chief occupations. Mr. Lafrentz received an early schooling here, but found life so limited by economic conditions that he decided to seek opportunity elsewhere. After having been admitted to the Lutheran faith, he proceeded to the United States at the age of fourteen years and six months. He reached Chicago late in 1873, having been impelled to settle there by the fact that he had relatives in the city. He entered the Bryant & Stratton Business School, and was befriended by Professor Reynolds, who assisted him materially in a bookkeeping course as well as in the penmanship class, of which Mr. Reynolds was the master. This concern having had some financial troubles at the time, Professor Reynolds left to teach at the Metropolitan Business College, and induced Mr. Lafrentz to join him there in the spring of 1879 as assistant professor of accounting. In the autumn, the situation having improved at the other institution, he went back as first assistant manager of the Department of Practical Accounting, becoming manager of the same later on, and he also assumed charge of classes in higher mathematics and the German language. In 1881 he became associated with the banking house of Snydacker and Company in Chicago. In this place he met numerous cattle dealers of the Far West, and by some of them was induced to remove in 1883 to Cheyenne, Wyoming. In 1888 he was elected a member of the territorial Legislature, and projected the movement for Wyoming's entry into the Union as a State, the admission being accomplished in 1890. In the spring of 1889 he removed to Ogden, Utah, where he read law as an aid to his business career, and in 1893 received the news that he had passed the bar examinations and was qualified to practice. In the meantime, he had been successfully prosecuting his profession as an accountant. Having attracted the attention of William Lee Trenholm, president of the American Surety Company and once United States Controller of the Currency, who died in 1901, he entered the service of that concern in New York as a public accountant, assuming charge of his duties in the fall of 1893. He was advanced in 1899 when the company created the office of controller, this title being conferred upon Mr. Lafrentz. His abilities were such that in 1908 he was elected first vice-president of the company, and on the resignation of Henry D. Lyman in 1912, he was elevated to the presidency. His introduction of the system of accounts for the concern was accomplished in 1894, and at the same time he proceeded with ideas of a more efficient force in the field. It is due to the efforts of Mr. Lafrentz more than to any other man that the American Surety Company occupies its commanding position in the world of finance, with resources equal to many leading corporations and millions paid to its stockholders in dividends. The property occupied by the American Surety Company at No. 100 Broadway is owned by the concern and was the first of the great skyscrapers in the Borough of Manhattan.

Mr. Lafrentz is a member of the Deutscher Verein, Germanistic Society, The German Society of the City of New York; Bankers' Club, Montauk Club, the Brooklyn Germania; the Maidstone

Club of East Hampton; the Cherry Valley Club; the Devon Yacht Club; the Mountain Lake Club in Florida; the Riding Club of East Hampton; the Congressional Country Club at Washington; and the Croatan Country Club of Virginia. He is president of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn; the Germanistic Society of Columbia University; the Seminary Endowment Association; and trustee of the Central Savings Bank (the old German Bank) at Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. He resides at No. 125 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn. Although he is nearly seventy, his outdoor life and regular habits have given him much younger appearance.

While he was residing in Chicago he contributed fragmentary verse to publications of the day, including "Puck," "Bellatische Journal," and "Um den Welt." In 1881 he collected these poems in a volume entitled "Nordische Klänge Plattdeutsche Riemels," with an introduction by Klaus Groth. He has in process of preparation an additional volume recalling his Western days, which will be illustrated by a cowboy artist. The following two poems are included in his biographical sketch to illustrate his style:

THE COWBOY.

I sit here and dream in the gloaming
  Of one of the great human zoo,
Who owned to a fancy for roaming,
  The ever-alert buckaroo.

And jot down this, my recollection
  Of him, ere his shadow grows dim,
In token of heartfelt affection,
  Engendered by contact, for him,

Whose motto was, "Tackle no troubles
  Save those that may happen your way.
Anticipation of them doubles
  The chances of meeting a stray."

So, with not a care for the morrow
  Disturbing the trend of his mind,
What need he ever to borrow
  A thing he would not wish to find?

He, therefore, took things as he found them—
  The bad with the good; waved aside
Suggestions for getting around them,
  Designed just to save his fool hide.

He never played dog in the manger,
  But ever a give-and-take game;
Stood ready to face any danger,
  Unmindful of praise or of blame.

Discard, then, the prevalent notion
  That he was unspeakably tough,
With penchant for setting in motion
  Devices for treating them rough.

Far from it. He plied his vocation
  With zeal and with skill, and he filled
A want in the life of our nation
  Before its vast prairies were tilled.

He conquered them, and then demanded,
  That rules for good conduct be made,
And kept; that bad actors be landed
  Where never grows one bit of shade.

So, when his career here was ended
  And he gracefully pulled his freight,
The scribe wrote: "He tore, yes,—but mended
  As well, bless his heart, and shot straight!"

—O—

THE MAVERICK.

Bawling for grama, cute little dear?
  Or fer your mama? She should be near.

What, you can't find her? Now that is—Well
  Never you mind her just fer a spell,

Now that you've lost her! Great thingumbob,
  You must have cost her many a sob!

Motherless rover, all tricks and charms,
  Run right on over into my arms.

Someone will snake you into the brush,
  Aiming to make you his with a rush.

I may's well land you, make you my own;
  So let me brand you, Little Unknown.

What, will it hurt? Yeh, but jest for short,
Then you kin spurt; yeh, even cavort.

There, now, you maverick, come what may,
No darn palaver gits you away.

Ferdinand W. Lafrentz married, February 26, 1885, Emma Louisa Poole, who was a daughter of Arthur and Elizabeth Poole, of Brooklyn, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher having performed the nuptial rites, and their children have been four: 1. Elshe Kate, born February 19, 1886, died September 12, 1886. 2. Olga Lydia, born January 28, 1887. 3. Arthur Ferdinand, born April 21, 1888. 4. Hazel Rosalind, born February 29, 1892; married James Taylor Bryan, of New York.

McCARTHY, William B.,

Manufacturer.

The prominence that William B. McCarthy attained in the manufacturing world was brought to pass both by means of his own inventive genius and his active personal interest in the business that he established and started upon its successful journey. He fulfilled the opportunity and developed the gift for inventiveness so that the public will always benefit therefrom; but he was also quite as highly gifted as a civic leader, his keen interest in Milford matters and in general community improvement placing him at the head of such activities in this part of Connecticut, where he had resided seventeen years. Both his name and work were spread broadcast throughout the country, and both invariably carried with them benign and helpful influence.

William B. McCarthy was born December 1, 1876, in Waterbury, Connecticut, the son of Joseph and Bridget (Egan) McCarthy, and he attended St. Mary's Parochial School and the Waterbury High School. He afterwards graduated from St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Maryland; Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts; and Yale University Law School. During his early educational training he had in mind making his preparation for the priesthood, as well as for the law; but later he decided upon a business career. His first start towards manufacturing came when he patented the "McCarthy rack" which has been used extensively in the parlor and Pullman cars of the railroads throughout the country, the rack being adopted by practically all railroads. For the manufacture of the rack, he organized the Rostand Manufacturing Company in 1902, in New Haven, Connecticut, which was later removed to Milford, where the business has had a rapid expansion and has prospered for a long time. From time to time, other lines were added, and the company at present manufactures an extensive line of car, automobile, machine, and house hardware.

Besides being a successful manufacturer, Mr. McCarthy gave quite abundantly of his time to all civic activities that looked to the betterment of the township of Milford. For several years he was a member of the Milford Board of Education, and was always keenly interested in the Milford schools and their pupils. He was also a member of the Milford Village Improvement Association, and was at one time its president. He was an honorary member of the Devon Improvement Association, and for several years prior to his taking up his residence in the center of the town, resided in the "Mansion" at Rivercliff. He was a member of the Second Company of the Governor's Foot Guard, of New Haven. He was very prominent in manu-

facturing, fraternal, civic, and social circles of the State, and had an extensive acquaintance throughout the country. His fraternal affiliations were those of the Knights of St. Patrick, of New Haven, Connecticut, of which he was once president; Tinto Council, Knights of Columbus, Milford; New Haven Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Union League, of New Haven; Yale Club, of New York; Race Borrok Country Club, of Orange; Sea View Golf Club, Absacon, New Jersey; and he was an honorary member of the famous Kelley Street Club, of Philadelphia, and many other social organizations throughout the country. He was a communicant of St. Mary's Catholic Church, where he was a regular attendant.

Mr. McCarthy married (first), in 1901, Josephine Hogan, daughter of Edward and Hannah (Corbett) Hogan, of New Haven, and they were the parents of: Imelda McCarthy; and Justina A. McCarthy. Mrs. McCarthy passed away, and he married (second), in 1922, Mary Hogarty, of Boston, Massachusetts, who with the daughters by his first wife, survives him.

William B. McCarthy, president and treasurer of the Rostand Manufacturing Company, of Milford, Connecticut, and one of the town's foremost citizens, died September 24, 1924, at his home "The Lindens," West River Street. A man of sensitive culture, he had traveled extensively in this country and the Old World, and possessed a rich knowledge and also a charming wit, and an evening spent with him was always fruitful of high pleasure. He was greatly attached to his friends, and in his social life as well as in his other activities, was a man of large kindness.

KLAUER, Peter,

Manufacturer.

Among those Americans who have, through faith in themselves, their business enterprises, and their communities created the cities of today which are the stronghold of the Nation and of civilization, Peter Klauer, sheet-metal manufacturer of Dubuque, Ohio, occupied a leading position. President of the Klauer Manufacturing Company, of the Union Trust and Savings Bank, and of other outstanding concerns, he stimulated general business and community prosperity. Time also he found for thought of orphans and assistance to them; of his church, in which he was active; of public schools, the library, and public parks, participating in the creation or direction of them all. A town-builder, he stamped with his own strong and honorable personality the city he helped build.

Peter Klauer was born in Coblenz, Germany, November 28, 1843, son of John and Anna Mary Klauer. The father, who had been engaged in the crockery works in Coblenz, came to America in 1854 with his family. He died in Dubuque, at the age of seventy-six, having reared a family of four sons and five daughters, and lived an exemplary life, communicant of the Roman Catholic church.

The son, Peter Klauer, received his early education in the Coblenz schools and in night schools after he came to America at the age of eleven. All his life a great reader and student, he supplemented his formal schooling with a wide and intelligently pursued course of private study. While still a boy, Mr. Klauer began on his business career, in

which notable success came to him because of his ability, ambition, and unremitting labors. He was cabin boy on a steamboat for a while. He then became apprentice in the tin shop of Tom Henny, having learned the coppersmith's trade. In 1870 he engaged in the stove and hardware business and operated a tin shop in conjunction. The business grew to a point where expansion became logical and inevitable and developed into a plant for the manufacture of sheet-metal goods, in which he and his son, William H. Klauer, were partners, and which was located at No. 1351 Iowa Street. From 1896, the date of this expansion, the enterprise continued to grow, and in 1904 acquired the quarters of the Iowa Iron Works at Washington and Ninth streets. In 1908 the plant was incorporated as the Klauer Manufacturing Company, which grew to be one of the largest plants in the country engaged in the manufacture of sheet-metal goods, and which by 1919 occupied two blocks on Washington Street, from Eighth to Tenth. Other activities had his support. He was president of the Union Trust and Savings Bank, vice-president of the Iowa Coffin Company, and a director of the Dubuque and Wisconsin Bridge Company.

In all that goes to make up civic life, Mr. Klauer performed more than his duty. He was a member of the board of control of St. Francis' Orphans Home and trustee of St. Mary's Parish; president until six months before his death of the board of Public Library trustees; and long a member of the School Board of the city. A Democrat, he held only one elective office, that of membership on the board of supervisors which built the court house. Generous but unostentatious, he aided every civic enterprise, regardless of creed, and was patriotic as well as public spirited. To Columbia College and to all worthy students in need of financial aid, he gave a scholarship at that educational institution. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Dubuque Club, and the Concordia Bowling Club, for his chief recreation, besides shooting, was bowling.

In Dubuque, Iowa, on September 26, 1864, Peter Klauer married Anna F. Beuchler, with whom he celebrated his Golden Wedding anniversary in 1914. She is the daughter of Fidelis and Bernarda (Wunderle) Beuchler, natives of Baden Baden, and Switzerland, respectively. The father was a wholesale merchant of Milwaukee in his active years, a great friend of the Indians there. To Mr. and Mrs. Klauer were born the following children: 1. Sister Narcissa, of the Franciscan Order. 2. Angeles, now deceased. 3. William H., who married Ludmillie Rhomberg, and has children: Walter, Alphonse, and William H., Jr. 4. Gertrude, who married A. P. Kress. 5. Benjamin, who married Mint Goldthorpe, and has children: Eleanor, Ruth, Virginia, Benjamin, Jr., Betty, and Roger. 6. Aloysius, who married Elizabeth Klieh. 7. Joseph, who married Bertha Gansen, and has children: Frederick, Peter, and Joseph. 8. Mary, who married John Cretzmeyer, professor of English at Columbia College, and has children: Anna M. Cretzmeyer, and John Cretzmeyer, Jr.

Seventy-seven years of kindness and usefulness were allotted to Peter Klauer, who died on July 8, 1919. The general admiration of the man felt by his fellow-

townsmen and their gratitude for his assistance and influence in the upbuilding of Dubuque, is best expressed by the following editorial:

His capital was a strong body, willing hands, and eagerness to succeed. He had little schooling, and the education he secured was acquired without tutoring and at night. He once remarked in the hearing of this writer that when he first engaged in business for himself he knew no limits to the day's work; he toiled until he fell asleep upon his work bench and then made his bench his couch.

Couple ordinary intelligence with unflagging industry and mix integrity with the two and they are all the elements needful to success. The immigrant youth became one of the most successful of his fellow-citizens.

Such men build cities. Moreover, they shape their character, and leave indelible impress which, if it may not be identified in after years, nevertheless is there. Mr. Klauer contributed to the upbuilding of a great local industry. His faith and vision helped build the upper bridge. He helped, with the Union Trust and Savings Bank, to provide the city with banking facilities. He contributed to its beauty, to its educational and religious life. He established, too, a family which does honor to the community. The passing of such men is always to be regretted.

ANDERSON, Judge William Shaw,

Attorney and Jurist.

Half a century of energy, ability, and zeal for public welfare expended in the pursuit of the legal profession and in various business ventures brought to Judge William Shaw Anderson, of Youngstown, Ohio, fame and honors. For many years he was judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Judge Anderson was born at Jackson, Mahoning County, Ohio, December 31, 1848, son of David and Hanna (Shaw) Anderson. The father was born in the North of Ireland and came alone to the United States when a boy of fifteen years. He landed in Philadelphia, where for a time he worked in the building trades and as a teamster, and whence he moved to Brookfield, Ohio, where he conducted a small store in partnership with Jonathan Wick. Later, David Anderson moved to Jackson, Ohio, where he ran a general store. He also had a farm of some nine hundred acres at Lordstown, engaged in many and various enterprises, and died at the age of seventy-two. In politics a Republican, he was esteemed one of the leaders of the community. His courage and resourcefulness is indicated by his immigration to America in 1830. His stepmother made his home unhappy, and when his father's gift to him of a colt brought him sixty-five dollars, he ran away from home and reached Philadelphia with twenty-five cents in his pocket. Yet he became a man of substance and a potent influence for advancement in the new community in which he found himself. His wife was born in New Castle, Pennsylvania, daughter of Dr. Shaw, a pioneer physician there, and died in Jackson at the age of fifty-six, in 1879. Children: Judge William S., subject of this record; Elizabeth; Margaret, who at the time of her death was the widow of Charles Phillips, of Austin Township; and D. F. Anderson, an attorney of Youngstown.

William Shaw Anderson grew up on his father's farm, attending schools at Jackson, Canfield and Poland. He read law with Hutchins & Glidden, at Warren, and thus was trained for his profession by one of the ablest law firms in Ohio. His own practice began at Canfield in 1870. The removal of the county seat from that village to Youngstown

W. S. Anderson

six years later caused him to move his office as well, and the county seat was his home for fifty years. His first partner was Judge L. W. King, whose election to the bench dissolved the partnership. A. J. Wolfe was another associate of Judge Anderson's, as was A. W. Jones for twenty-two years. Finally his son, William N. Anderson, became his partner. His part in politics was always small. Not until his election to the responsible and dignified position of judge of the Common Pleas Court in 1912 did he hold office, and so able did he prove that he was reëlected in 1918.

Judge Anderson was a deacon of the Memorial Presbyterian Church; and a loyal member of the Republican party. As a criminal lawyer he won wide renown, for he defended one hundred and nine men accused of murder, saving all but two from conviction. Civil practice also appealed to him and won from him able treatment. At his father's request, when the large paternal farm was sold to meet certain obligations, the judge bought back half of it. To this he gradually added until his six-hundred acre farm, Oak Grove Farms, became a source of pride to the section, and of great pleasure to its owner in his old age, when he was living in retirement. Death came to him at the ripe old age of seventy-seven.

On October 6, 1866, Judge William Shaw Anderson married Louise Marie Shields, daughter of Andrew and Jane (Price) Shields. Her father, born in Youngstown, son of Thomas, and grandson of William Shields, was of a family which had come from Edinburgh, Scotland, to America and located in Virginia in 1776. William Shields brought one hundred horses to Mr. Boardman, who had a farm in Mahoning County, from Virginia in 1800. He liked Youngstown so well that he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of farm land from the Boardmans, and, six years later, built his residence there. Among his four sons and and one daughter he divided the land, which was gathered together under one owner again by Andrew Shields, who purchased their shares from the others. There he spent the rest of his life. An ardent abolitionist, he used the great, twenty-one room house as part of the "underground slave railway," a station on the way to Canada. To Judge and Mrs. Anderson were born five children: 1. Eddie, who died at seventeen years. 2. William Noble, who died September 10, 1915, for many years a leading lawyer and man of affairs of Youngstown, and his father's partner after his admission to the bar in 1894. 3. Blanche. 4. Randall H. 5. Anna, wife of F. R. Hahn.

The "Dean of the Mahoning County Bar," Judge Anderson was one of the best-known attorneys and citizens of the section, whose zeal for general advancement was evidenced by participation in every phase of business and civil progress. His dignity, his strength, his kindliness were the qualities in him which kept his memory green in the hearts of all who met him. A happy home life was his portion, long companionship with a devoted wife whom he loved tenderly, and great friendship with his clever children.

McFADDEN, James Marcus,

Merchant and Civic Leader.

To every American community which has progressed in this generatoin have

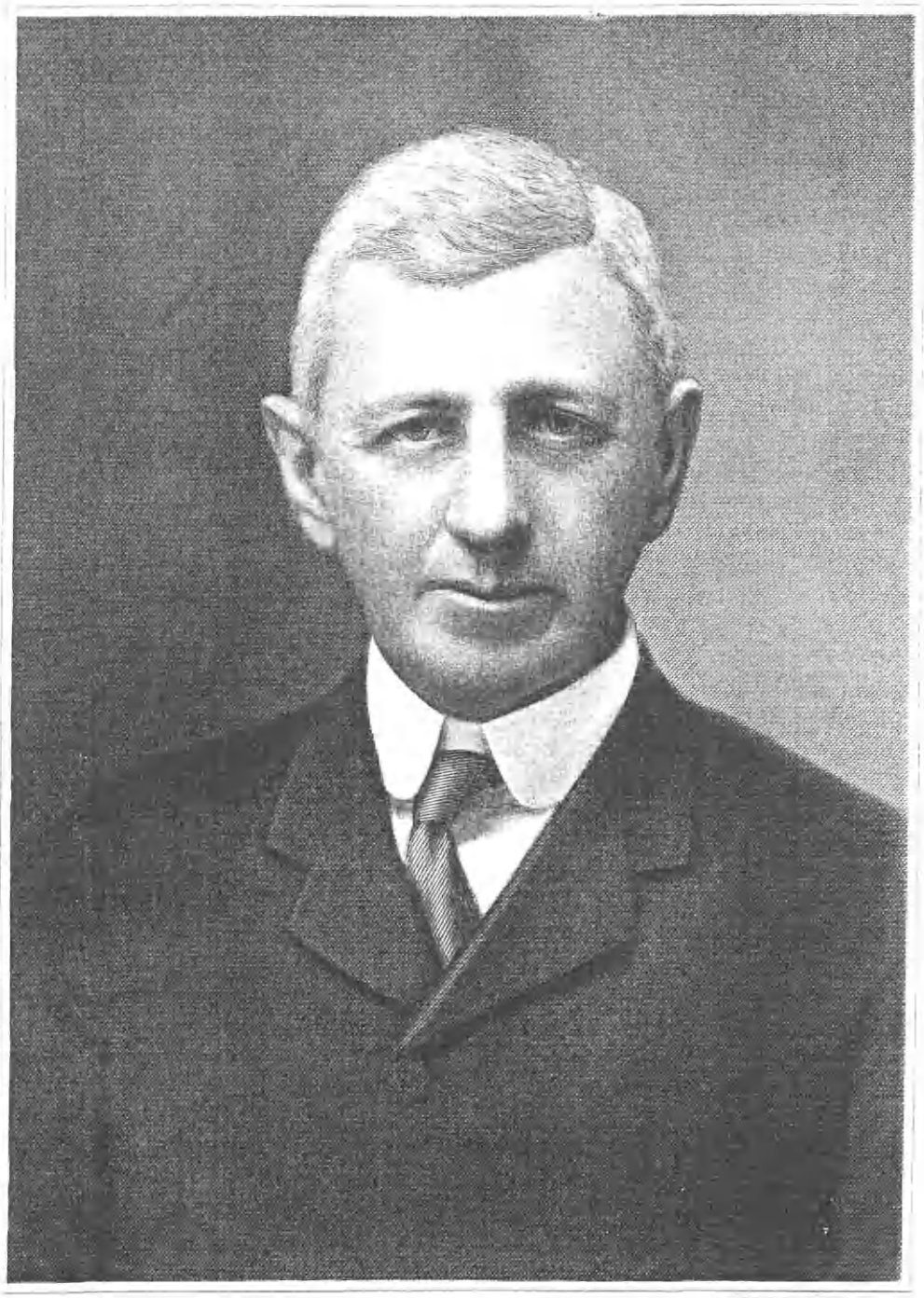
been granted a few leaders of the type of James Marcus McFadden, of Dubuque, Iowa, men of strong character, high business principles, sincere public spirit, and humanitarian and religious instincts. Mr. McFadden was the founder of the McFadden Coffee and Spice Company, and its president until his death. In building up a business organization which was thus an honor to the town and a source of general prosperity, he proceeded along the lines which governed his every activity: honesty of quality and of service. He participated in many other economic enterprises and in every worth-while community project. His influence was as beneficent in Dubuque as his actual achievements.

James Marcus McFadden was born in Dubuque County, Iowa, on his father's farm, December 31, 1860, son of Hugh and Ann (McHugh) McFadden. The father, born in Donegal, Ireland, in 1819, made his way to America in 1845, settling first at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer all his life, and died in 1877.

The son, James Marcus McFadden, received from his father a strong body and strong virtues, a somewhat limited education in the Dubuque County schools and at the Bayless Business College, and an unlimited lot of grit and ambition. The young man's first venture was in the grocery business, in Dubuque, in which he engaged in 1880. Five years later he organized the McFadden Company, coffee roasters and wholesalers. The original motto was "Give Good Service; be Fair, be Square." The business based on that started in a small way, met and weathered many storms and adverse conditions, but prospered steadily, until it now stands as one of the important enterprises of the city of Dubuque and of the State of Iowa, and is known throughout the country. To the reader of the life of James M. McFadden, this account of the magnificent business he built up and retained at a high level is of great value as a testimonial to the man himself. He held other important positions. He was president of the McFadden Building Company, vice-president of the Iowa Trust and Savings Bank, and treasurer of the Dubuque Building and Loan Association.

His civic activities were equally well-gauged. He was president of the Dubuque Library Board, treasurer of the Mount Olivet Cemetery Association, and was first president of the Dubuque Rotary Club. He was also the first State Deputy of the Order of Knights of Columbus in Iowa, the individual spirit behind the movement which resulted in the organization of this first council of the Order west of the Mississippi. Mr. McFadden held the fourth degree in the Order. He was also president of the National Coffee Roasters' Association, of the Dubuque Traveling and Business Men's Association, and associated with many individual projects. He was a member of the Commercial Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Country Club, and the Rotary Club. His church was St. Raphael's Cathedral, of the Roman Catholic faith.

On July 7, 1886, in Dubuque, James Marcus McFadden married Elizabeth Keogh, daughter of Christopher Keogh, a contractor of the city. To Mr. and Mrs. McFadden was born a daughter, Edith Keogh McFadden, wife of Richard V. McKay, by whom she had three



W. J. Brown

sons: Richard V. McKay, Jr.; James McKay; and John McKay.

Death came suddenly to Mr. McFadden on February 7, 1922, as he was in the midst of one of the kindly and thoughtful small acts which made up his life. He was a genuine builder. All who came in contact with him grew through his inspirations and his assistance. Those who knew him personally, who formed a wide circle of devoted friends, best express the value to the world he lived in of this notable man and citizen. Frederick E. Bissell wrote to Mrs. McFadden:

I wonder if you realize how much he belonged to us as Dubuquers. We needed him for his courage, his strength, his great heart, his fine sense of proportion, his love of his fellow-citizens; and he never failed us. And so, in hundreds of hearts, ever since last Tuesday, silent prayers have been offered up to Him whom we turn to in our hour of trouble, that your beloved husband and our beloved friend may find sanctuary and peace in the world beyond. If there are any rewards after death for those who live nobly and inspire others to do good deeds, he surely will receive them.

Of all the men whom I have known in Dubuque, Mr. McFadden stood first as a business man. Honesty was as natural to him as the breath of life; fairness and justice were his guiding principles, and in these days of industrial turmoil few indeed are there who are known to be just.

Tributes of the same sort came from all his business associates: Maurice Brown, president of the Iowa Trust and Savings Bank; C. H. Reynolds, secretary of the Dubuque Building and Loan Association; and from the directors of the various groups with which he was affiliated. A friend, T. A. O'Connor, wrote of him:

Outside his principal business he was called to many places of trust and honor. He carried into these associations the same unswerving integrity that characterized the life of his own business. The public made frequent demands upon his time and talents. His rare judgment, his broad charity, his unselfish nature enabled him to see with remarkable vision the answer to every problem.

His contribution to the civic upbuilding of his home city was not excelled, if approached, by any other citizen for more than a quarter of a century. To his desk and to his home many men journeyed for counsel and direction. They were of all classes, as his sympathies were as broad as humanity itself. . . .

His life and his deeds are now a memory only, and how sweet is that memory to those of his own whom he loved and who loved him. May it ever be to them and to his countless friends a living benediction, ever lifting them upward in spirit to the higher levels of honor, purity, and integrity, attributes which his own life so splendidly exemplified.

BROWN, William Joseph, Sr.,

Realtor and Insurance Representative.

The business and philanthropic achievements of William Joseph Brown, Sr., of Dubuque, Iowa, together with his contribution to the general and civic development of his community, marked him as the type of citizen America is proud to honor. His fine qualities of mind and character were donated as freely to his fellowmen as to his own affairs. His very choice of a profession —that of insurance representative and realtor—indicated his desire to help his fellows in the cultivation of habits of thrift and foresight, of assumption of responsibility, of regard for those dependent on them. In addition to his large private business, Mr. Brown was associated with many wealthy enterprises in Dubuque.

William Joseph Brown was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 2,

1860, son of William and Margaret (Callahan) Brown. He received a liberal education in the Dubuque schools, attending St. Joseph's College and Columbia College. His business career began with the responsible position of manager of the Hanson & Linehan Supply Company. He next became manager of the Star Electric Company and after its merger with the Dubuque Electric Company was manager and director of the new organization. His next association was with the Dubuque Altar Manufacturing Company, which he served as manager. Fourteen years ago he established himself in the independent business of realtor and insurance representative, with offices in the Security Building. He spent the rest of his business life in this occupation. Many of the business affairs of the archdiocese of Dubuque and its various institutions were placed in Mr. Brown's capable hands, and his able discharge of these and other responsibilities brought him great success and widespread esteem. He was a director of the Dubuque National Bank and of the Consolidated National Bank, which absorbed the former. A keen business mind, good judgment, and high standards brought him much wealth. This he expended liberally in the interests of his community and his fellow-man.

A number of organizations enrolled him as a member. He was for over twenty-five years an active participant in the program of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, so integral a part of the progress that he was chosen president of the Cathedral Society and vice-president of the General Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in Dubuque. He was a charter member of the Loyal Order of Moose, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The Holy Name Society of the Cathedral was served by him in the capacity of president. He held the third and fourth degrees in the order of the Knights of Columbus. His political views were those of a Democrat. He was a communicant of St. Raphael's Cathedral. His family and home were his particular hobby, where his social inclinations and hospitality found free play. He also enjoyed travel and was preparing for a European tour when death cut short all his plans, June 8, 1926.

On January 10, 1899, at St. Raphael's Cathedral, in Dubuque, William Joseph Brown was married to Mary A. McGloughlin, daughter of Owen McGloughlin, a grain broker and surveyor of customs. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown was born a son, William J. Brown, Jr.

Inspired by a genuine altruism, Mr. Brown was able to contribute largely to the development of the best in the city of his residence. His principles of fair dealing and efficiency in business won him universal respect along with his success. He was a kindly man, ready of contact, quick with a cordial smile, and gracious to all he met. To his friends and family he was loyally devoted, putting their happiness first and throwing all his charm of personality into his intimate relations with them. Long will the memory of this able man and kindly citizen remain with Dubuque, the city to whose development he so greatly added.

BRADLEY, Charles Harvey,
Manufacturer.

A four-square man was Charles Har-

vey Bradley, of Dubuque, Iowa, of the type which has given to present-day America its solid foundation of prosperity, character, and community worth. He was a wealthy and successful business man, a fine citizen, a loyal Christian, and a devoted friend and head of a family. His real estate holdings were large, and his participation in financial enterprises active. He was the founder of Bradley Brothers, cigar manufacturers.

The father of Mr. Bradley, William L. Bradley, was a leader in the progress of Dubuque in its early years and one of the wealthiest and most constructive men of the city. He was born in Mechanicsville, Ohio, September 22, 1833, graduated at West Jefferson Academy and took a two-year post-graduate course, and read law under the noted Judge Carter while teaching a select school in Potosi, Missouri, for three years. It was in June, 1856, after his admission to the bar, that he settled in Dubuque. He opened a law office and conducted real estate transactions as a side issue until his peculiar gift for realty transferred his major attentions to that field. A career which was strikingly successful was almost entirely concerned with ventures which were of specific benefit to the city. Mr. Bradley was one of the originators of the Dubuque & Dunlieth Bridge Company, of which he was a director until his death; a moving spirit in the building of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad; promoter of the Linseed Oil Mills, the Dubuque Paper Mills, the Dubuque Paint Works, and the Norwegian Plow Works; he was an organizer and later president of the Hotel Lorimer; organizer and director of the Second National Bank; president of the Key City Gas Company; and president and principal stockholder of the Dubuque Savings Bank and the Grand Opera House. He generously gave time to civic welfare as trustee of Finley Hospital, and active assistant to the Home for the Friendless. At Potosi, Missouri, December 13, 1855, William L. Bradley married Elizabeth Kinsey, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Children: William L., Jr.; Charles H., of whom further; John H.; Henry K.; and Elizabeth.

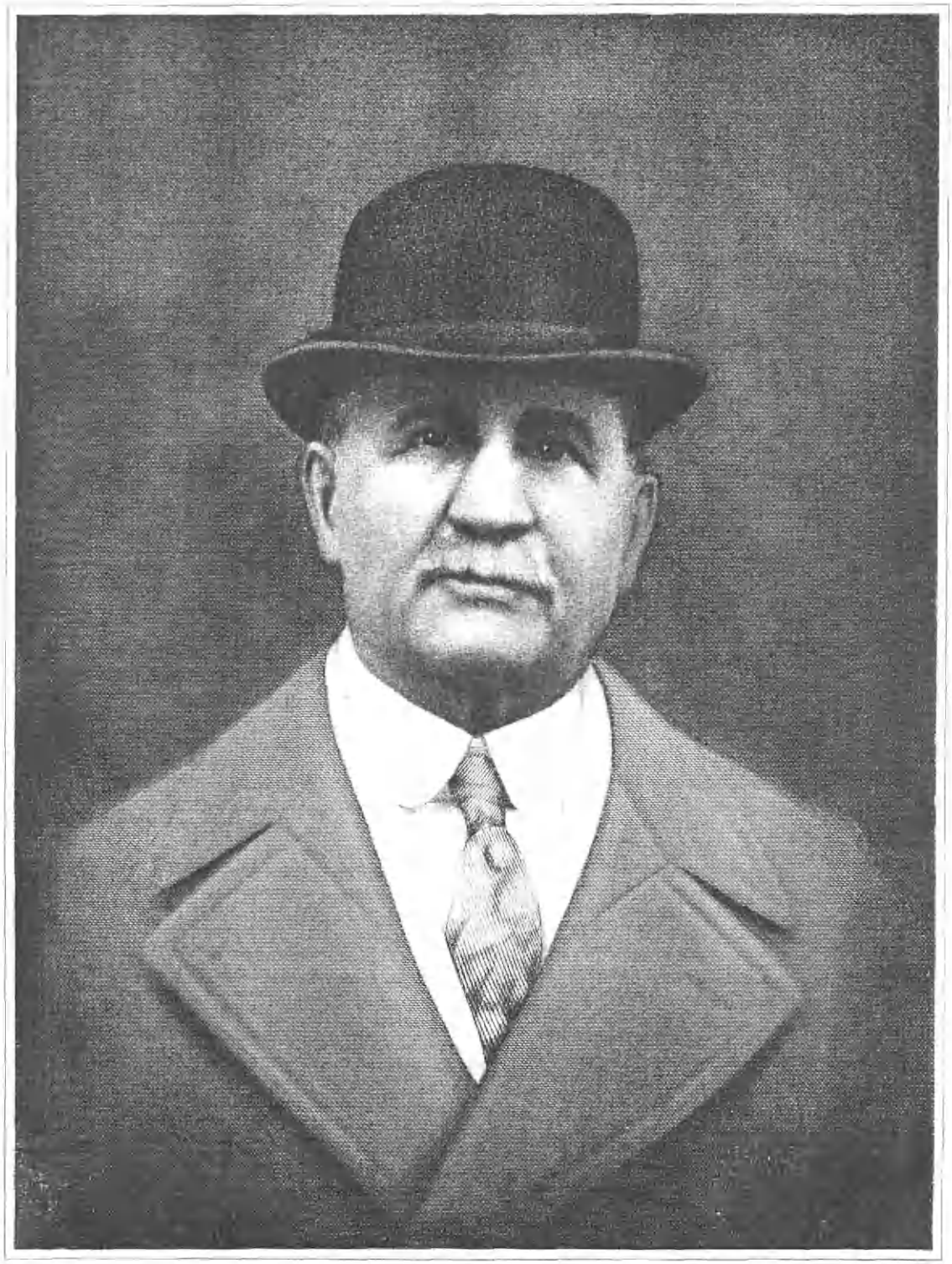
Charles H. Bradley, son of William L. and Elizabeth (Kinsey) Bradley, was born in Dubuque, Iowa, January 6, 1863. He was educated in the public and high schools and was one of the first graduates of the Bayless Business College. Thereafter, although he was a keen and busy commercial success, he continued his own education by wide reading, observation, and constructive thought. For a year and a half he traveled for the Linseed Oil Company. He then associated himself with the tobacco firm of Dewstow, Glasser & Bradley, at No. 709 Iowa Street, and when the firm dissolved, reorganized his business in association with his brother, as Bradley Brothers, of the same location, who conducted a large plant operated by over three hundred employes and made the famous "Baroness" and "Bradley" brands of cigars. From 1890 until 1922, Mr. Bradley was active in this firm, and turned over its management when he retired to his son, Lester W. Bradley, who sold the plant. He had numerous other interests. He was a director in the Second National Bank, the Key City Gas Company, and other enterprises, was instrumental in bringing to Dubuque the plant of the Brunswick, Balke, Collender Company, about 1913, and owned much

valuable real estate, including business property along Main Street. He was also interested in the Grand Opera House Company.

Mr. Bradley was a generous and public-spirited man. He contributed liberally to patriotic causes during the World War and bought largely of Liberty bonds and War Savings stamps. A Republican in politics, he enjoyed a warm friendship with Senator Allison. His clubs were the Commercial and the Golf, and his favorite recreation, outside his much-loved home and library, out-of-door life. He loved every aspect of nature, and kept a launch on the Mississippi, the more happily to bask in sunshine and natural beauty. His religious affiliation was with St. John's Episcopal Church, of which he was for several years vestryman.

In Wabasha, Minnesota, on December 11, 1884, Charles Harvey Bradley married Katherine Elderkin Wetherbee, daughter of William and Mary Eliza (Elderkin) Wetherbee. Her father, postmaster and merchant at Wabasha, died at the age of forty. He was born in Pennsylvania, and of an old New England family, said to have been founded in America by John Witherby (the early spelling), who emigrated from the North of England and lived in Marlborough and Sudbury, Massachusetts, dying at Stowe, Massachusetts, about 1711. The line descended through his son, Captain Ephraim, who died at Boston, Massachusetts, November 7, 1745; his son, by his second wife, Joanna Bellows, named Abijah Wetherbee, born at Lunenburg, Massachusetts, August 26, 1761, a private at the age of sixteen in the Massachusetts Continental Line during the Revolutionary War, and a pensioner from 1819 on. He resided at Nelson, Swanzey, Sullivan, Gilsum and Surry, New Hampshire, and married Mehitable Trowbridge, born at Lunenburg, February 6, 1764, died at Sullivan, February 6, 1844. One of their thirteen children was Francis Wetherbee, born June 3, 1801, at Gilsum, New Hampshire, who became the father of William Wetherbee and the grandfather of Mrs. Bradley. The family has other distinctive traits; it is said to be descended from a Royal family; and Captain Ephraim Witherby, by his service at the conquest of Cape Breton, entitled his descendants to membership in the Society of Colonial Dames. To Charles H. Bradley and his wife, Katherine E. (Wetherbee) Bradley, were born four children: 1. Kate, a graduate of Smith College, in Massachusetts; married to B. S. Lacy, and resides in Red Bank, New Jersey, with their children: Benjamin Lacy; Robert, deceased; Katherine Lacy; Samuel Lacy; John Lacy; and Barbara Lacy. 2. Lester W., who married Mabel Powell, of Chicago, by whom he has a son, Charles H. Bradley; they reside in Jersey City, New Jersey. 3. Elizabeth, now Mrs. Ellis W. Jones, wife of a famous surgeon of Los Angeles, California, and mother of Ellis W. Jones, Jr., and Harvey Bradley Jones. 4. Charles H., Jr., a graduate of Yale University, 1921; he enlisted as a private in the Marines during the World War and was one of the fourteen Marines who escaped after the slaughter of the battle of Belleau Woods; he married Caroline Coffin, of Indianapolis, and they have a son, Charles H. Bradley.

A clue to the universal friendliness inspired in the hearts of all his fellow-citizens, rich and poor, humble and important, was his nickname of "Charlie."



W. M Hanson

So the whole city mourned when he died on July 27, 1922, at the age of fifty-nine. He was one of the most widely known and one of the most popular, as well as one of the most revered, men in Dubuque. His activities had always been of the type to redound to the advantages of his city, which he loved with great tenderness and pride. He was an indefatigable worker, a generous employer, a big-hearted friend, known everywhere as a "prince of good fellows," with a ready smile, a firm and welcoming handclasp, and a word of encouragement to wealthy associates and to such humble folk as newsboys, printers, and streetcar men, whom he equally liked. He was a loving husband and father and made his home one of the happiest and most hospitable spots in Dubuque.

HANSON, William Matthew,

Commission Merchant.

The driving force and sheer ability of William Matthew Hanson, commission merchant of Dubuque, Iowa, brought him to the top of fortune's ladder in the course of a brief twenty-five years. His two business enterprises, William Hanson & Sons and the Dubuque Fruit Company, throve and grew into the substantial and wealthy concerns the city is proud to own. Thus was Mr. Hanson typical of the best American traditions. He was the man who carved out his own success and who made that success a part of the development of his community and his Nation.

William Matthew Hanson was born in Dubuque, Iowa, December 14, 1863, son of Nicholas Hanson, a building contractor who settled in the town among its early residents, and who came there from Luxembourg, in early manhood, bringing with him his French wife, Barbara (Bushau) Hanson. Both parents died in Dubuque and are there buried.

The son, William Matthew Hanson, one of five children, attended St. Mary's Catholic School, a school at Cascade, Iowa, and the Dubuque public schools. Impatient to begin to work for a living, at twelve years he found himself a position with M. M. Walker & Company, commission merchants, where he served as office and errand boy at the start and advanced by the time he was nineteen years old to a position of buyer of fruits and vegetables while still on the trees and vines in fields and orchards. Mr. Hanson remained with this company until 1900, when he established his own business, the final title of which was William M. Hanson & Sons. The location was near the corner of Thirteenth Street, between Iowa and Central avenues, until 1903, when larger business necessitated larger quarters and a move was made to Nos. 1200-06 Iowa Street, where ultimately the building was purchased by Mr. Hanson. Everybody in the family contributed to the early development of the new business. Mrs. Hanson and a daughter, and the sons, as they grew up, all played a part. When the company was incorporated in March, 1925, Mrs. Sophia Anne Hanson, who survived her husband, was made president; a daughter, vice-president, and a son-in-law, secretary and treasurer, of the $50,000 business. Mr. Hanson also established the Dubuque Fruit Company, in 1916, an outgrowth of the business of Loger, Masseno & Company, which he purchased. The firm employs some fifteen salesmen throughout the State and city, and ranks as one of the largest in

that section of the country in its own line. Always on the alert, eager to work, and personally conducting his own buying, in which he was an expert, Mr. Hanson made a success of all his ventures. He was a very astute dealer in real estate. He believed firmly in the future of Dubuque and invested heavily in real estate, both for re-selling and for retaining as valuable property. He owned the Newport Apartment on Twelfth Street at Iowa Street, including a total of twenty-four apartments and three stores; the Stayer Department Store building at Eleventh and Iowa streets; various dwelling houses and stores on Locust Street, East Twelfth Street, and the commission house on First Street. He was regarded as an unusually fair-minded landlord and helpful to unfortunate tenants.

Mr. Hanson was a Democrat in politics and popular with his party, in whose constructive municipal programs he took a keen interest, but he was never willing to accept public office. His support was generously given to every war cause and to all philanthropic effort. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Western Fruit Jobbers, but he was too absorbed in business and his family to be what is known as a "joiner." He was a devout communicant of St. Patrick's Catholic Church.

At Galena, Illinois, William M. Hanson married Sophia Anne Zeigler, daughter of Joseph and Barbara (Freis) Zeigler, of Sherrill's Mound, Iowa. Her father, born in Holland, settled first in New Orleans when he arrived in America and established himself as a building contractor, in which occupation he continued in Iowa. Her mother, born in New York City, of German parents, died in Iowa on July 6, 1924, some thirty years after the death of her husband. Sophia Anne (Zeigler) Hanson was the fifth of a family of six children. To Mr. and Mrs. Hanson were born the following children: 1. Nicholas, who married Catherine Rocrusick, of Dubuque, and they have two children: Roy and Donald. 2. Cyril, who married Anne Wymerskirk, of Lemont, Iowa, and they have children: Billy and Adele. 3. Virginia, who married Elmer Butt, of Dubuque, and has six children: Janet, John, Robert, Billy, Shirley, and Dolores. 4. Esther, residing at home. 5. Roy, who married Anne Sassen, of Lancaster, Wisconsin. 6. Rowena, who married James O'Leary, of Chicago, where she resides.

Death claimed Mr. Hanson very unexpectedly on December 17, 1924, at his home in Dubuque, when he had just passed his sixty-second birthday. He was so outstanding a figure in the many-faceted community life of Dubuque, that one of his friends best gives a well-rounded picture of the man and his value to Dubuque:

> Affectionately known by his friends and the trade as "Bill," he was symbolic of all that America offers to the youth of her country. . . So apt and alert was he that he became a vital force in the success of his institution. . . He lived his boyhood with the vigor and enthusiasm which were signal characteristics when the hair had turned to white. . .
>
> Although "Bill" Hanson had many friends, only a limited few really knew him. He was a man of kindly disposition, generous and affectionate. His charities were many, but were done unostentatiously and only those he helped knew of them. He was distinctly a home man—a kind, indulgent father and a loving and affectionate husband. His business cares were a joy to him—his home life a haven of rest, peace and love.
>
> Dubuque has lost a good citizen, one who

had faith and who proved his faith by deeds and not words. His family will miss a kind, loving father and husband, whose every thought was of them and for them. His friends have lost a "pal," a real man, a loyal friend. With all his struggles to success, he never lost the spark of faith in God. On his breast, day in and day out, he wore a crucifix—symbolic of the sacrifice of the Son of God. With all his active, aggressive life, he never lost sight of his faith.

To the end he remained robust, energetic, keen and strong, a tireless worker, a shrewd business man, a home-loving husband and father, and a firm believer in the greatness of Dubuque.

RIDER, Samuel Pierre,

Merchant.

During more than half a century of residence in Dubuque, Iowa, to the general welfare and progress of which his constructive force was an important contribution, Samuel Pierre Rider identified himself with the best interests of the country. As a soldier in the Union Army during the Civil War, he helped preserve the inviolability of the Nation. He was secretary and treasurer of the Rider-Wallis Dry Goods Company, one of the outstanding wholesale enterprises of the section. His democratic spirit and liking for his fellow-man made him a zealous supporter of all organizations and movements designed to better the lot of mankind.

Samuel Pierre Rider was born in Luxembourg, February 27, 1845, son of Hubert and Mary (Pierre) Rider. The father, born in Luxembourg, though poor, was a representative man in his village, which celebrated his departure for the New World and dispatched him with hearty good wishes. He settled in a log cabin in Dubuque, farmed for a rather meagre living, and reared seven children, of whom five reached maturity. Samuel Pierre Rider was brought with the family to this country as an infant a year old, and grew up on the farm in Mosalem Township, on the site now occupied by St. Catherine's Church. The boy attended parochial school and continued to educate himself by wide reading and study, completing a business course in the Bayless School.

At the age of sixteen, Mr. Rider began on his business career in Dubuque, employed by John Bell & Company. He was a traveling salesman, a source of pride to him all his life, held other positions in the business, and ultimately was taken in as a partner, when the drygoods business was known as Bell, Rider & Wallis. When the senior member died, Mr. Rider was made secretary and treasurer of the company. The business throve and the connection remained happy and mutually beneficial until ill health forced the retirement of Mr. Rider. He died at his home on March 2, 1916, at the age of seventy-one.

During the Civil War, Mr. Rider responded to the call of his adopted country and enlisted in the Union Army, with the Dubuque quota. He was a Democrat, supporting William J. Bryan with conviction on account of his advocacy of Free Silver. Prominent in Masonic circles, he was an active member of the Knights Templar and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a charter member of the Traveling and Business Men's Associations, holding membership certificates No. 1, and of the Dubuque Golf Club. The Grand Army of the Republic also enrolled him as a member. In his

earlier days he was active in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In Independence, Iowa, on December 9, 1880, Samuel P. Rider married Ellen A. Herrick, daughter of Charles F. and Sarah (Saurbier) Herrick. Her father was one of the leading citizens of Independence, mayor for fifteen years, a musician, serving as bandmaster, and a successful jeweler. To Mr. and Mrs. Rider were born two children: 1. Hubert Herrick, who married Marjorie ———, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 2. Frances Marie, who married James M. Burch, Jr., whose biographical record follows.

The town of Dubuque mourned the passing of the man who so represented its highest ideals and achievements. Mr. Rider had been highly successful in business, had contributed largely to the material prosperity of the city, and had patriotically served his country. He believed loyally in the great possibilities of the corn region. As a man he was friendly and likeable, open-handed and open-hearted. He loved his work and his home and family, and made the latter a center of happiness and hospitality.

BURCH, James Merrill, Jr.,

Business Executive.

Associated with some of the outstanding mercantile and manufacturing enterprises of the Northwest, which have for a long period of time played a formative part in the general fortunes of the section, James Merrill Burch, Jr., is one of the most progressive of younger business men. He is treasurer of the Farley & Loetscher Manufacturing Company, sash and door manufacturers, and an executive in other organizations.

James Merrill Burch, Jr., was born in Necedah, Wisconsin, December 21, 1887, son of James M. Burch, one of the most prominent men in Dubuque, and his wife, Mary Louise (Darling) Burch. The father moved to Dubuque from Wisconsin, where he had been engaged in the lumber industry. A graduate of Harvard University, a fine type of man and citizen, and broadly experienced, he has made a great success of the Farley & Loetscher Manufacturing Company, of which he is president. It is the largest concern of its kind in the United States and outranks in size and importance all other Dubuque factories.

The son, James M. Burch, Jr., was educated in the grade schools of Necedah and the Dubuque High School, which he attended after the removal of his parents to the city in 1899. In 1908, at the age of twenty, Mr. Burch graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as the youngest man in his class. He has been associated with Farley & Loetscher during his entire business career, first in a minor capacity, then as lumber buyer, and finally as treasurer, an office he now fills. He is also vice-president of the Loetscher & Burch Manufacturing Company, in Des Moines; director of the Farley-Loetscher Company at Sioux Falls, South Dakota; director of the Roberts Sash and Door Company, of Chicago; director of the First National Bank of Dubuque; director of the Midwest Lumber Company; trustee of the S. P. Rider Estate; and treasurer of the Rider-Wallis Dry Goods Company.

His political views are those of the Republican party. His clubs are the Dubuque Golf and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his fraternal order is the Metropolitan Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and the De

Herbert H. Everard

Molay Consistory of Clinton, Iowa. Work interests him more than any pastime.

On May 17, 1913, James M. Burch, Jr., married Frances Marie Rider, daughter of Samuel Pierre and Ellen A. (Herrick) Rider (see preceding biography). To Mr. and Mrs. Burch a daughter was born, Mary-Juno, on April 17, 1921, in Dubuque.

EVERARD, Herbert Henson,

Manufacturer.

Connected with the paper-making industry at Detroit, Michigan, Herbert Henson Everard occupied a unique position and was an outstanding figure in the business and social world when he died in 1913.

Mr. Everard was born December 6, 1858, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, the son of John and Henrietta (McBride) Everard; his father was a harness-maker and manufacturer of leather goods at Kalamazoo. He was educated at Kalamazoo College, and on completing his course entered business for himself. In a short time he established a card-printing shop known as the Pease & Everard Company, but when Mr. Pease discontinued his connection with the firm, it became known as H. H. Everard & Company. He next joined Ihling Brothers, a book bindery, under the firm name of Ihling Brothers, Everard Company. In 1902 he went to Munising, and on the upper peninsula built a paper mill now known as the Munising Paper Company, which became one of the largest concerns of its kind in the State. In 1907 he removed to Detroit, and became president and general manager of the Detroit Sulphite Pulp & Paper Company, which in nine years under his management developed into one of the foremost enterprises of its kind in the United States. He made a contract with the Postoffice Department to supply two hundred and twenty-five tons of red pulp for its new parcel post tags. He became interested in other paper mills in the State of Michigan and soon was recognized as a leader in his industry. He was made a director in the Kalamazoo National Bank and the Bryant Paper Company of Kalamazoo, and of several other concerns which prospered through his business ability and judgment. For many years he was president of the Kalamazoo School Board, and was instrumental in bringing to the city a kindergarten and manual training school. Mr. Everard was a vestryman in the Protestant Episcopal Church at Kalamazoo, and on removing to Detroit changed his membership to the St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He also became a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Detroit Club and the Detroit Athletic Club. He was a Republican but never sought office. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and a thirty-second degree member of the Consistory, Scottish Rite; and of Damascus Commandery, Knights Templar.

Herbert H. Everard married, May 18, 1880, Althea C. Van de Walker, daughter of John and Sally A. (Daley) Van de Walker, of Kalamazoo, her father having been a pioneer farmer and business man of Kalamazoo. They had six children: 1. Ethel, now Mrs. John H. Penniman, of Kalamazoo, mother of John Everard Penniman. 2. Alice, married Joseph M. Ward, of Detroit, and they had Frank Weston and Herbert Everard Ward. 3. Henrietta, married Walter B.

Cary. 4. Eleanore, married Herbert V. Boak, of Detroit, and they had Eleanore, Vivienne, Herbert V., Jr., Cynthia, and Everard Boak. 5. Robert Henson, of Kalamazoo, married Pauline Babb and they had Robert Henson, Jr. 6. Hester, who lives at home in Detroit.

While on an annual outing of the Detroit Board of Commerce June 13, 1913, at a paper-manufacturing plant at Sault St. Marie, Mr. Everard met with an accident which proved fatal to him five days later, and thus closed the life of a splendid, useful man whose career had been full of inspiration to all within his sphere.

BENO, Adolph Frank,

Merchant.

The old saying that "a rolling stone gathers no moss" usually conveys only one meaning, but in the case of Adolph Frank Beno, department store official of Council Bluffs, Iowa, it meant that by changing from one thing or place to another he developed an astuteness that enabled him to find and succeed with a work he was admirably suited to perform. It has been said of Mr. Beno that he was reared all over the West, and he came near fitting that characterization. His pilgrimages began at St. Louis when he was six, and when the North and the South were at death grips in their sectional struggle. In 1862 he accompanied his parents in a "prairie schooner" across the plains to Portland, Oregon, a trip that made a lasting impression on him. The pot of gold was not at the end of the rainbow in Portland, so the family turned southeastward on the weary trail, and when they reached Idaho pitched camp and went to work again. They remained in Idaho four years, then went to St. Joseph, Missouri. About 1867 they traveled to Cheyenne, Wyoming, spent four years, and in 1871 arrived at Council Bluffs, which seemed to offer better opportunities than any other place. After such an experience on the trail, Mr. Beno was satisfied to settle down, and thereafter no far-off opportunity was painted so brightly that he could be induced to give up the fruits within his reach; for forty-five years, until his death, he accumulated honors, friendships and material things.

Adolph Frank Beno was born December 21, 1856, at St. Louis, Missouri, the son of Charles and Augusta (Foltz) Beno. Charles Beno, a son of Bernard Beno, was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, the provinces wrested from France by Germany in 1871 and restored to France following the World War Armistice in 1918; at the time of the birth of Charles Beno they belonged to France. Charles Beno was an inn-keeper; his wife was born in Switzerland. Lured by stories of prosperity in the French outposts in America, Charles Beno came to New Orleans in a sailing vessel, in 1850. He proceeded to St. Louis, up the Mississippi in a steamboat, and three years later his father, Bernard Beno and family, joined him from France. It was here that he met his wife and married, and that Adolph Frank Beno came into the world.

After having traversed the great West as stated above, Adolph Frank Beno was sent from Cheyenne to Council Bluffs at thirteen to reside with an uncle. Here he continued his schooling, finally entered the high school, after which he attended the commercial college in Dav-

C. J. Stahn

enport. Then, in 1873, he became a bookkeeper for Foreman & Beno, general merchants, of which firm his uncle, John Beno, was junior partner. He next became a salesman, and in 1880 Mr. Foreman withdrew, the firm name was changed to the John Beno Company, and Adolph Frank Beno was made secretary and treasurer, a place he held till his death.

Mr. Beno was generally considered one of the most successful of the city's business leaders, and a man whose mature judgment added much prosperity and happiness to the section. He was a quiet dispenser of charity, ever ready to go into his pocket for worthy enterprises, but reluctant to claim credit for his gifts. He was a generous contributor to the Grace Episcopal Church, and ever stood in the front rank of all civic enterprises. He was independent in politics, with a leaning toward the Democratic party. He was an officer in the Retail Merchants' Association, and a member of the Council Bluffs Country Club, the Rotary Club, the Royal Arcanum, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; in Chamber of Commerce activities his comrades always called upon him for constructive labors. Fishing was his main diversion.

Adolph Frank Beno was married February 8, 1894, at Council Bluffs, to Louise M. Schindele, the youngest of three children of George (retired cattle buyer of Council Bluffs) and Ernestine (Sauter) Schindele. Their children were four: 1. George S., vice-president of the John Beno Company. 2. Frank, who died July 23, 1914, aged sixteen. 3. Robert O., a graduate (1925) of Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, employed in the store. 4. Adolph F., Jr., in preparatory school at Hightstown, New Jersey.

Adolph Frank Beno died at Council Bluffs on June 29, 1916, to the great regret of a wide circle of devoted friends. He was a conspicuous example of a man who would not allow unkind fate to perch upon his doorstep in his youth, and who kept striving until he possessed all he had been denied, and, in addition, the treasured accumulations of after years.

SPAHN, Charles Joseph,

Lumber Manufacturer.

Inspiration to all Americans is to be found in the life of so notable a business man and citizen as Charles Joseph Spahn, president of the Spahn and Rose Lumber Company and associated with other successful enterprises of Dubuque, Iowa. He was a self-made man. Using the best that was in him, bearing in mind the needs of his community and the best service he could render to it, he carved out a success for himself which was an integral part of the prosperity and growth of the city.

Charles Joseph Spahn was born in Dubuque, May 22, 1872, son of Peter and Sophia (Franke) Spahn. The father, a miner, came as a boy from Germany and settled in Dubuque, where he died young, survived by a family of five boys and one girl. The son was thus early thrown on his own resources, and at the age of ten began to contribute to the family support, a fact of which he was always proud, because he measured up so early to the responsibilities life placed on him. He was educated in the Audubon and Sacred Heart schools, and widened his mental horizon greatly after circumstances forced him to abandon his schooling by much reading and study.

Nearly all his working life was associated with the lumber industry. He was regarded as one of the expert lumbermen of his section. His first job was in one of the river-front sawmills, where he spent several years, keenly interested in the industry and alert to learn every detail of it. He worked in many capacities in the plant of Carr, Ryder & Adams, advancing from one position to the next higher, until he was made superintendent of some of the departments of the mill. In 1901, when John T. Adams took charge of the Westside Lumber Company at Tuolomne, California, Mr. Spahn went there as general superintendent and remained for two and a half years. He then returned to Dubuque. In 1904 he and G. D. Rose associated themselves with others in forming the Spahn & Rose Lumber Company, of which he was president at the time of his death. Under his able direction the company grew to be one of the largest and best-known retail lumber and building material companies in the Middle West and operated yards in many cities and towns of Iowa and neighboring States. He was also a vice-president of the Union Trust and Savings Bank and a director of several other enterprises, including the Heeb Company, the Dubuque Securities Company, and the Quality Oil Company. Death came to him when he was in the prime of life, at the age of fifty-two, March 31, 1925.

The same ability and energy expended on his personal business went into Mr. Spahn's community activities. He was chairman of the Democratic Central Committee from 1916 to 1918, and chairman of the Dubuque County Fifth Liberty Loan drive. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Knights of Columbus, in which he held the fourth degree, and the Chamber of Commerce of Dubuque. His clubs were the Rotary and the Dubuque Country Club. His love of shooting found vent in his association with the Dubuque Shooting Society. The study and breeding of birds were subjects of keen interest to him. He was always generous and philanthropic.

In Dubuque, Iowa, on August 8, 1893, Charles J. Spahn married Anna Simon, daughter of Karl and Anna (Ottele) Simon. The father was a gardener and farmer. Children: 1. Irene Ann, a graduate of Trinity College, Washington, District of Columbia, in 1920. 2. Marie Gertrude, who married Joseph Pratt Myers, and they have children: Anne Mathilde, and Jeanne Adeline. 3. Charles Joseph, a student at Columbia College, class of 1929. 4. Robert Joseph.

Mr. Spahn was a prominent factor in the business life of Dubuque, regarded as one of the most honorable industrialists and one of the most expert lumbermen. The editor of a Dubuque paper, who knew him well, wrote of him thus:

> Charles Spahn believed in doing every task that he set himself to do to the very best of his ability. He gave everything that he had to the job at hand. He learned all that he could about his job and the business, so that when an opportunity came for someone's advancement he was his superior's logical choice for the promotion. Those by whom he was employed in his early days learned to respect him and to appreciate his ability, and it was inevitable that he became their business associate instead of only an employee.
>
> As a citizen, Charles Spahn was an example of the type that help to build cities in which it is a pleasure to live. He was beloved by his fellows. He was patriotic, tolerant, kindly and charitable. He was a home man and deeply

religious, firm in his convictions. He was never too busy with his own affairs to give his support to civic welfare movements. The City of Dubuque could always depend on Charles Spahn.

LOEB, Jacques,

Scientist.

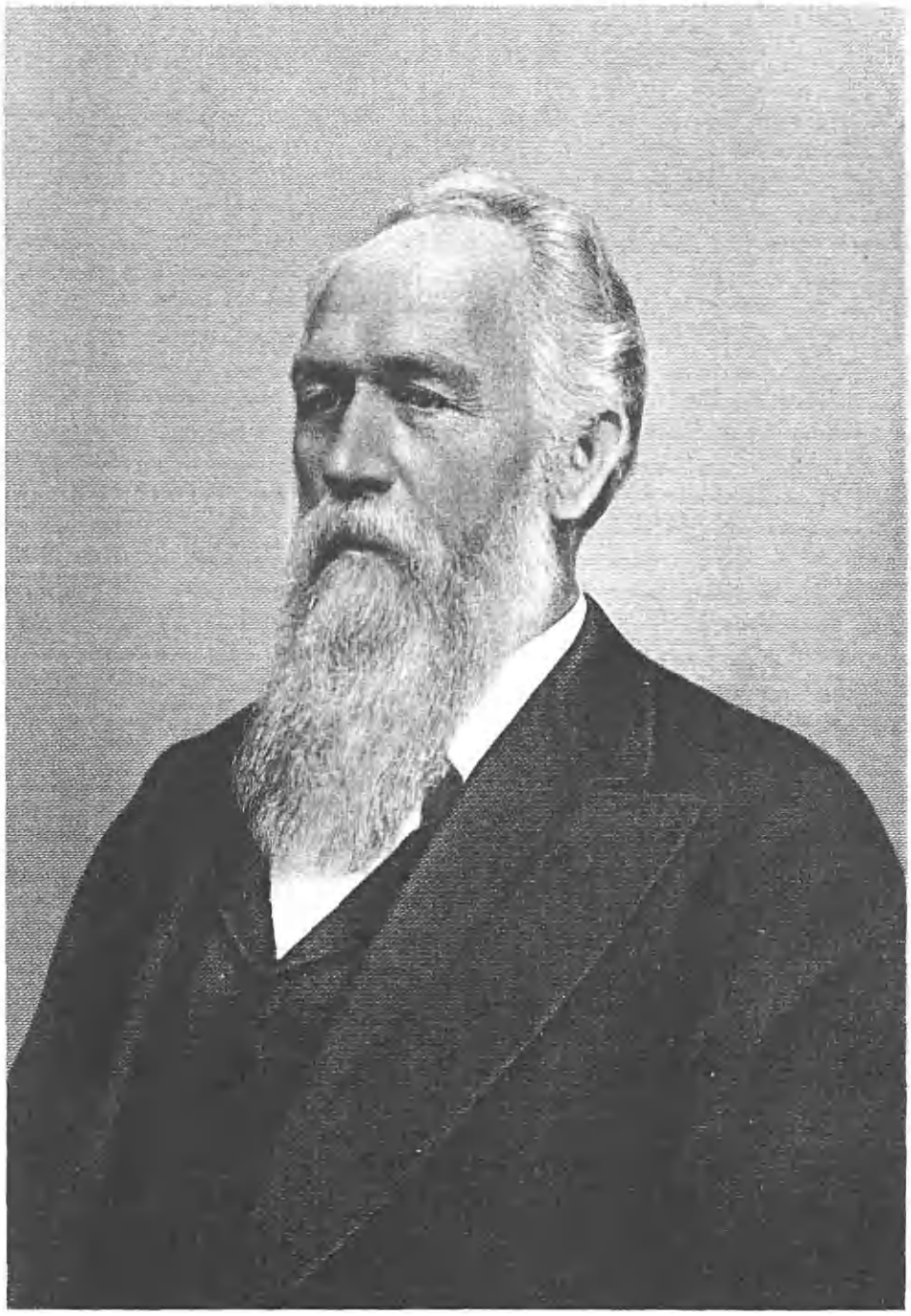
Scientist and humanitarian, Jacques Loeb turned the whole force of his brilliant intellect on the pursuit of scientific secrets for the benefit of mankind. He attacked phenomena which had been surrounded by mystery and superstition, daring from the behavior of plants to explain the workings of the human will. His methods were sane and direct: proof by mathematics, physics, and chemistry. His true genius was in the discovery of simple systems in which life manifested itself in a simple way susceptible to analysis by the methods of accurate sciences. His energy was indomitable. His mechanistic viewpoint profoundly affected biology and medicine and had an important influence on psychology and philosophy. He was associated with many learned societies in this country, with the publication of much valuable scientific literature. The culmination of his career came in his long service to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research as investigator and discoverer, and as a source of stimulus and suggestion to all the other scientists with whom he came in contact in his laboratories in New York City and Wood's Hole, Massachusetts.

Jacques Loeb was born in Mayen, Germany, April 7, 1859. He attended the Askanisches Gymnasium in Berlin, 1877 to 1880, and from 1880 studied in turn at the Universities of Berlin, Munich, Strassburg. He completed his university career at Strassburg, in 1885-86, with the seal of Doctor of Medicine, 1884, and Staatsexamen, 1885. He was assistant in Physiology at the University of Wurzburg, 1886-8; the University of Strassburg, 1888-90. From 1889 to 1891, at the Naples Zoölogical Station, he laid the foundation for his work on marine biology which was afterward continued at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Wood's Hole, Massachusetts, and at Pacific Grove, California. In 1891 he came to America, where he was Associate in Biology at Bryn Mawr College, whence he went to the University of Chicago as Assistant Professor of Physiology and Experimental Biology in 1892, a step in his advancement, first to the position of Associate Professor, then to that of Professor of Physiology. In 1902 the University of California tendered him the chair of Physiology, which he accepted. He accepted this invitation because it gave him freedom from teaching to devote his entire time to research and in a climate which permits research into maxime life during the entire year. The year 1910 found him a member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, with which he was associated until his death. This occurred in Bermuda, February 11, 1924.

Dr. Loeb had already been attracted in his student days by certain aspects of metaphysics, particularly problems connected with instincts and the freedom of the will. He studied medicine in order to gain the technical knowledge needed for experiments to establish the extent to which apparently volitional acts may be controlled by physical and chemical agencies. Before he was thirty, he adopted the revolutionary belief that the actions of animals may be largely ex-

plained on a physico-chemical basis. He took from the botanist, Julius Sachs, the idea of tropisms which he applied to animals. He sought a mechanistic explanation of animal conduct which should drop the question of purpose and reduce the reactions of animals to quantitative laws. His researches in this held are summarized in English in two volumes: "Comparative Physiology of the Brain and Comparative Psychology" (1900); and "Forced Movements, Tropisms, and Animal Conduct" (1918). His next attempt was the control of the growth and form of animals by physical and chemical means, the results of his research being embodied in "Physiological Morphology." He aimed to secure the same degree of control over living matter that the chemist and physicist have over their material, and believed in the application of their methods to biology. Always abreast of the newest discoveries, he utilized those in physical chemistry, especially those connected with the ionic theory and the theory of osmotic pressure. From 1897 on he published papers applying these theories to biological phenomena. Out of his researches arose two important discoveries: antagonism and artificial parthenogenesis. Both resulted from experiments of the simplest kind, carried out on marine organisms. His experiments on the permeability of the protoplasm covered a wide range, and those on artificial parthenogenesis may truly be called epoch-making. In 1913 these were reviewed in his volume entitled "Artificial Parthenogenesis and Fertilization." His work in this field continued for some years after this printed summary was given the world, for Dr. Loeb aimed at a complete analysis of the mechanism of fertilization, development, and heredity. The cause of natural death and the means of lengthening life also roused his interest. His studies disclosed the fact that in certain cases low temperature prolongs life to a remarkable degree. The first studies on the temperature coefficient of the heart beat and of the transmission of stimuli in nerves were made by his students. It was his observation that many biologists accept a mechanistic explanation of various functions of the organism but fail to employ mechanistic conceptions in dealing with the larger problems of organization and adaptation. He attacked such problems and showed that many characteristics of the organisms which are regarded as adaptive may be explained on a mechanistic basis. Volumes along these general lines are: "Studies in General Physiology" 1905); "Dynamics of Living Matter" (1906); "The Mechanistic Conception of Life" (1912); and "The Organism as a Whole" (1916).

His longest institutional connection was the semi-official one which he held at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Wood's Hole, with which he was connected, save for an eight-year interval, from 1892 to 1923, as investigator, head of the Department of Physiology, and Trustee. He organized the Division of Experimental Biology at the Rockefeller Institute and after that section became the Division of General Physiology, he remained at its head and was the mainspring from which emanated many of its publications. Starting his career as a physiologist, he soon broadened into an experimental biologist and then into a leader in physical chemistry. He enriched all these fields, discovered new facts, compelled new interpretations, and



Alexander Majors.

was followed by a devoted and ever-enlarging number of students and disciples. In his closing years he came to devote his attention almost wholly to the properties of colloids, upon which life phenomena so largely depend. His "Proteins and the Theory of Colloidal Behavior" (1922) holds that the behavior of colloids may be explained by the ordinary laws of chemistry without recourse to theories based on absorption. Whatever problems he attacked he approached with simplicity and directness, avoiding adventitious and superficial phenomena. His latest book was entitled "Regeneration from a Physico Chemical Viewpoint," published in 1924. It has appeared also in French and German.

This savant held many degrees from distinguished educational institutions and membership in many learned societies. The former include: Doctor of Science, Cambridge University, England; Doctor of Science, Yale, Doctor of Medicine, University of Geneva, Switzerland; Doctor of Philosophy, University of Leipzig, Germany. The latter: National Academy of Sciences; American Philosophical Society; Academie Royale des Sciences de Belgique, Brussels, of which he was foreign member; corresponding and honorary member Academie des Sciences de l'Institut de France (Paris), as corresponding member; Academy of Sciences, Cracow; and many others in Germany and England. He was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Royal Institution of Great Britain—about thirty in all.

In 1891, Jacques Loeb married Anne L. Leonard, of East Hampton, Massachusetts, daughter of Granville Hall, and they resided in New York City. Mrs. Loeb studied at Wellesley and Smith colleges, finishing her college work in Zurich University where she received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1890. Their children are Leonard B., Ph. D., married Marion Hines; Robert Frederick, M. D.; Anne L., wife of Edmund B. Osborne, Jr.

With Dr. Loeb's death closed a "career rich in the joy of pioneer adventure in fresh fields of thought, abounding in brilliant discoveries, and splendidly stimulating far beyond the boundaries of biology. It will stand out as a prominent feature of the progress of biology toward the status of an exact science. It is a career which reveals everywhere a creative imagination and capacity found only in minds of the highest order."

MAJORS, Alexander,

Pioneer on Frontier of America.

In that great epic of the plains which, perhaps, has never had a parallel since civilization began, there never was a more romantic figure than Alexander Majors. A pioneer for seventy years on the great frontier of America, he had more to do than any other man at that time with the progress of western civilization, when, from 1848, he connected all territory west of the Missouri River to California by a system of mule-team relays until the railroad was built in the sixties connecting the East with the West. And this, it is claimed, was made possible twenty-five years earlier than otherwise would have happened when it was shown by Mr. Majors what could be accomplished by animals alone. The Rocky Mountains had always been considered the insurmountable barrier to a transcontinental railroad when it was

partly solved at least by the mule and ox teams.

Alexander Majors was born in the State of Kentucky on the 4th of October, 1814, near Franklin, Simpson County, and at that age of five years his father took the family to the wilds of Missouri. In 1818 the primitive state still prevailed in that part of the United States. The streams were without bridges but teeming with fish and the forests were thick and virgin, abounding in game and wild animals. It took an intrepid spirit to face these conditions especially with a family where there were tribes of wild Indians waiting to go on the warpath. When friendly with the whites, however, there was much trading in furs between them.

The conditions of that day compelled a man to marry young, as a helpmeet was necessary to him in all that that word implied. Women also assumed the responsibilities of matrimony at a very early age, sometimes as young as fourteen or fifteen years, to help out the economic pressure, showing that it is a determining factor in matrimony. It was a time when character and thrift counted and the one so unfortunate as not to have either had to face the problem of the "survival of the fittest." Each farmer was his own manufacturer to a great extent, and while there was much neighborly interchange of hospitality when there were any neighbors, it was still each man for himself. It was a time when "each man's word was his bond," and the failure to face the truth often meant the alternative of facing a shotgun.

The progress of the Majors family from Kentucky to Missouri after crossing the Ohio River into the territory of Illinois, a wagon trip, was slow and arduous, the country being thinly populated. Squatters' log cabins were from ten to twenty miles apart. From the Okaw River in Illinois to the east bank of the Mississippi River opposite St. Louis, a distance a thirty-five miles there was no settlement whatever. The Majors family and their few possessions were ferried across the Mississippi by three Frenchmen to St. Louis, a village then of 4,000 inhabitants most of whom were French engaged in trading with the Indians. Everything west of the Missouri River was a vast trackless waste across which roamed bands of Indians and countless herds of buffalo.

As a young man Alexander Majors took to farming but he found himself with wife and children, and at that time there was little to be made on the farm, for, while a man might grow everything that he required there was no market for a surplus on account of lack of transportation and those around them were supplied from their own farms. It was not supposed then that land would ever be worth $5 an acre, taking into account the handicap of no transportation, either by boat or railroad. In the face of these very evident facts Mr. Majors decided, in 1848, to go into the freighting business, as that seemed to offer the best returns in the present crisis of shortage of transportation facilities. Also his knowledge of animals and frontier life were large determining factors. Then it was, too, that a sporadic colonization was gradually being established in all western territory; so it would seem that he was a man of vision as facts later determined.

With the discovery of gold and precious metals in Montana, Colorado,

Wyoming and California, a wild rush by adventurous spirits to those places and the means employed by which to get there constitutes the great epic of the West, which, if it only could be written picturesquely and forcibly with the fire of adventure, the privations and suffering, its humor and pathos, would constitute a history of tremendous human interest. At that time there was no organized impulse westward, the ill-advised attempts more often met with disaster than success. Some of the intrepid ones reached the goals but often at the expense of everything that made life sane and bearable. The strain and rigors of the trip were anticipated by few, shoddy outfits, inadequate supplies and animals ill-suited to the demands placed upon them, all conspired to bring disaster upon hundreds of the emigrants. Water supplies and sickness were not fully taken into consideration, and it might truly be said that pioneering in the West was a weeding out of the unfit, for nothing unfit pulled through. Traveling equipment broke down and supplies gave out many times before the emigrant had fairly plunged into the wilderness. Hundreds dragged along as far as the territory we now call Kansas. Thereabout the improvident ones broke down completely and stayed in Kansas, being unable to proceed. It is sometimes conceded that is why Kansas became so quickly populated and settled, on account of the "could go no further people." All the known trails from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast were besprinkled with unknown graves. Thousands of such graves were poorly marked and quickly obliterated by storms and wild animals. The anguish of the broken hearts and lives that had to move on and leave the beloved to the wilderness can never be recorded. When near living streams the dead were buried as sailors are buried, wrapped in blankets or canvas, weighted and thrown into the swiftly moving current, or buried in the sand by the river.

Cholera, once epidemic in the country, took a terrible toll, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The plague was carried by one emigrant train to another group, decimating as it traveled. The scourge reached California, and Benjamin Majors, father of Alexander Majors, died of it on the banks of the San Joaquin River, and there filled a nameless grave. The pitiful graves poorly marked and quickly forgotten were not deterrent to the adventurous, the pitiless urge went on, nothing short of conquering the vast wilderness could stop the onward rush.

As time went on an imperative need for an organized transportation system became greater and greater. The earliest method of transportation was by muleback on the old Sante Fé trail. A few wagons used the trails previous to 1830 and through the years till 1848, when Alexander Majors launched his experiment. He began modestly with six wagons and twelve oxen to a wagon, and a few reserve animals. His first route was along the old Sante Fé trail into New Mexico, a distance of 800 miles. This trip, which consumed ninety-two days, was eminently successful, the return being heralded among freighters and merchants for the splendid condition of men, animals and wagons. This trip also marked the quickest time made by ox team. Almost the entire trip was through country menaced by hostile Indians. Everywhere Mr. Majors observed lawlessness among teamsters and

their ilk; drunkenness, gambling, profanity and cruelty to animals were evident, till it sickened his soul.

Alexander Majors was a man of profound religious convictions, and he resolved, whatever it might cost, that he would change the outrageous state of things. This resolve he executed quickly, and from that time on every man in his employ had to sign a code of rules for clean behavior which read as follows: "While I am in the employ of A. Majors I agree not to use profane language, not to get drunk, not to gamble, not to treat animals cruelly, and not to do anything else that is incompatible with the conduct of a gentleman. And I agree, if I violate any of the above conditions, to accept my discharge without pay for my services." It worked like a charm. In Mr. Major's memory no man was discharged for breach of contract. To further maintain wellbeing and order, Sunday was a complete day of rest for men and beasts. Other freighters did not concede this seventh day, a day of rest. In appreciation of his humane treatment, it grew to be a point of honor with the men to live up to the letter of the contract. At the beginning of the Civil War a clause was added to the contract in which the men were made to swear allegiance to the government of the United States. Several years later when Mr. Majors took two partners into the business, the same ethical contract remained in force. The freighting business grew and expanded to enormous proportions and all this time the men driving the teams, usually a case-hardened lot, respected Mr. Majors so much that he was able to instill decency and self respect among them. Mr. Majors' reputation for honor and sobriety was known from coast to coast and he had the respect and friendship of all his fellowmen. Men in different parts of the country had no hesitancy in intrusting their families to his teamsters on long trips when it was impossible to accompany them themselves, and history records that there never was a complaint from any of them for lack of courtesy. Beside his achievements in the freighting business the outstanding influence of Alexander Majors was his rigid adherence to law and order at a time when frontier lawlessness was thought little of. Mr. Majors always insisted that goodness was innate in every man if you could but uncover it. He had the same method of dealing with the Indians and he seldom had any trouble with them. It was often said by his friends that he had a charmed life. Dozens of times he was threatened by death while roaming the frontier but he always escaped. He was a typical frontiersman in appearance, tall and straight of physique with a finely shaped head. His eyes were a penetrating blue-gray but full of kindliness and human understanding. A man, for some imaginary wrong, went to his office one day, armed, prepared to kill him, but when he saw the kindness in that eye and found Mr. Majors cool and courteous his own rationality returned and they parted with a hand clasp that left them the best of friends. Mr. Majors himself always went unarmed. He assumed, rightly, that that in itself was a protection, as practically everyone else was armed and to kill a defenseless man was against the unwritten law of those times. There were many wonderful stories told of Alexander Majors, stories of thrills and adventure, but his own nobility and poise never deserted him.

He was noted for his open mindedness, and his generosity finally was the cause of diminishing his fortune.

Mr. Majors was the man who was instrumental in giving Buffalo Bill (William Cody) his first opportunity in life, and this relationship and friendship existed for forty years. There had been a war in Kansas with the Indians when the elder Cody had been killed, and Mrs. Cody and her children were on their way out West to establish a new home. A train was making camp one day and Mr. Majors stood talking to a group of army officers, when he noticed a bright-looking, beautiful boy hanging around listening with great interest to what they were saying. Mr. Majors was surprised one day to see a woman approach him with this same little fellow, a lad about fourteen years of age. It was Mrs. Cody and Bill. She asked for work for the boy. Mr. Majors asked him some questions and then and there employed him as a messenger to carry dispatches between the different ox teams. He was delighted. It was a position of hazard on account of the Indians, but the greater the danger the more he enjoyed it. He grew into a man of great courage and initiative and with a powerful personality. He received a man's wages from the beginning for he had to be a man and help his mother, and Alexander Majors saw to it that he did. He was like a son to the elder man, and years afterward, when the fortune of Mr. Majors was at its lowest ebb, Cody helped him often as a son would help a father he loved and respected. Their pleasure in each other's society often ran into amusing and funny reminiscences.

As the freighting business increased, big demands came from out West not only for protection but for supplies and were brought about in this manner: The Mormons, a sect of religious fanatics living in Salt Lake City, began giving trouble to the Government on account of their attacks on trains of immigrants going further West. Soldiers, officers and supplies had to be transported West to meet the exigencies of the case. The firm at that time was composed of Russell, Majors & Waddell. As a result of the trouble with the Mormons, the freighting firm in 1858, received large contracts from the Government to carry supplies to Utah. At Fort Leavenworth the firm had large warehouses for storage, this being the eastern terminus of the freighting business. With these contracts from the Government, under Buchanan, the warehouse facilities at Fort Leavenworth were totally inadequate, and one of the provisions of these contracts with the Quartermaster General's office at Washigton was the extension of warehouse accommodation. The carrying out of this provision constituted the largest single achievement of Russell, Majors & Waddell.

Mr. Majors in company with Lieutenant Du Barry, of the quartermaster's department, at Washington, started up the Missouri River to pick a warehouse site. They decided upon Nebraska City, Nebraska, on the Missouri River. Freight was sent by boat to Nebraska City and from thence transported overland to Salt Lake by ox team to Fort Floyd, fifty miles south of Salt Lake City. The merchants of Nebraska City received this project with open arms. In order to facilitate the work, Mr. Majors moved his family from the farm near Kansas City to Nebraska City. A home was built and there the family resided for

several years, where the Majors' hospitality was known the country over.

The supplies sent to Utah in the year 1858 were enormous, being over 16,000,000 pounds, requiring 3,500 wagons and teams to transport them. With the Fort Leavenworth and Nebraska City headquarters in full swing, the firm had all it could do to fill obligations. It took nearly 45,000 oxen and hundreds of men to accomplish this feat of carrying 16,000,000 pounds of freight 1,200 miles into the wilderness of adventure. In conjunction with the freighting business, an overland mail stagecoach line was run by the firm between the Missouri River and Denver, Colorado. Atchinson was the eastern terminus and Denver the western. Mr. Majors discouraged the establishment of this line at the time, as the traffic did not begin to justify the expense. John S. Jones and W. H. Russell went ahead with it, however, and gave ninety day notes for equipment, which consisted of mules, Concord coaches, and the building of stations at a distance of every ten or fifteen miles. Daily trips were made in six days. The first stage ran into Denver, May 17, 1859. When the notes fell due Jones and Russell could not meet them. The firm took over the line to save their partner, W. H. Russell. In trying to make the line a paying proposition they decided to extend it through to Salt Lake City, and the semi-monthly line of Hackaday and Liggett running from St. Joseph and Salt Lake was taken over. The Hackaday and Liggett equipment was badly run down, no stations and only a semi-monthly service. To bring the old line up to a state of efficiency was the first move and to run a thoroughly equipped line from the Missouri River to Salt Lake City, they felt, was the only means of making it pay. Stations were built from Denver to Salt Lake, making a complete system for storing grain and housing the relay animals. A stage was run each day, schedule time, both ways. The trip was 1,200 miles and took ten days. This line was operated from the summer of 1859 to March, 1862, when it fell into the hands of Ben Holliday. On this stagecoach line 1,000 Kentucky mules and 3,000 smaller mules to run the mountain passes were used and a large number of finely built Concord coaches. The line proved of great benefit to the Government when Civil War was declared between the North and South, as the southern route through Los Angeles, El Paso, Fort Smith and St. Louis was not practicable for war purposes. The Russell, Majors & Waddell stage route was the same used by the firm for the Pony Express. Additional stations from ten to fifteen miles apart were added to the line from Salt Lake to Sacramento, California, the western terminus of the Pony Express.

After the United States mail was given to the Russell, Majors & Waddell stage service, the line became for the first time a paying institution, but it went into the hands of Holliday just before the first quarterly payment of $100,000 had been paid over by the Government. Russell further involved the firm by ill-advised promises to Senator Gwin of California in regard to sponsoring a quick delivery postal service from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast, without making substantial guarantees of a subsidy from Congress. Russell went West from Washington to confer with his partners concerning the project. As in the case of the stagecoach line, Mr. Majors ad-

vised against it without the proper pledges. He claimed the project so far as the practicability of putting a pony express line through was absolutely sound, as it could be done easily and made to run the year round, but financially, it could not pay without subsidy, and furthermore could not pay ten cents on the dollar, if that. He claimed it would bankrupt the firm. There was a tenseness in Congress between northern and southern members. Mr. Russell strenuously insisted the experiment be made, as he had committed himself to Senator Gwin and had been promised a subsidy if the project proved feasible. The facts Senator Gwin laid before him were that all his attempts to get a direct thoroughfare opened between the State of California and the Eastern States had proved abortive for the reason that when the question of a permanent central route came up, his fellow-senators raised the question of the impassibility of the mountains during the winter months; that the Northern senators were opposed to giving the extreme south the prestige of putting the line through. This being the case, it was a necessity to demonstrate that a central or middle route could be made practicable, that if the firm stood back of him in his pledges to Gwin, that Gwin would use all his power to obtain a subsidy from Congress to pay the expense of such a line on the thirty-ninth to forty-first parallel of latitude, which would be central between the extremes, north and south, though he could not hope for a subsidy at start. The firm took a sporting chance on it, knowing full well what failure would mean if Congress did not come to their assistance. It so transpired that the entire expense of the Pony Express had to be paid by the firm, as war was declared and everything temporarily suspended.

Alexander Majors was the western executive of the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell, and his long experience on the plains made his judgment quick and sure; however, he was often overruled by an excess of generosity in his make-up and his nobility of soul. He could not bear to see Russell humiliated at Washington. The Pony Express was a wonderful achievement if not a success financially, and made history for the United States, saving California to the Union when Johnson was about to deliver her into the hands of the South. Quick messages to Washington circumvented such a catastrophe. Of all the romantic episodes in American history nothing equals the thrill, adventure and pure achievement of the Pony Express. The subject would fill a volume of itself. The Pony Express paid scarcely ten cents on the dollar, let alone the initial expense. The ponies had to be kept up to the very topnotch of efficiency, and grain and hay of the finest quality had to be transported sometimes hundreds of miles to the different stations. The outlay for the year and a half the Express operated, cost the firm thousands of dollars, but what it demonstrated in the matter of human courage, grit, and what could be done toward the possibility of a transcontinental railway, which it brought about twenty-five years earlier than it would have been otherwise, Mr. Majors considered was worth the outlay.

The Pony Express riders and their ponies made records probably not excelled in the world's history. The project of the Pony Express was carried through in true sportsmanlike spirit to

prove the route practicable for all seasons of the year. The messages were written on tissue paper, and $5 was charged for one-half ounce. The schedule was ten days from St. Joseph, Missouri, the eastern terminus, to Sacramento, California, the western terminus. Two very important messages were carried by the Pony Express from St. Joseph, Missouri, west, a distance of nearly 2,000 miles with wonderful speed. One was the carrying of President Buchanan's last message to Congress in December, 1860; the time was eight days and some hours. The other was the carrying of President Lincoln's inaugural address of March 4, 1861, over the same route of about 2,000 miles in seven days and seventeen hours. It took about sixty days to build the Pony Express line from Salt Lake, Utah, to Sacramento, California, as clearings had to be made and huts for supplies built to correspond with like structures used by the stagecoach line from Salt Lake to the Missouri River. Four or five hundred ponies were employed, 190 stations built, 200 men for station keepers, and eighty riders. The latter showed a daredevil courage amazing to read about. Buffalo Bill was one of the riders and with several of the others made marvelous records. The Pony Express stations were dotted over a wild country, infested by road agents and hostile Indians.

After the Express had been in operation for a short time all activities had to be suspended for one month as the Nevada Indians went on the warpath killiing many and burning their property as was their custom. When the crash came, Alexander Majors gave over to his creditors his home and furnishings in Nebraska City. These were given back to Mrs. Majors, however, and to Mr. Majors was presented a handsome gold watch with an inscription in the case declaring the esteem and respect of the donors.

Of the seven children resulting from Mr. Majors' first marriage the two sons survive. His second wife was Susan Dudley Wetzell, born in Virginia. She was a woman of remarkable beauty and very sweet character, many years the junior of her husband. In this marriage Mr. and Mrs. Majors were the parents of four children. Green Majors, at one time mayor of Alameda, California, is at present a judge of the Piedmont (California) court. The only other child living in California, Mrs. Elinor Carlisle, is senior member of the A. Carlisle & Company firm of stationers in San Francisco. In an official capacity Mrs. Carlisle served as the first woman school director on the Berkeley, California, Board of Education, and also on the Chamber of Commerce directorate, from which she resigned to move to San Francisco after losing her home in the fire there in 1923. Green Majors has one son, Dr. Ergo Majors, of Oakland, California. Mrs. Carlisle is the mother of six children: Catherine, the wife of Samuel Van Ornum, a civil engineer of Pasadena, California; Burlington M., the manager and director of A. Carlisle & Company; and the four children at home, Alma, Helen, Albert and Grafton.

Alexander Majors passed away on New Year's Day, in Chicago, in 1900. His wife survived him until 1915, when she too passed away while living in California. In 1913 Mrs. Majors was called upon to unveil the Pony Express monument at St. Joseph, Missouri, as the widow of the founder. Mrs. Elinor Car-

lisle performed a like service for her father when the Marker was unveiled at Sacramento, March 3, 1923. These memorials were placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution to commemorate these historical events. Alexander Majors was one of the great souls of American history. A Boston newspaper in commenting upon his death spoke of him as "John the Baptist of the West blazing the way for a new civilization." Simply he had lived like the great always do, and when duty called he was prepared like the great always are.

BOWEN, Hon. George,

Lawyer, Statesman, Financier.

The career of the late Hon. George Bowen is hardly to be duplicated, let alone exceeded, in the annals of America's great and vastly ramified legal fraternity. For nearly sixty years he practiced law in Batavia, New York, and during these six decades of continuous practice not once did an unethicality besmirch his spotless legal escutcheon. His professional career, his private life, his financial dealings, and his political offices—all were without spot or stain; and his long life, viewed down the perspective of years, proves him to have been an upright and noble man, a credit to the community in which he lived and a decided asset to the great fraternity which he represented.

George Bowen was born in Shelby, Orleans County, New York, on September 28, 1831, a son of Dr. Abiel and Anna S. (Cone) Bowen. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his birthplace, following which he attended the Millville Academy. He then matriculated at the Cary Collegiate Institute, from which he was graduated with the class of 1848. He then removed to Batavia, New York, where he studied law with such diligence and application that he was admitted to the bar of the State of New York in December, 1852. Following his admission to the bar he formed a law partnership with Elijah Hurty. At this time, however, he found himself to be in delicate health, probably due to overstudy. In order to regain his strength he shipped in a fishing schooner for the Newfoundland fishing banks, and for one summer was engaged in this rather perilous occupation. Upon his return to Batavia in the year 1854 he found that his law partner had died during his absence. Later, for varying lengths of time, he was associated in the practice of his profession with Nathan A. Woodward, William W. Rowley, Hon. Edward C. Walker, his brother-in-law, the Hon. Charles Henshaw, who was later county judge of Genesee County, the Hon. Myron H. Peck, who was afterwards elected to a County Judgeship, Loren Greene, and former County Judge Edward A. Washburn, the last-named partnership lasting from 1889 until Mr. Bowen's retirement from the active practice of his profession on June 1, 1909.

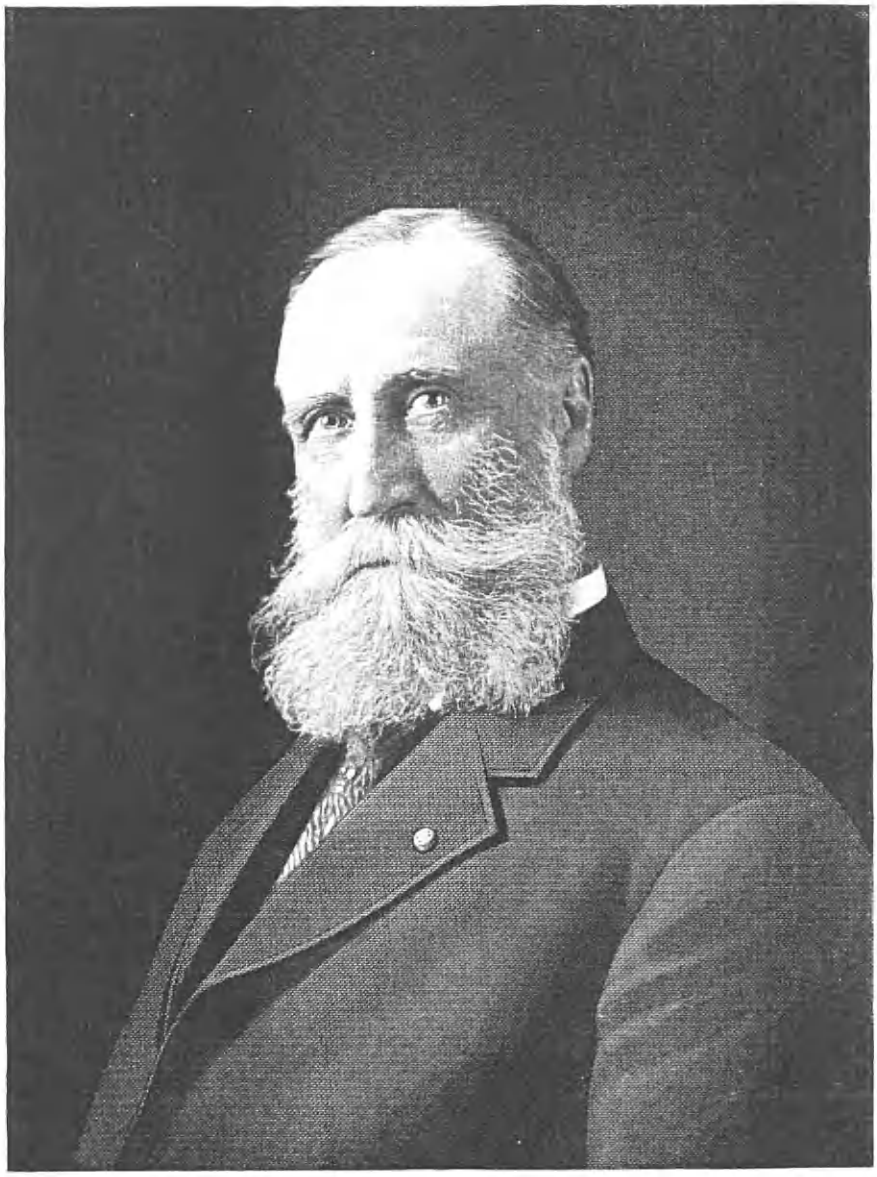
When the Republican party became an actuality Mr. Bowen became one of its first and strongest members, and while yet a young man was elected village clerk and town clerk of Batavia, and subsequently district attorney of Genesee County. This latter office he conducted with his usual efficiency and won a well-deserved reputation for juridical prowess. He was corporation counsel of the village of Batavia at one time, and from 1861 to 1865 he served as postmaster of

Batavia upon the appointment of President Abraham Linicoln, receiving his commission personally from the hands of the President in Washington. President Lincoln, it will be remembered, was a very tall man, and upon discovering that Mr. Bowen was also above the average height, the Great Emancipator suggested that they measure heights. So they stood back to back, with the result that not a hair's breadth of difference could be discovered in the height of the two men, each measuring exactly 6 feet and 4 inches. In 1870 Mr. Bowen was honored by election to the New York State Legislature, serving as State Senator until 1875, and during his incumbency he was directly responsible for the location of the New York State School for the Blind in Batavia. He served as a trustee of this school for two periods of several years each and at the close of the second period he declined an urgent offer for reappointment. When his second term in the Senate came to a close he was offered special inducements to become a partner in one of the leading law firms in New York City, which offer he also declined.

Mr. Bowen was a protagonist in securing the original charter for the First National Bank of Batavia in 1864, and served as a director of that financial institution from 1864 until his death in 1921—a period of almost sixty years. He also gave excellent service as vice-president of the bank from 1898 until his death. A further connection in the financial and business world was his able discharge of duties as president of the Holland Purchase Fire Insurance Company of Batavia, which, although very excellent financially, was liquidated and closed in the late seventies.

Mr. Bowen's greatest success, however, was found in the profession of the law. His professional education had been received in an atmosphere of general practice and throughout his life he made it his rule to accept whatever case was offered him, the only requirement being that the case should be ethical and possess merit. He was not a specialist, as that term is now used, but on the other hand he excelled both in the trial and the business branches of the profession. His judgment was generally recognized as being well-nigh infallible, and his opinion on subjects of a legal nature was often sought by other members of the profession, and his simple statement of a legal principle couched in plain language was found more to be relied upon than the often involved and conflicting opinions in the published volumes of reports, which reports during his lifetime multiplied to such an alarming extent that he and other lawyers greatly depreciated their use.

Mr. Bowen was a friend and an associate of the prominent men of his time who were leaders in the legal profession and political line. Among his most intimate friends may be mentioned the following: Judge Benjamin Pringle, one-time Congressman from the Batavia District; United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, the world famous orator, statesman, philanthropist, who is still living at an advanced age; Judge Loran L. Lewis, for many years leader of the trial bar of Erie County, New York; General James Wood of Genesee; Martin Grover, one of the most distinguished judges that the State of New York has ever produced; the elder Rufus W. Peckham, also an eminent justice; Sanford E. Church, Chief Judge of the Court of



Wm. J. Dutton

Appeals of New York State for a period of ten years; as well as William F. Cogswell, George F. Danforth, Theodore Bacon, well-remembered men of the Rochester bar. These, and many others, were among his most intimate friends.

Hon. George Bowen was married at Byron, New York, on December 17, 1856, to Emerette A. Walker, of Byron, New York, daughter of Cyrus and Ann Hulette) Walker, the Hulettes, of French extraction, of the Berkshires, Massachuchusetts; the Bowers from Vermont, of English birth. Mrs. Emerette A. (Walker) Bowen died in Batavia, on December 17, 1918. Their daughter, Anna C. Bowen, resides at the family home, No. 210 E. Main Street, in the present city of Batavia, New York.

Hon. George Bowen died at his home in Batavia, on January 22, 1921, at the age of eighty-nine years, leaving behind him an enduring monument in the form of his excellent career as a lawyer, financier, statesman, business man, patriot and citizen.

DUTTON, William J.,

Retired.

Sharing the growth and progress of San Francisco in the most important matters with the development of the community, and especially, in his association with its financial and insurance affairs, William Jay Dutton has helped in a most prominent way to make the insurance present and future of the city secure. In a life of active and constructive service Mr. Dutton has held office for over fifty years with the Fireman's Fund Insurance, resigning the presidency of the company in 1914. He was born in Bangor, Maine, January 23, 1847, and was eight years of age when he came to San Francisco. The next few years were spent in securing an education in the public schools of the city and the city college, completing a course in the classics and in the higher mathematics. This and Oakland College were predecessors of the University of California.

His attention being turned toward the insurance business through his father's connection with it, as a director of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, Mr. Dutton, in January, 1867, was given the position of junior clerk with the San Francisco agency of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, continuing there until the following May, when the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company inaugurated its marine department, and he became its marine clerk. In 1869 he was made marine secretary of the company; in 1880, general secretary, and in 1886, second vice-president. In 1890 he became vice-president and general manager, and in 1900 he was elected president.

Mr. Dutton was the son of Henry Dutton, who was born in Bangor, Maine, in 1810, and who succeeded his father and grandfather as proprietor of a sawmill and lumber yard on the Penobscot River. In September, 1849, the mill was destroyed by fire without insurance, that protection being less actively developed at that date than now. Disposing of the wreckage Mr. Dutton joined a party sailing from Boston to New Orleans, proposing to reach California by the southern route and avoid the perils of winter in the Rocky Mountains. From New Orleans they started for California by the way of Texas, and in the barren waste of what is now Arizona encoun-

tered hostile Apaches, by whom they were driven south into Mexico, where they met bands of equally hostile Mexicans, the remainder of General Santa Ana's scattered army, who stole their animals and drove them back to the east coast of Mexico. Some, disheartened, returned to New Orleans. Those determined to continue, took passage by a local schooner to Havana, Cuba, where they later found another vessel which took them to what is now Colon, the eastern end of the Panama Canal; thence by canoe and trail they made their way across to Panama, where, after waiting more than a month they succeeded in securing passage on the "Columbia," reaching San Francisco, August 6, 1850, having accomplished in a strenuous experience of eleven months, a journey now made in comfort and luxury in five days. After trying his hand at mining and several other enterprises presenting themselves in the early days, Mr. Dutton was one of the organizers of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company in 1863, his interest in such protection being probably stimulated by his early experiences in conflagration. He served as its vice-president for several years, and a director continuously until his death, July 23, 1879.

In 1892, the Fireman's Fund having acquired ownership of the Home Fire and Marine Insurance Company, its only locally owned competitor, William Jay Dutton also became president of that company from 1895 until its temporary retirement in 1906, following the San Francisco conflagration, when the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, under his management, and with all records of liability destroyed, successfully met the obligations of both companies, aggregating over eleven millions of dollars of losses and settled every claim without a single lawsuit—the largest single fire loss ever sustained by any company in the world.

In 1876 Mr. Dutton became a member of the Board of Marine Underwriters, and from 1888 to 1909 he served as its president, and as chairman of its adjustment committee. Upon the organization of the Panama Pacific Exposition he was one of the committee of three who selected its thirty directors and later became one of the five voting trustees, in whose name all of the exposition stock was placed.

In 1914 Mr. Dutton retired from the company's presidency, remaining, however, on its board of directors and, though relieved from active business, he still continued to be interested in downtown matters. He is a member of the Pacific Union, the Presidio Golf and other downtown clubs, and the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member of the First Congregational Church of San Francisco. He has for many years been chairman of its board of trustees, and also chairman of the trustees of the local Young Men's Christian Association, and a trustee of the Seaman's Church Institute. On November 25, 1913, the Pacific "Underwriter" published a brief review of Mr. Dutton's career, at which time it was rumored that he was to retire from the presidency of the Fireman's Fund. A position of this is here quoted from that journal:

> President Dutton is not to be lost to San Francisco, nor will the weight of his influence or his perspicuity be taken from the many civic and progressive movements with which he is so closely allied. His personality is a large and

dominant factor in many other avenues than fire insurance. He is a man of forceful opinions, dogged pertinacity, and has the courage of his convictions and the ability to sustain them. He is a good citizen, jealous of San Francisco's welfare and confident of its future. He is loyal to his friends, a devotee to his family circle, a fluent and able public speaker and a man given to unostentatious charity. Few men lay down the larger portion of their business cares with the same serene knowledge of duties well accomplished, services faithfully discharged and trusts honorably acquitted as does the retiring president of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company.

William J. Dutton was married, in 1868, to Mary Grayson Heydenfeldt, daughter of a prominent pioneer family of California, and they are the parents of four sons and three daughters, of whom one son died in infancy, and another son, Major Robert McM. Dutton, United States Marine Corps, died in the service, February 8, 1918; the remaining children: Henry Stevens; Frank Cushing; Mary Page, wife of Douglas Watson of Havana; and Gertrude Elizabeth, widow of Josiah Howell.

JENNINGS, Walter Henry,

Industrial Executive.

A salient figure in business developments in Detroit, Michigan, a sportsman widely known throughout the country, and a club man popular wherever he went, Walter Henry Jennings was the able head of the Murchey Machine and Tool Company, a concern which expanded rapidly under his presidency. He was of English stock. The name Jennings derives from a very early Saxon habit of using the suffix "ing" to signify son. Thus the Christian name "John," popular among early followers of the Christian faith because of the prominence in the early Church of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, became the patronymic Ianing or Janing, when applied to the "son of John," by the use of this suffix. This word finally became Jennings, a form which has prevailed throughout the centuries, although more than thirty variations are recorded in Massachusetts. Men of this race have engaged in every war and in most of the pursuits of peace in this country, and have done their duty in an upstanding and virile fashion. Fifty-five were patriot soldiers in the Revolutionary War, enrolling from Massachusetts. One of the first two Englishmen to descend Lake Champlain was a Jennings. A colonial governor of New Jersey, the first governor of Indiana, a governor of Florida, and other men of prominence have borne this patronymic. Several of the name settled in Massachusetts in very early times, and tradition has it that the family came from the North of England.

The father of Walter H. Jennings, William Henry Jennings, a very usual name in the family, was born in 1817 or 1820, and died in Detroit, November 28, 1884. He married Caroline (Cooke) Morris, a widow. He was a lumberman and lived in Rochester and Pontiac, Michigan, at various times, and he was listed on the Detroit Stock Exchange.

Walter Henry Jennings, son of William Henry and Caroline (Cooke-Morris) Jennings, was born in Detroit, Michigan, September 7, 1875. There he was educated, attending the old Washington School and graduating from the University of Michigan in 1898. Two years later he and his half-brother, William B. Morris, founded the Michigan Lubricator Company, which they jointly owned

and operated for a short time. In 1902, Mr. Jennings was employed as purchasing agent and as selling representative for the Segar Engineering Works in Lansing, Michigan, where he remained for four years. His next move was to Detroit, where he owned the Michigan Show Case Company for a year and a half. He then became salesman for the Goodyear Rubber Company until ill health forced his departure for the West. From 1909 to 1912 he lived in Silver City, New Mexico, Colorado Springs, Colado, and El Paso, Texas, slowly recovering his health. Returning to Detroit, he purchased the Murchey Machine and Tool Company, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Cornelius K. Chapin, of Detroit. The business expanded and became widely known throughout the country. Mr. Jennings was a director of the Morris Plan Bank and of several other Detroit enterprises. During the World War he was a member of the Detroit Draft Board, where his knowledge of men and his insight into the truth of a situation were a valuable asset.

His chief interest, aside from business, was out-of-door sports. He was on the house committee of the Grosse Point Club, and his other outdoor clubs were the Grosse Point Country, the Detroit Country, the Yotedega, and the Bloomfield Hunt clubs. He was an official of the University Club and a member of the Detroit Club and the Detroit Athletic Club; and a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon of the University of Michigan. His political sympathies were with the Republican party.

Walter H. Jennings married in Lansing, Michigan, October 26, 1907, Mabelle Chapin, daughter of Judge Edward C. Chapin, a noted attorney of that city, now deceased. Mrs. Jennings survives her husband.

Mr. Jennings was a man of unusually fine character. Honesty, generosity, and ambition to do something well, whether in business or sports, were qualities that he admired in others, and they were a part of his own make-up. In spite of his long necessity for fighting ill health, he won a stable place as a business man, a citizen, and a social factor in Detroit.

DIBERT, John,

Lumberman and Banker.

The rich natural resources of Louisiana and other Southern States owe their development to the foresight and enterprise of business men of genius like John Dibert, owner of wide stretches of timberland and dealer in lumber of all kinds, head of the firm of Dibert, Stark and Brown, of Donner, Louisiana. His broad-gauged industrial and financial policy carried him into executive association with many enterprises of first importance to the economic advancement of the region. His generosity and confidence in his fellow-men made his influence a constructive factor wherever he went.

John Dibert was born in Tremont City, Ohio, January 4, 1844, son of a farmer and sawmill owner, who was born in Virginia and in maturity moved to Ohio. The family originated in Alsace-Lorraine and settled in Virginia on their migration to America. John Dibert enjoyed a good common school education, supplemented by a course in a business school in Cincinnati, Ohio. He also had the advantage of working with his father in his hardwood mill until he reached the age of twenty-one, when,

John Dibert

Eva Christine Dibert

spurred on by youth and ambition, he wished to expand the business in accordance with the possibilities he saw in it. As his father was not in agreement, he determined to seek opportunity elsewhere. Mr. Dibert then went to Louisiana, famed for its vast lumber resources, in 1870, when the sawmill business was in its infancy, boasting a scattered lot of small mills. In the long-leaf pine section of Texas Mr. Dibert found employment as timber inspector and appraiser. He then began to contract for lumber for consignment to the Louisiana mills and spent arduous days in the forest personally supervising the filling of contracts. The Teche country and that in the vicinity of Monroe, Louisiana, also came in for a share of his attention. Thus he gained a wide and exact knowledge of all sorts of woodland and a wide acquaintance among lumbermen and dealers, with whom he was extremely popular. He began his employment with Lutcher and Moore, of Orange, Texas, as locater of timber lands. In 1891 his ability and industry were rewarded by his admission to the firm as partner, and it was largely by his efforts that the firm became proprietors of some of the most valuable timber lands in Texas and Louisiana. Mr. Dibert later organized Dibert, Stark and Brown, and bought all the timber land between Baton Rouge and New Orleans in the Mississippi Valley.

The list of his financial connections indicates the scope of his interests. He was a director in the Lutcher and Moore Cypress Company; of the New Orleans Railways and Light Company; of the New Orleans Mortgage and Securities Company; of the Lutcher and Moore Lumber Company of Orange, Texas; and the New Orleans Mastic Wall Board and Roofing Company. He was vice-president and director of the Interstate Bank and Trust Company and of the New Orleans Casualty Company; and president of the Dibert, Bancroft and Ross Company, iron founders. He had besides an interest in many sawmills and other companies, as well as large real estate holdings. He was a director of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association. Aside from his business, his chief pleasure was in reading and travel.

In Orange, Texas, John Dibert married Eve Christine Butterworth, a biography of whom follows.

On June 5, 1912, death brought to a close a career of wide usefulness and of significance to the economic development of a whole section. Mr. Dibert passed away at the age of sixty-eight. The respect and esteem of his wide circle of friends was somewhat indicated by their habit of calling him "Captain John Dibert." He was a man of the people, desirous of helping worthy young men and quick to see and appraise ability and industry wherever he met it. A man who gained his confidence had his unlimited and unwearying support. He also gave generously, though never ostentatiously to all charities, with a particular thought for the welfare of hospitals. To his wife, his home, and his intimate friends he brought a wealth of love and happy companionship.

DIBERT, Eve Christine (Mrs. John Dibert),

Philanthropist.

In devoting her life to the wise and humanitarian disposition of the fortune

left by her husband, the late John Dibert, captain of the lumber industry, Eve Christine Dibert has shown a liberality of mind and heart rarely equalled among American philanthropists. She has opened her purse to the cry of the hurt, the sick, and the poor. War-sufferers have found comfort and alleviation of their pain in the wonderful equipment and care supplied by a hospital unit she sent overseas to Italy. Equally generous has she been in providing opportunity to youth for intellectual and physical development. She has never closed her heart to the pleas of the poor. Wisely given without leading-strings, these large donations have been put in the hands of those who are best prepared to administer them effectively. Without regard to personal considerations, or personal bias of any kind, Mrs. Dibert, who resides in New Orleans, Louisiana, has left to specialists the use of her gifts, both national and international.

Eve Christine (Butterworth) Dibert was born in Woodville, Mississippi, daughter of Henry James and Alice Sophia (Smith) Butterworth. Her father, Henry James Butterworth, was born in Amsterdam, New York; he married Alice S. Smith, daughter of William Causby Smith. He was a cotton factor and merchant of importance in the Mississippi of his day. He was the son of James Butterworth, a minister of the Church of England. James Butterworth married Elizabeth McAlpin. William Causby Smith, a surgeon's mate in the United States Navy in 1800, was a native of Winchester, Virginia, who finally settled in Wilkinson County, Mississippi, where he became prominent in the practice of his profession as physician and surgeon. Liberally educated, the daughter has always taken a leading part in the cultural progress of the community, and particularly since her marriage to Mr. John Dibert, has been a factor in New Orleans social and intellectual life.

Since the death of her husband in 1912, Mrs. Dibert has been assiduous in making his fortune count toward the betterment of humanity, thus creating from it a monument of the sort his own generous soul would have desired. She established the John Dibert Tubercular Hospital, a branch of the Charity Hospital, to which she gave $450,000. To the erection of the John Dibert Memorial Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital she donated a quarter of a million dollars Nearly half a million dollars—$450,000—went from her to the Hotel Dieu, a famous New Orleans hospital, for the erection of a building containing twenty free beds, to be known as the John Dibert Memorial. A five-hundred-acre farm and buildings was her gift to the orphan boys of the State, for whom was established an agricultural and mechanical college at Marnero, Louisiana, conducted as a well-equipped and modern school, and in no sense of the word as an orphan asylum, at cost of $135,000. With her usual good judgment, she gave a free hand in the operation of the institution to its head, Father Wynhoven. The variety of her interests in indicated by the gift of playground equipment and library for the John Dibert School, a public school named in his honor by the residents of the Fourth and Fifth Wards, who chose thus unanimously to express their appreciation of the many philanthropies inspired by his wishes and his wealth. She gave the splendid, deep-toned organ in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in memory of Mr. Dibert. In 1917 the

"Times Picayune" spoke for the city in bestowing on Mrs. Dibert a silver loving cup as a reward for having rendered to the city the greatest humanitarian service for the current year.

Last but not least, by any means, neither in scope nor results, was the Hospital Unit she sent to Italy as her contribution to her country during the World War. This practical and patriotic gift was quite in keeping with the warm heart, the public spirit, and the patriotic Americanism of her husband. The entire expense of equipment, including transportation of the outfit and hospital force, was borne by Mrs. Dibert. The completed hospital was turned over to the American Red Cross for operation. It was organized under the able Dr. Joseph A. Danna, born in Italy, but reared in the United States, a graduate of Tulane University, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and of Loyola, with that of Doctor of Philosophy, a physician and surgeon of distinguished ability and experience. The unit consisted of one thousand beds; thirty-six medical officers; two hundred enlisted men; one hundred nurses; and ten civilian employees. It was authorized by the United States of America by special order of the Secretary of War, January 12, 1918, and became the United States Army Base Hospital No. 2. Italy was chosen for its destination on the advice of the Red Cross, because of the crying need for such service there. The unit arrived in Italy early in August and served behind the lines of the fourth and fifth Italian Armies, and later the third Army. Seven of the personnel received the War Cross for bravery under fire. The hospital was at Vicenza. At the close of the war, the entire equipment was sold to the Italian Government for one dollar. This, with the large store of supplies, was later distributed by the Italian Government to hospitals ransacked and ruined by invading Austrians. For her generosity in this great gift, the government of Italy bestowed on Mrs. Dibert a gold medal and a citation, the highest honors at that time allowed to women.

Although her many deeds of kindness have the first claim on her time, Mrs. Dibert plays an important part in all civic progress. She was president of the Shakespeare Club of Louisiana, and is a member of the Orleans Club, Country Club, and La Petit Salon. She is a charter member of the Italian-American Society. Her religious affiliation is with the Episcopal church.

The marriage of Eve Christine Butterworth and John Dibert, whose biography precedes this, occurred at Orange, Texas.

ALTMAN, Franc W.,

Retired Realtor, Public Utility Executive.

Forty years as a partner in the firm of Peter Kiene & Son, real estate and insurance agents, known throughout that section of the country, and association with the development of public utilities in Dubuque, Iowa, brought widespread recognition to Franc W. Altman. He was a man endowed with restless energy and great ability, a man to whom success came early, and who made his personal affairs serve the progress of his city.

Franc W. Altman was born in a log cabin near Belleview, Jackson County, Iowa, July 22, 1860, son of Theodore and Mary (Storch) Altman, both natives of Luxembourg. The father, a prosperous

farmer and hotel proprietor, owned Harmony Hall, and was prominent in the activities of the Democratic party; he died, as did his wife, in Dubuque, survived by four children, of whom the subject of this record, Franc W., was the oldest.

Franc W. Altman came to Dubuque with his family as a small boy, and attended public and parochial schools until he was twelve years old. He then began on his self-supporting career, serving first in the store of the Diamond Joe Steamship Company. He then joined the forces of Peter Kiene & Son, realtors and insurance factors, and for forty years was a member of that prosperous firm. In 1914 Mr. Altman began to branch out in his business interests and to further many projects. He was president of the Union Electric Company, now known as the Dubuque Electric Company; and of the Eastern Iowa Electric Company, and the Wapsie Power & Light Company, of Mt. Vernon, Iowa, which companies he organized and promoted, and served as president of until he disposed of them a few years ago. Mr. Altman was one of the owners of the Dubuque Water Works, afterwards purchased by the city. He, with a partner, erected the Security Building and was a member of the Security Building Company, and was a factor in many other developments.

In organization and club work he played a prominent part. He was a charter member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, one of the first presidents of the Dubuque Club, and an active charter member of the Dubuque Golf Club. His other club was the Commercial. His political views were those of the Democratic party. Always generous in contributing to civic and philanthropic causes, Mr. Altman gave freely to the humanitarian and patriotic drives of the World War, and helped further the efforts of campaigners. His chief method of obtaining relaxation in his early years was by driving good horses, and in his later years by motoring. Mr. Altman was owner of one of the finest farms in the country surrounding Dubuque, on which he and his family spent their summers, and in which he took great pride. It was called Sleepy Hollow Farm.

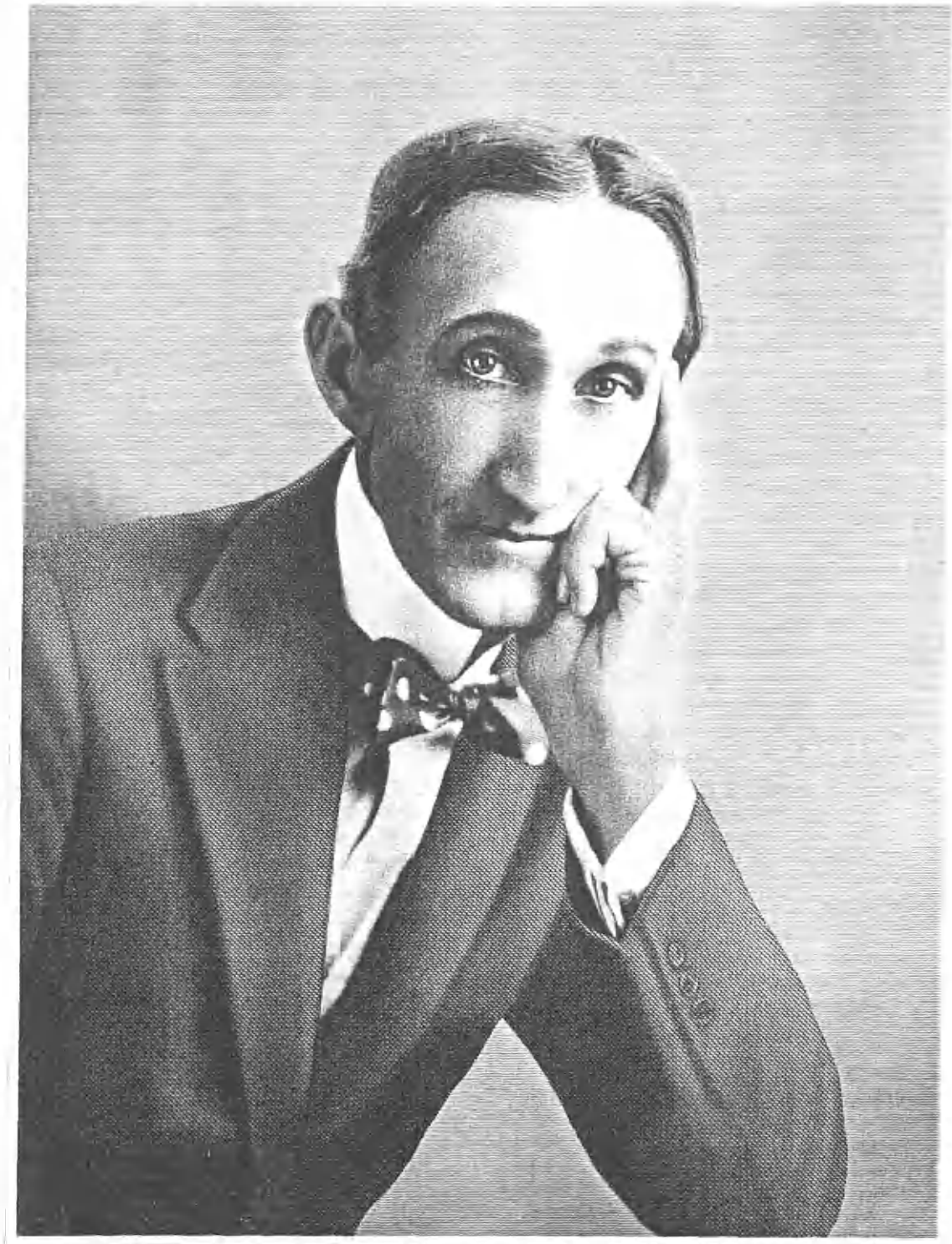
On January 12, 1887, Franc W. Altman married Dora Kiene, daughter of Peter and Maria Adelheid (Huenke) Kiene. The father, a native of Switzerland, owned much property in Dubuque, to which he had moved in the pioneer days of 1841, and conducted the insurance and real estate business with which his son-in-law was associated. Mrs. Kiene was born near Berlin, Germany. To Mr. and Mrs. Altman was born a son: Franc Kiene, who married Helen Adams Collier, of Dubuque, by whom he has a daugther, Susan Valeria, and a son, Franc Collier Altman.

Death came to Mr. Altman suddenly at his residence, No. 1698 Main Street, November 20, 1924, cutting short a career of great usefulness and removing from Dubuque one of its ablest citizens. He was a good husband and father, a loyal friend, a constructive member of the community, and many of the modern conveniences today enjoyed by Dubuque stand as testimonials to his foresight and belief in his city.

DAVIS, Theodore Stockton,

Merchant.

It has been well said that when children love a man, he can pass muster in



Frank R. Hayes.

any company, for young people are seldom fooled in their search after warm-hearted and sincere companionship. Theodore Stockton Davis, retired implement dealer in Council Bluffs, Iowa, was a great favorite with all the children who knew him; he had a summer cottage at Spirit Lake, where he fished and whiled away his leisure hours, and here, as well as in the city, he entertained his young friends with many a delectable story, gave them presents and brought them beautiful flowers from wood and fen.

Theodore Stockton Davis was born March 5, 1857, at Fairview, Illinois, the son of Joseph Suydam and Mary Catherine (Wychoff) Davis. His father, a veteran of the Civil War and a leading member of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born March 3, 1830, during the presidential administration of Andrew Jackson, farmed, retired, and became prominent in the work of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Davis received a scanty schooling at Fairview, but later educated himself, and in all respects was a self-made man. He came to Council Bluffs in 1901 and with his brothers established the Pioneer Implement Company, after having had a varied experience teaching at country schools in Iowa. Interested in farms and live-stock, he bought a farm in Iowa, and being an intense lover of home life, he acquired the old Davis mansion at Council Bluffs, and went there to live. As a Republican he strongly supported his party, and acquired such local offices as fire and police commissioner and treasurer of the School Board. One of his brothers was chairman of the Red Cross drives in the city during the World War, and he assisted in this work. He was a member of the Council Bluffs Country Club, the Rotary Club and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. At the country club he often played golf. He was always counted upon to aid any local charity or civic enterprise. During his later years his partnership with Fred and John Davis in the Pioneer Implement Company was dissolved, and he gave his attention to outdoor recreations and study.

Theodore Stockton Davis was married February 3, 1881, at Troy, New York, to La Vashta Roberts, daughter of John Roberts, a Troy coal and wood dealer, and they had one child, Maude Emma Davis, who married Waite D. Durfee, and had Margaret Maude, Waite, Jr., and Theodore Alanson Durfee.

Mr. Davis died October 22, 1924, at Council Bluffs, and it was noted that he was the fourth member of his family to pass away in a brief two years. His father had died December 16, 1923, his brother, John P. Davis, some time before himself, and his brother, Fred Davis, the first of the four. His brother, Joseph W. Davis, Civil War veteran, preceded them all.

When the news spread that Theodore Stockton Davis was no more, his young friends softened their grief with their tears, but neither these tokens nor their reciprocal gift of flowers availed to bring him back to them.

HAYES, Frank Rowell,

Actor.

One of those favorites of fortune, a man gifted with histrionic ability of a high order and the entertaining and delightful personality which crosses the footlights and gleams from the silver screen to charm millions was the late

Frank Rowell Hayes, nationally famous actor of the legitimate theatre and the moving picture. He was known as the world's foremost impersonator of the Chinese. Manifold were his rôles, various his associations with the stage, from his beginning as an amateur, through his increasingly important parts with the best-known actors and managers, to managing his own troupe, and finally to his excellent screen performances. Everywhere his buoyant and genial nature won him popularity. He was a comedian of the first rank, a delightful entertainer in whom flowered the gaiety and venturesomeness of an adventurous race.

Frank Rowell Hayes was born in San Francisco, California, May 17, 1875, son of Michael and Catherine (Torney) Hayes. The father, born in New York, a civil engineer by profession, with his brothers, Thomas and John, sailed on the "Albany" from New York for San Francisco, January 11, 1849. Instead of joining the rush for gold, Mr. Hayes established himself in the teaming business, in which he so prospered that he bought a ranch of two hundred acres, which came to be known as Hayes Valley, extending from Larkin Street to Webster, and from Market to Page. He was the first man to own and operate a toll road in California and the first to raise onions on a large scale. The ranch became the family homestead. His brother, Thomas Hayes, a successful politician in New York, became prominent in San Francisco, serving as alderman, county clerk, and captain of the National Lancers Company which he organized. The mother was born in Dublin, Ireland.

With graphic simplicity, Frank Rowell Hayes tells his own life-story:

Born and raised in San Francisco, started in stage career as an amateur with the old Alcazar Dramatic Club and properly had stage fright on my first performance—which was to carry on a trunk, speak a line, and put down the trunk—couldn't think of the line and walked off the stage with the trunk. I was shoved on again and given the line; became tongue-tied and walked off again, still packing the trunk; was thrown on with the trunk, got up, tried to speak—couldn't. Made a bow and walked off. The audience screamed. So I had to go back and take another bow. My first failure was such a success that I was rated a good actor. They said I was too good and they would shoot me in the morning.

After my early training as an amateur, I joined a traveling stock company—the Chase and Daniels Stock Company. Remained with them for two years as leading comedian, playing often a new show every day, and also the same show for a week. Traveled through the Southern States, also went to Cuba, Havana, and there played for two months. Played with other stock companies in the East and then joined a big New York melodrama and toured the country, going from coast to coast. In all these companies besides playing leading comedy parts, I also did a specialty. I then played the LaSalle Theatre in Chicago, in musical comedy one year, and then left at first of season to go with the "Babes in Toyland" Company. Played Chicago, thirteen weeks; New York, eight months; Boston, five weeks; then played the Tivoli, in San Francisco, for part of season. Then a season—vaudeville over the Orpheum time; next a big sketch in vaudeville out of New York, afterwards joining Henry W. Savage Company, the "Student King," playing New York for five months. I then joined H. P. Whitney, opening his New Theatre in Chicago. Played the same company about five months and was transferred to the Chicago Opera House in musical comedy, "Captain Careless," for four months. Went into vaudeville doing a dancing act with eight girls over the best "Big Time" vaudeville, the act being very successful. Remained on vaudeville quite a while. Came to San Francisco again and joined Marie Dressler at Gayety Theatre, San Francisco.

Thus briefly did Mr. Hayes summarize a career which made him nationally famous on the legitimate stage. His start in San Francisco, then noted for its interest in the theatre, was favorable, and his advancement in his profession took him into the company of such actors as Laurette Taylor, who played with him for Charles Taylor in "The King of the Opium Ring," Al Shean, Joe Howard, Dave Lewis, Marie Dressler, and others. In 1903 Mr. Hayes was considered the best delineator of Chinese character on the American Stage. He created the rôle of Roderigo, one of the robbers, in "Babes in Toyland." It was in 1907 that he organized his own vaudeville company, "Frank Hayes and his Eight Dancing Girls," which made several highly successful tours over the Orpheum and Keith Circuits. Ill health was the one deterrent throughout this triumphant career.

It was in 1913 that he returned to the Pacific Coast, and there he joined a stock company in Los Angeles, which soon introduced him to the cinema world. His own words best relate his adventure into this unknown land:

> The season closed and I thought I would try the movies; came to Los Angeles. Called on Mack Sennet. He gave me a tryout—and also a job. Remained with Mr. Sennet three years, then joined Henry Lehrman, Sunshine Comedies, at the Fox Studio for one year. Then a year in comedy drama with Lasky, Ince and Metro, Zasu Pitts, and about a year with Larry Semon Vitagraph Comedies. Have played about all the big cities in the United States. . . Have played almost every character on the stage and in pictures, including rube, old maid, Jew, Chinaman, and eccentric characters of all kinds. Have played always with the best and have received letters from many different parts of the world from movie fans. In pictures, have played first runs always, on the best programs, including Paramount, Fox, and Vitagraph. Have played with some of the best stars on the stage and screen.

His moving picture co-actors included Charlie Chaplin, Roscoe (Fatty) Arbuckle, Lila Lee, Mack Sennet, Mabel Normand, Raymond Hitchcock, Weber and Fields, Colleen Moore, Gloria Swanson, Wallace Reid, to name only a few of the distinguished collection. His last motion picture work was in the Eric Von Stroheim's masterpiece—"Greed," on which he was working at the time of his death, which occurred in Los Angeles, December 28, 1925.

In Key West, Florida, in 1899, Frank Rowell Hayes married Lottie H. (Ward) Kemp, who was born in Tortugas, Florida, better known as Fort Jefferson, daughter of William Henry Ward, of Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes had no children, but by a previous marriage to William Christenson, there was a son, William A. Christenson, of Los Angeles, the Blindmen's leader and famous sales manager; by a second marriage to Mr. Kemp, there were two children, who accepted the name of Hayes after their mother's marriage to Mr. Hayes, her third husband: Venice (Hayes) Kennison, born in Key West, Florida; and Ward W. Hayes, born in Key West, who became a noted motion picture director before his death in January, 1926; he married Elizabeth M. Fox, of Reading, Pennsylvania, by whom he had two children: Ward W., Jr., and Frank Marvin Hayes. Mrs. Hayes survives her husband, as does her son by her first marriage.

The universal grief felt all over this country at the death of this popular and lovable film star was voiced in the press,

by critics, Mr. Hayes' many friends of the stage and cinema worlds, and the people at large. Allen Dale, noted dramatic critic, said that Mr. Hayes was one of the finest actors that ever appeared in New York City. He was known as generous to a fault, always responsive to appeals for aid. His versatility was unusual for he succeeded alike in drama, comedy, musical comedy, for which he wrote many lyrics, and in motion pictures. The stars of the stage and screen were his good friends, including that notable veteran, David Belasco, The following words indicate the scope and depth of his influence:

Millions have known and loved this man's work. Thousands in the profession have been made happy by personal contact with this lovable personality. It seems too bad that Frank Hayes should be called away just when he achieved a splendid serious characterization that was destined to open new fields of endeavor for him.

For years millions of fans have laughed over Mr. Hayes' work in the comedies.

BROWN, Charles Bisbee,

Jeweler.

Forty-two years in the jewelry business in Omaha, Nebraska, for twenty-seven of which he was head of a business of his own, established Charles Bisbee Brown as one of the progressive and substantial business men and citizens of the town, and as one of the best jewel experts of the Middle West. Inspired by a genuine spirit of service, he met with deserved success. The same, quiet, yet unwearying interest in others led to his participation in every forward-looking community enterprise. Charles Bisbee Brown was born August 17, 1857, at Angola, Indiana. He was the son of Lyman Franklin and Ophelia Francis (Steere) Brown, and, on the maternal side, a descendant of the ninth generation of Roger Williams. Lyman Franklin Brown with his wife and two sons, Charles Bisbee and Edward Carroll, moved later to Dewitt, Iowa. As a devout Christian, Mr. Brown lived to the age of eighty-seven, at Omaha.

Charles Bisbee Brown, the elder of the boys, being obliged to enter the business world as a very young man, had a common school education but he furthered it by extensive reading and kept abreast with the times. His boyhood was spent in Dewitt, Iowa, to which his father had moved, and there the future jeweler entered his business career in the drug business with his uncle, Eugene Steere. He next entered the employ of C. S. Raymond, pioneer jeweler of Clinton, Iowa, and after three years moved with him to Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. Brown remained associated with the Raymond Jewelry Company, at Fifteenth and Douglas streets, until 1898, when he established a business of his own under the firm name of Brown and Borsheim. He had himself founded the business and later taken Mr. Borsheim as partner, a connection which continued a few years, when Mr. Brown purchased his partner's interest and owned and operated the store alone until 1907. In that year it was reorganized as the C. B. Brown Company. In January, 1925, Mr. Brown had all plans completed and the dream of his life was to be realized in the opening of a new store in the same location—new fixtures, modern lighting and everything most modern—making it one of the foremost jewelry stores of the Middle West. After a few months rest in California, he re-

turned to his business, but he was suddenly stricken on June 6, and at the age of sixty-seven, with so much to look forward to, his life was cut off. After the death of Mr. Brown, Mr. O. C. Homann who had been in Mr. Brown's employ for twenty years, was made president of the company. Throughout his years of activity, Mr. Brown had come to be recognized as one of the leading gem authorities of the Middle West.

His political views were those of the Republican party, which he conscientiously supported with his vote. He entered the Rotary Club as a member in 1911, and served as director from 1912 to 1916. Its fine teachings and ethics impressed him deeply and won his heart above all other organizations except his church, the First Central Congregational. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the committee of merchants in the free bridge movement, and of the Athletic Club. His fraternal obligations were with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 39, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World.

On January 26, 1882, Charles Bisbee Brown married Della L. Walrod, daughter of Abraham and Matilda Ann (Cramblet) Walrod, of Dewitt, Iowa. To them were born two children: Carroll Walrod Brown, who died October 11, 1893, at the age of nine, and Marion Frances, who is the wife of Daniel R. Gruenig of Omaha. Their little daughter, Jean Marion, born September 27, 1923, was to Mr. Brown a very great joy. As a final memorial no heritage left by any man could be greater than this little granddaughter and the beautiful jewelry store in Omaha—the C. B. Brown Company—which carries his name.

An admirable Christian man, tolerant and generous, Charles B. Brown had the esteem and friendship of his fellow-citizens. The editor of the Omaha "Bee," praising Mr. Brown as a business man, referred to his character as follows:

> . . In his social life he was quiet, unobtrusive, but those who came in touch with him soon learned to value him for his sterling worth. . . Just a good citizen, a dependable friend, a worthy member of society. He wanted to be a good business man, and he filled the bill.

Ray C. Kingsley, president of the Rotary Club, wrote thus:

> . . A square shooter who thought always of the other fellow, his dealings with his employees and also his patrons were based upon that cardinal principle of Rotary: "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you."

It is with great honor to the memory of Mr. Brown that his successor, Mr. O. C. Homann, in carrying out Mr. Brown's plans for the new store and its furnishings, placed a bronze plate over the doorway, where each day a light reflects these words:

"FOUNDED BY C. B. BROWN 1898."

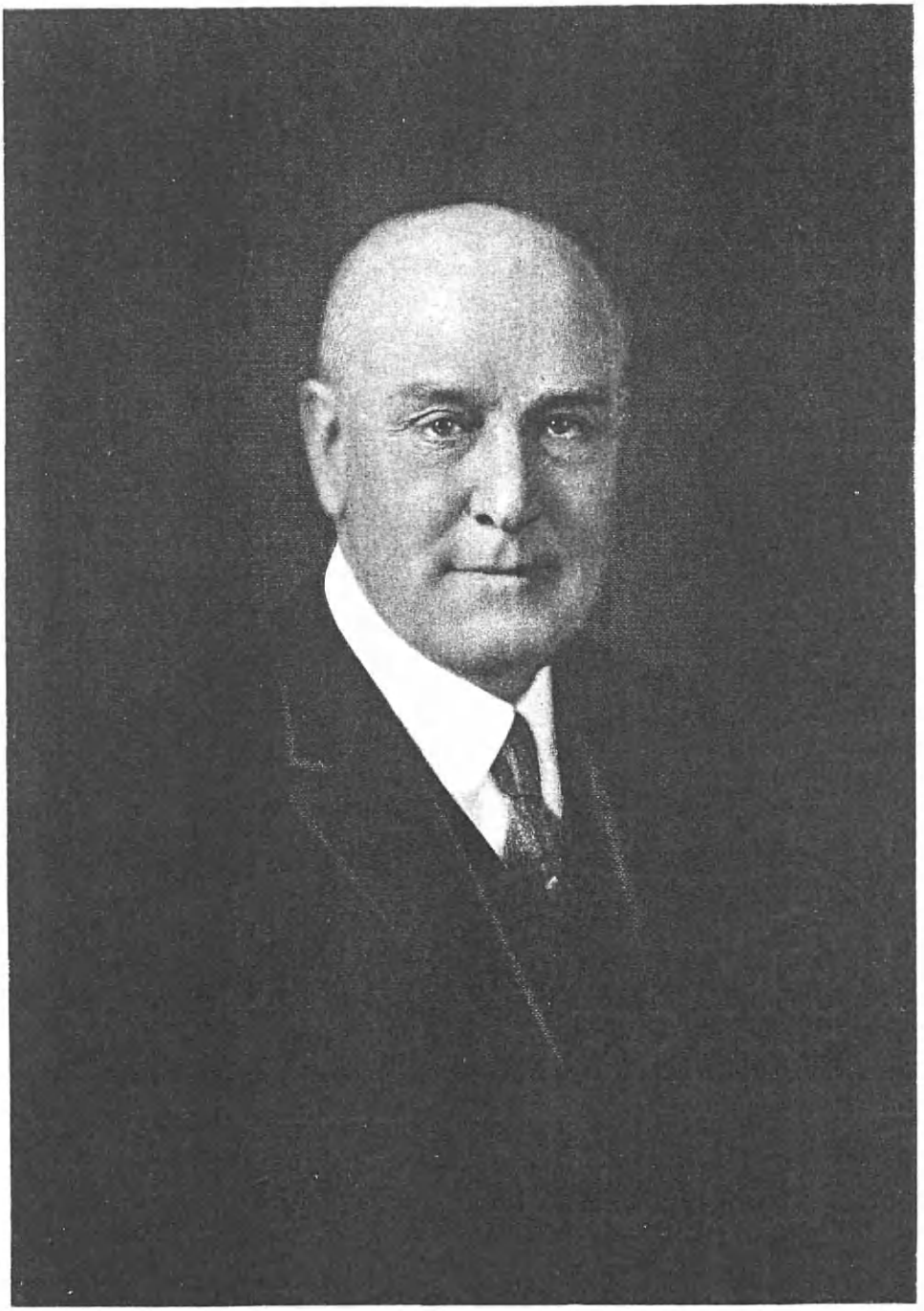
FECHIMER, Henry Morris,

Advertising Executive, Merchant, Philanthropist.

For some years it has been remarked in commercial circles that Detroit is one of the best advertised cities in the country. While many factors must necessarily have entered into this result, including the influence of the Ford automobile industry and others of that line, it may be stated that the methods of Henry Morris Fechimer, contributed largely to such a satisfactory eventua-

tion, and that his absence from the councils of his associates of the advertising profession has left a vacancy that is almost impossible to fill. Mr. Fechimer appeared at a period in the life of Detroit when advertising methods were more or less antiquated and the volume of the business comparatively small. He sensed a great opportunity in revolutionizing this system and by original measures and tremendous energy succeeded in supplying the needed elements, to the extent that he not only carried out his program but put himself in a position financially where he could dispense charities with a liberal hand The net result was that he occupied a unique position in the affairs of this great Middle Western city, which has become, so to speak, the hub of the automobile universe and as well a tremendous factor in the life of the country in numerous allied products. But Mr. Fechimer was a great deal more than a skillful advertising executive, a successful business man and a philanthropist; he was personally one of the most kindly of men and enjoyed a popularity that few could claim, hence his removal at the comparatively early age of fifty-seven provoked the expression among his many close friends that his like would seldom be seen again.

Henry Morris Fechimer was born in 1866 at Detroit, the son of Morris and Iske (Amberg) Fechimer. His father, a native of Southern Bavaria in Germany, came to this country in the early forties and settled at Detroit, where he resided until he died; his mother was born near Ligonier, Indiana. He received his education in the Detroit public schools and the Patterson Business School, at the conclusion of which he entered the theatre program business with the old Whitney and Lyceum theatres as his principal clients. His success with the programs of these theatres was such that eventually he managed to add most of the other theatres of the city. Then he began to extend his operations to other lines of advertising: he published the directory of the Bell Telephone Company and handled the advertising of some of the largest institutions in the city, until he had accumulated enough to invest in the directorates of several corporations including a major interest in the Heyns Bazaar Company. This concern has enjoyed more than fifty years of uninterrupted success, and its advancement has been due largely to his wise measures in the position of secretary and treasurer. In the mercantile line he served eight years as a bookkeeper, so was able to lay a fine foundation for his later brilliant activities. Five years after the termination of his bookkeeping duty he became identified with the Graham Twist Drill Company, and maintained this association five years, until in 1896 the company was absorbed by the Detroit Twist Drill Company. Then Mr. Fechimer became one of the pioneer advertising writers and executives in this modern school of effort. In connection with the advertising business he formed the Fechimer Theatre Program Company and the Telephone Advertising Company, and remained active in this work until 1909, when he effected the reorganization of the Heyns Bazaar Company. He became a director in the Detroit Retail Merchants' Association, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Detroit Community Fund and the Detroit Symphony Society, which he was active in organizing. He was also a director of



J. W. C. Threlkeld.

the Detroit Board of Commerce. He was a member of the Redford Country Club of which he was president for a number of years, and director, and was a popular member of the Bloomfield Hills Country Club, the Detroit Yacht, Old Colony, Phoenix, Wolverine and Detroit Automobile clubs, the Arts and Crafts Society, the Detroit Museum of Art, and the Detroit Zoölogical Society. In secret order circles he was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he was a Republican and in religious affairs a member of the Temple Beth El.

Henry Morris Fechimer married in 1902, Emma Schloss, who carried on his philanthropies, especially in connection with the Detroit Community Fund and the Franklin Street Settlement Work. Mrs. Fechimer was one of the founders of the Women's City Club of Detroit, and belonged to all the clubs with which her husband was affiliated. She is a recognized leader in the social and charity life of Detroit. Mrs. Fechimer is the daughter of Emmanuel Schloss, retired pioneer business man of the same city, and Rebecca (Cozens) Schloss. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Fechimer were three: 1. William, died March 10, 1924. 2. Miriam, member of the class of 1927 of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York. 3. Alice Fechimer, member of the class of 1930 at Barnard College, New York City.

The death of Mr. Fechimer occurred at his home at No. 148 Pallister Street, Detroit, August 19, 1923, and thus passed from the stage of mortal activities a man who builded well for his city and State, was beloved by a wide circle of devoted friends, and whose works go on after him.

THRELKELD, Melville Calvert,

Commissary Contractor.

Initiative and genius have been the two qualities that have paved the way for a successful career in the life of Melville Calvert Threlkeld, who has the distinction of not having a local competitor or rival in business. For over thirty years he has been the organizer and owner of a specialty in the commissary contracting business, for which he was eminently adapted.

Mr. Threlkeld was born in Raleigh, Illinois, January 13, 1869. His great-great-grandfather, Captain Elijah Threlkeld, served as captain in the Virginia Militia of the American Revolutionary Army. His father, C. W. Threlkeld, was born and reared on a farm in Kentucky; spent an active life as a Baptist minister, and now lives at Stuart, Martin County, Florida. His mother was Elizabeth Handlin, also born in Kentucky, and now deceased. She was a descendant of the Pickens family of Revolutionary fame, and was a second cousin of Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain).

Mr. Threlkeld acquired his early education in Alfred University in Allegany County, New York, where he met the future Mrs. Threlkeld, also a student at the University at that time. Soon afterward he came West, and in 1893 was employed in connection with the government survey of township and section lines in Nevada and California. In January, 1894, he started with the Southern Pacific Railway Company's Maintenance of Way Department. Toward the latter part of 1894, Mr. Threlkeld was advanced to foreman and subsequently advanced to general foreman of the Maintenance of Way Department of the Southern Pa-

cific. The late Lieutenant-Governor John M. Eshelman was a protégé and employee of Mr. Threlkeld for a number of years prior to his entering the University of California and before becoming prominent in the political life of the State.

Mr. Threlkeld engaged in business for himself as a commissary contractor in 1895. He displayed a real mastery and genius for this line of work, so much so, that the Southern Pacific Company increased his responsibility a division at a time, until by 1917 he had been given a commissary contract covering the maintenance of way of the entire Pacific System of that great railroad corporation. He also took a contract with the Northwestern Pacific along the same lines, and the Associated Pipe Lines Oil Company. While the railroads were under Federal control during the World War, he was asked to take over the Western Pacific and the affiliated lines under similar contracts, and in 1921, the Atlantic System of the Southern Pacific Company. On January 21, 1924, he took similar contracts for the Southern Pacific de Mexico, so that he now has between 16,000 and 17,000 miles of railroad commissary under his control, or, including all of the Southern Pacific lines from Portland, Oregon, to New Orleans, Louisiana, and Guadalajara, Mexico, and also the Western Pacific and Northwestern Pacific lines. Along these far-stretching lines of steel, he conducts between three hundred and four hundred boarding camps for the workmen. In connection therewith, he also maintains and operates a wholesale grocery establishment, the adjunct of his business as a commissary contractor, located at Nos. 45-49 Hubbell Street, San Francisco. Through this plant he is enabled to buy direct from the original sources of supply and carry goods through to the consumer at reasonable prices, affording an excellent service to the men who are employed on railway maintenance of way and construction work. Mr. Threlkeld owns all of the accompanying equipment, employs an army of cooks and traveling stewards, and in large part eliminates the objectionable features that are usually associated with camp life. This great business which he has built up, is the result of approximately thirty years' effort on his part, and through the services of his organization, the railroads are relieved of great annoyance and expense involved in maintaining a commissary department of their own, for their employees.

Mr. Threlkeld is a great lover of the Pacific Coast, an enthusiastic Californian, and devoted to his home city, San Francisco. He is a Republican, though never active in politics, is a member of the Hospitality Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the following clubs of San Francisco: The Bohemian, San Francisco Golf and Country, and the Union League. He is also a member of the Vermejo Club of New Mexico and Colorado. In Masonry, he is affiliated with Durant Lodge, No. 268, Free and Accepted Masons, Berkeley Royal Arch Chapter; was Captain General under the dispensation and third Commander of Berkeley Commandery, Knights Templar, and is a member of Islam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the San Francisco Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Melville C. Threlkeld married, in Oak-

land, in 1899, Annie Rogers Fryer. Mrs. Threlkeld was born in Shanghai, China, where her father, Dr. John Fryer, for many years was in charge of the Chinese Government Department of Translation at Shanghai, from which place, about thirty years ago, he came to California and was made professor of Oriental Languages of the University of California and is now professor emeritus, with home in Berkeley. Mrs. Threlkeld is a member of the Town and Country Club, the San Francisco Golf and Country Club and the Woman's Athletic Club. The two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Threlkeld are John Handlin Threlkeld, who graduated in chemical engineering from the University of California in 1923, and is now associated with his father in the contracting and grocery business, and Melville Calvert, Jr., in his last year at the University of California.

Mr. Threlkeld has given to his work that individuality and strength which reflected his personal character, and his single purpose has always been to render the best possible service to the railroads of the West and the transportation industry.

McGOWAN, Thomas,

Navigator.

One of the most kindly and versatile of men, who for seventy years followed the Great Lakes, from deckhand to master and owner, was the late Captain Thomas McGowan, of Detroit, Michigan, who in his day was excelled by none for skill, daring and all-round efficiency such as characterize a navigator of the first class. Some ten years prior to his death, he retired from the seafaring life and was a successful real estate operator, being the owner of a number of parcels of valuable real estate property. He administered his means wisely and as a faithful steward, being of a charitable disposition and philanthropic in his practice. He attained some distinction also as an actively interested citizen in election matters, and served as foreman of juries many times.

Captain Thomas McGowan, born December 14, 1846, at Amherstberg, Ontario, Canada, died suddenly of heart disease, September 12, 1925, at his home No. 3640 West Fort Street, Detroit, Michigan. He was a son of William and Mary (Irvin) McGowan. His father, a native of Ireland, was a silk shawl weaver in that country, and served as a sergeant in the British Army. He died in Amherstberg, Ontario, at forty-eight years of age. His wife, whom he married in Ireland, was born in Wickford, and after they were married they emigrated to Canada, where they reared four children.

Thomas McGowan acquired much of his education by self-study. His father having died when he was eight years of age, he felt it to be his duty toward his mother and three sisters to be up and doing something to gain for himself and them a livelihood so far as lay in his youthful power. So one fine day, his mother, who was a religious woman and desired to see her children brought up in relation with the church, sent him to Sunday School—he then was nine years of age—but instead, he ran away and took ship with Captain Robert Hackett of Bois Bleaux Island, Ontario. Captain Hackett was also a keeper of the lighthouse. Hackett said to Tom: "Go get your old clothes." Tom said to the captain: "These are all I've got." Hackett took him on; the boy was gone from home a week, and on his return home,

presented his mother with a barrel of flour, a half-barrel of pork and other provisions. Thus early in life did he exhibit those fine traits which were outstanding in his long and useful career.

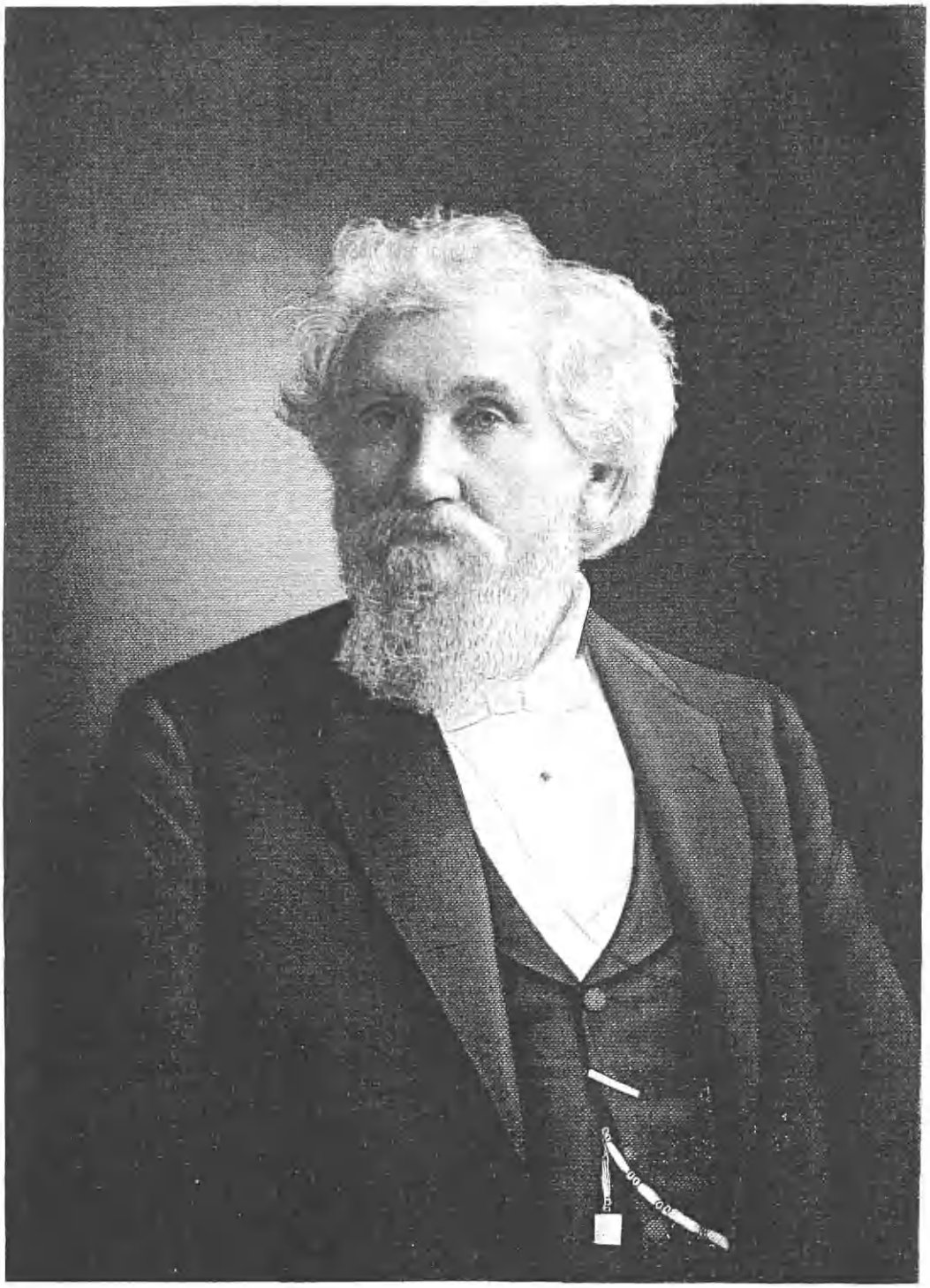
It was in 1855 that he got his first real taste of life on the Great Lakes, and for threescore years and ten the lure of the inland seas never lost their fascination for him. He signed articles with the same Captain Hackett and was given the place of a deckhand, which he eagerly assumed. Meanwhile he studied hard in his spare hours and thought hard while at work, also acquiring a practical knowledge of navigation. He made rapid progress and in due time was serving Captain Hackett as wheelman; he then was so short that he had to stand on a box to man the wheel. Then he rose to second mate and filled that place intelligently for a number of years. Next he is found aboard a sailing vessel commanded by Captain Charles Earle of Sombre, Ontario, from whom the young navigator learned much in the way of operating sailing ships.

Then came that red-letter day in Thomas McGowan's life when he received his commission as a captain and was assigned to the command of a tugboat in the lake trade. He commanded at different times the tugs "L. L. Lyons," "The Gladiator" and "The Crusader." He had now become one of the most expert masters on the Great Lakes. His ability was recognized by the Phoenix Insurance Company of Buffalo, New York, which had built for him the "Andrew J. Smith," a powerful wrecking tug, with which Captain McGowan raised many boats on which the insurance company had placed policies. Captain McGowan also did a large amount of business in the towing of lumber rafts, containing many thousands of feet of lumber brought down the lakes to their destination for manufacture. He then enjoyed the enviable reputation among lake men of being second to none in his skill in handling a tug.

Captain McGowan was blessed in having a wife who was not only a helpmate to him, but also a companion in the real sense of the word. In the younger years of their married life she was wont to accompany her husband on his voyages, and thus she shared his experiences when he sailed the tugs "The Crusader" and "The Gladiator" for George N. Brockway of Port Huron, Michigan.

Still another of the many eventful days in Captain McGowan's sailing days arrived when he was enabled to become the owner of his own vessel. He purchased "Marengo," a big sailor, with which he did a voluminous business in carrying timber, iron, ore, coal and grain, besides doing at other times considerable wrecking with her. He was now on the high road of prosperity. He became owner also of the "William Case," the "Lone Star" and the "W. D. Rhoads." With these vessels his carrying trade attained very large proportions, and he became one of the most successful of the owner-masters in the Great Lakes traffic.

Upon reaching his seventieth year, in 1915, he thought to leave others younger than he the opportunity of carrying on the trade that he had so thoroughly and profitably built up. He retired from life afloat, and even at his advanced age, entered with energy and discretion into the real estate operating field. As on the water, so on land, his enterprise was attended with success. He invested in a number of parcels of property that brought him substantial returns.



Z. B. McFarland

One of Captain McGowan's chief delights was fast horses—trotters and pacers—and he took great pride in his speeders, "Billy Go-easy," "Lady Lightfoot" and others who graced his stables.

He was a charter member of Amherstberg (Ontario) Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he was a strong Democrat and exercised his suffrage with attendant activity during election campaigns. He was highly regarded for the sake of his wisdom, ripe experience and judicial temperament, these qualities having often been exhibited when he was called upon to serve as jury foreman. He was not much given to attendance at church services, but he was known to be a firm believer in church principles and practices. His real faith was that which he had toward his fellowmen. He loved folks and was ever cordial and generous in his attitude toward the unfortunate. There never was a charitable cause nor an object of philanthropy for which he could not be successfully solicited. He was the soul of sympathy and active kindness. An intimate and beautiful side of his life is told, that once upon a cold and dreary day he came upon a sparsely dressed stranger. Without ado, Captain McGowan took off his coat, gave it to the thinly clad man, and went home coatless, but filled with happiness that he had been able to do one of his kind a friendly act.

To the day of his sudden passing, Captain McGowan never lost his love of the lakes and its teeming traffic. He was a born sailor, and a sailor at heart he remained all his days. He loved his horses—and all horses—and was never happier than when guiding his own or seeing them guided on highway or track. He was of a studious nature and was constantly adding to his great fund of information by pursuing his early-formed habit of self-culture. He was familiar with much of the best in literature.

Captain Thomas McGowan married Elizabeth M. Horn, daughter of Captain John and Sarah (Pottinger) Horn, both of whom were natives of Devonshire, England. The ceremony was performed at Detroit, December 8, 1885, by Rev. Mr. Haas, a close friend of the McGowan family. The bride was one of seventeen children, all of whom reached maturity. Her father was a famous ferryboat captain for years and was the largest stockholder in the Detroit-Windsor Ferry Company. Captain McGowan and his wife had planned to have a family reunion and a gathering of their friends on the occasion of the fortieth wedding anniversary on December 8, 1925, but the arrangements were sadly interfered with by the captain's death three months previous to the anticipated event. His wife died the following year on October 23.

To Captain Thomas and Elizabeth M. (Horn) McGowan were born two children: 1. Thomas McGowan, Jr.; married Vera Nahrgang, and they have four children: Thomas (3), Patricia, Wallace and Marilyn. Thomas McGowan, Jr., is vice-president and superintendent of the Michigan Cartage Company of Detroit. 2. Lillian Priscilla, married Herman Klix, and lives in Mount Clemens, Michigan. They have two children: Herman, Jr., and Thomas Gerhardt Klix.

McFARLAND, Thomas Bard,

Jurist.

Few men in public life for so long a period have left an escutcheon noted for such purity of motive and efficient serv-

ice to the commonwealth as that of Thomas Bard McFarland, justice of the Supreme Court of California. During a period of fifty-eight years he was an outstanding figure in his adopted State, where its civic, moral, intellectual and economic welfare have been greatly benefited by his fine character and splendid service. It has been said of him that, "he was faultless in honor, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation."

> He was a man. Take him for all in all
> I shall not look upon his like again.

April 19, 1828, witnessed the birth of Judge McFarland, on a farm near Mercersberg, Pennsylvania, and he was eighty years of age at the time of his death. His ancestry can be traced back to the second Earl of Lennox who lived about the year of 1150. Several generations of the family were represented in America during Colonial days, and the McFarlands were among the pioneer families of the valley of the Cumberland, Pennsylvania. On January 11, 1769, a patent for two hundred and forty-eight acres of land was issued to Robert McFarland, Sr., by Thomas and Richard Penn, "proprietors and govenors in chief of the Province of Pennsylvania." This tract of land was afterward sold by him to his nephew and namesake, Robert McFarland, in 1777, who later erected buildings thereon which are still standing. The latter was the father of Captain John McFarland, and the grandfather of Thomas Bard McFarland, whose boyhood days were spent on the ancestral acres, displaying many of the sturdy and sterling characteristics of his Scotch-Irish forbears. His mother's maiden name was Eliza Parker of English lineage, and a daughter of Colonel Robert Parker, an officer of the Revolution who served at Yorktown on the staff of General Washington, of whom he was counsellor and warm personal friend.

Justice McFarland supplemented his early education by a course in Marshall College in Mercersburg, from which he was graduated in 1849, paying especial attention to the languages, Latin and Greek, and to those branches which in that day constituted a classical course. After completing his college days he became a law student in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in the office of his cousin, Robert M. Bard, a man of brilliant talents and high rank as a lawyer. "So rapid was his progress and so close his application," that he was admitted to the Chambersburg bar in November, 1849, upon examination by Judge Jeremiah Black, afterward eminent as a jurist and statesman. It was about this time that the attention of America was directed to California following the discovery of gold on the Pacific Coast. It was not the lure of the mines alone, however, that brought Judge McFarland to this district. He foresaw something of what the future had in store for this great country and it was with the intention of practicing law and not of seeking wealth in the mines that he made the long overland journey across the continent, imbued with "a noble passion of soul to give whatever powers of mind and body he possessed to the consummate task of molding an incoherent multitude into an orderly and constitutional commonwealth." As he and his brother Franklin made their way to California in 1850, he was called upon to exercise the judicial qualities which later in life gained him National fame. It is said that two brothers, equal partners in the movable prop-

erty of the train, quarreled and decided to submit the question of the division of the property to Mr. McFarland, who performed his delicate task with such equity that each party was well satisfied and expressed to him the gratitude they felt. This was his first judicial decision.

In September, 1850, a few days before the admission of California into the Union, Judge McFarland became a resident of the State and in 1853 located for the practice of law in Nevada City. Success attended him and he remained there as the peer of the ablest representatives of the bar at that place until 1861. His judicial mind, vigorous intellect, native courage, robust reasoning and accomplished manner won recognition, and his uprightness and manliness commanded the confidence of the people. It naturally followed that he was called into prominence in other connections, being elected in 1856 to the State Legislature, where he made an excellent record. In 1861 he was chosen judge of the Fourteenth District Court and for eight years sat upon that bench. One of his contemporaries, writing of that period of his life, said: "His career in a judicial capacity was brilliant; he was early marked among the foremost jurists of the State, and his decisions took a front place among those of the district judicatory of California, which stood in dignity next to the supreme bench."

On his retirement at the close of the second term he sought the broader field offered in the capital city, having here also more opportunity for the gratification of his literary tastes. Almost immediately he was accorded a large practice and one of a most important character, but again he was called to public life in his appointment in 1872 to the position of registrar of the United States land office for the Sacramento district. He had neither sought nor wished for the office, but at that time there had been much disrule in such positions and it was desired to place a man of unimpeachable integrity as well as ability in the position. His administration was so upright that "land thieves fled from him as from the frowning glance of fate" and he remained in the office for five years or until 1878, when he resigned. In the meantime he had continued in the practice of law with constantly developing powers, resulting in growing prominence and honors. His standing as an eminent lawyer and fair-minded citizen led to his nomination and election as a member of the Constitutional Convention representing the Sacramento district. He left the impress of his individuality for good upon the work of framing the organic law of the State and the ablest members of that august body recognized him as one whose leadership might well be followed. His persuasive eloquence and vigorous reasoning were heard on all important questions affecting the present and later welfare of the commonwealth and it was said: "His splendid defence of the Constitution of the United States in a speech before the convention was an especially bold, courageous and masterly effort and deserves to be ranked with the best defences of that character of our liberties which grace the annals of our national history."

While prominent as a factor in shaping the political and judicial history of of the State, Judge McFarland was never neglectful of his duties in municipal affairs and his efforts were an element for public progress in the city in which he lived. He was widely known

as a stalwart and progressive champion of the cause of public education and his work on the School Board was of far-reaching and beneficial effect. A lifelong friend of Senator Stanford, the latter made him a charter member of the board of the university which bears his name and he continued to give to its management the wisdom of his wide experience and far-seeing judgment. He was called to further judicial honors when, in 1882, he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of Sacramento County, and two years later was elected for a full term of six years. In 1886 he was elected for a term of twelve years to the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of California and thereupon resigned as Superior Judge. For twenty-two years he sat upon the Supreme bench of the State, in which connection it was said of him:

Justice McFarland brought to this exalted tribunal the ripe experience of a mind trained by years of assiduous labor in legal lore. His student habits had never been laid aside, and his distinguished service as a judge of the lower courts, extending over a period of more than fourteen years, eminently fitted him to share the responsibilities of the Supreme Court with the distinguished jurists with whom he now divides his labors. He had already proved himself a tried, unimpeachable jurist, an honest, rugged, honorable man. Magnificently equipped by nature, as well as by profession, he was in the vigor of manhood, mental and physical. And in his whole career as a member of the Supreme Court he was true to the constitution in the impartiality of his decisions as the North Pole to the polar star. The annual volumes of the reports of cases determined in the Supreme Court of California, from 1887 to 1908 inclusive, tell the story of Justice McFarland's profound and prodigious labors through the many years of his membership on the bench of that court. While a district judge he tried more criminal cases than any other jurist in the State, save only those sitting in the courts of San Francisco, and only one of his judgments was ever reversed. And when on the Supreme Court he is said to have participated in more reviews and written more opinions than any of his associates. He was a master of the intricacies of the mining laws and that department was held as an authority by the federal courts. The great corporations came to a full development in this period of Justice McFarland's career. While practicing law in Sacramento he was one of the leading attorneys for the Central Pacific Railroad in that city, and he studied far into that unfathomable mystery to the lay mind—the corporation. And his discriminating judgment in applying the constitution to corporation cases is by no means the least service which he rendered to the State. Technicalities he looked upon as strictly "modern" and as tending to cast suspicion upon the integrity and dignity of the courts and of the profession itself. He had a gift of using homely illustrations in a dignified, almost Homeric manner. And his opinions are models of pure English. Himself a close student of Chief Justice Marshall, of Shakespeare, of Addison, he acquired a literary style with which his clear thinking and impulsive nature enabled him to clothe his opinions with a directness which was simplicity itself, and often with a poetic charm that reflected the purity and loftiness of his nature. His study of the law was systematic and thorough; his familiarity with its principles was intimate, and his power to see the practical application of principles to cases was a noteworthy feature of his judicial career. Questions were frequently met "for which adjudicated cases afforded no precedents," which had to be argued upon broad general principles, to which the philosophy of the law had to be applied by the most comprehensive reasoning. It was under these circumstances that Justice McFarland rose to the stature of a great and eminent jurist and won the admiration and reverence of bench and bar of California.

Judge McFarland was married on the 20th of November, 1861, in Nevada City, to Susie Briggs, of Cortland County, New York, a daughter of Caleb Parker

Briggs and a descendant of Sir Peter Parker, an English admiral. Her mother, Mary (Edwards) Briggs, was a member of an old New York family. Judge and Mrs. McFarland had one daughter, Jennie Hunt, who resides in San Francisco. A strong bond of sympathy and affection existed between father and daughter. It was his great pleasure to dictate to her in his declining years gems of thought which had become customary to his prolific mind. In his home Judge McFarland was a most cultured, entertaining and hospitable host who delighted in the companionship of his many friends yet found his greatest happiness in promoting the happiness of his wife and daughter. Perhaps his character is best portrayed in the words of one who wrote of him as follows:

Little children loved him, young men and women sought his counsel, the circles of the learned and great were proud of his friendship, the bench and bar honored and revered him, all men admired him; and when he passed out into the eternal morning on September 16, 1908, the whole State mourned him as the champion of their liberties and the defender of their sacred rights.

At his passing the press of the entire country wrote fitting memorials to him. One of these editorials said:

Without fear of exaggeration the death of Justice McFarland may be pronounced a public calamity. We can ill spare from the judiciary of this State a man of his moral courage, innate love of justice and hatred of oppression. It has been said that it is easy to find a man to face batteries, but hard to find men to defy majorities. Justice McFarland was absolutely insensible to the thunders of public opinion. During his career on the bench no lawyer ever had occasion to speculate on the effect that the voice of the press might have on his judgment. A man of severe aspect and prone to vehemence and warmth in his utterance, yet he was as gentle as a child, his heart was as big as his body, and incapable of an ungenerous impulse, Justice McFarland should go down to posterity with divine honors.

TERNES, William Peter,

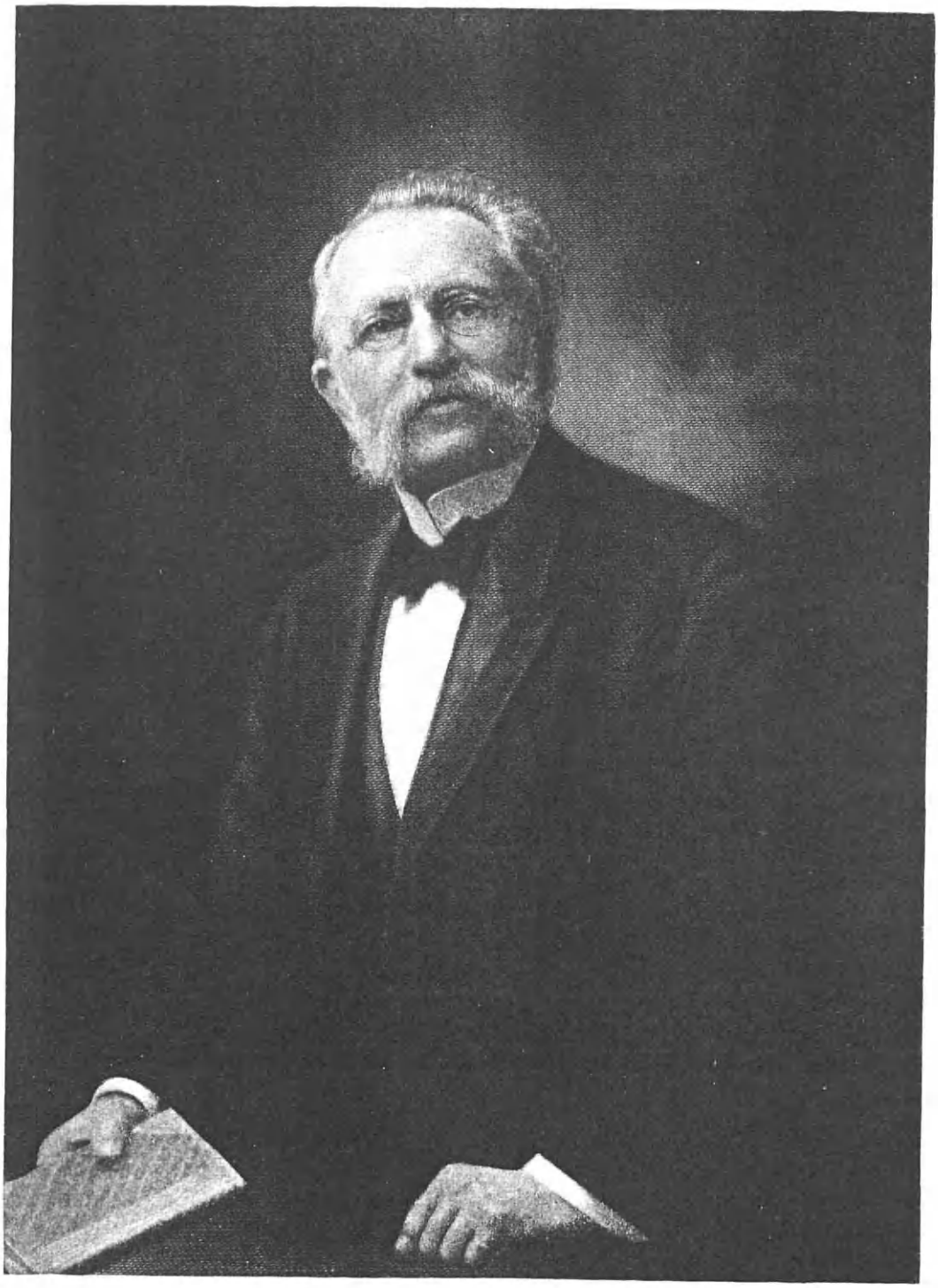
Lumberman.

The late William Peter Ternes, lumberman of Detroit, Michigan, built a fortune and a reputation by applying the Golden Rule of profit-sharing to his business enterprises. Negatively, he figured that he could not afford to profiteer at the expense of his employees; positively, his philosophy was that up to a certain point the prosperity of employees multiplies the prosperity of the employer, whose executive ability enables him to represent them as agent. Mr. Ternes accordingly paid a good wage, but in addition he installed according to his own calculations a merit system whereby extra service in quantity or quality was met with extra pay, and this extra represented the difference between having some of the luxuries he enjoyed and having none. It was estimated that by this plan he turned back into the till of the employees more than $300,000 which the average employer would have pocketed. Whether his generosity was good business policy may be determined by a perusal of the statement that shortly before his death he sold his lumber business for more than $1,250,000, and in addition to this sum he had extensive holdings in real estate, including oil lands in Wyoming, and in income-bearing securities. His merit system had been in effect only three years, so his distribution under it averaged $100,000 a year, by which sum it is easy to surmise what a volume of business his coal and lumber concern transacted

annually. In an age by which quantity production makes millionaires almost overnight and there exists a large margin in many businesses between capital and labor profits, a voluntary concession to the employee merits the praise of humanity; but this was not the only thing that marked Mr. Ternes as an unusual man; he possessed such a big heart that he was the author of countless small charities along with the large, and which established his reputation for sincerity among numerous friends. There is another circumstance to be noted which makes Mr. Ternes stand out as one of the foremost men of his line: he accomplished his major work in a very few years, having built upon a sound foundation of service on his father's dairy farm, for he began life as a lad delivering milk, after which he worked in a feed store, then entered business for himself with his brothers. From this point his career was full of successes, punctuated with a reverse here and there which was small compared with his triumphs, until he reached the top and was the center of an admiring circle of friends and associates.

Mr. Ternes was born on his father's farm July 16, 1877, at Springwells Township, now the city of Fordson, Michigan. He was the son of Anthony and Mary (Horger) Ternes, the former of whom was a native of Germany and the latter of German extraction. The father settled on a farm on Warren Avenue in what is now Fordson, or part of Detroit, and conducted a dairy there for some years, in which he was assisted by his sons. The parents had three daughters and five sons, of the latter of which William Peter Ternes was the fifth, all having become successful business men.

Mr. Ternes attended school near the farm, first at the parochial school and then at Assumption Academy at Sandwich, after which he began assisting his father on the farm. At the age of twenty-one he left the farm and accepted employment with a feed concern on Michigan Avenue. After a few months a better opportunity seemed to present itself, and he and his brothers organized the Ternes Coal & Lumber Company, which has been uniformly prosperous and is still operating at Detroit under the leadership of Albert P. Ternes, former head of the Detroit Water Board. The brothers separated their business in 1908, at which time William P. Ternes formed the William P. Ternes Company for handling private affairs; the brothers in the firm at first were Albert P., Frank A. and William P. Ternes, and later, George L. Ternes was admitted as a partner. Until July, 1926, Mr. Ternes remained in active control of the business he organized, but at that time he sold out to the Greater Braun Lumber Company for a sum in excess of $1,250,000. The William P. Ternes Company then handled his personal investments and certain investments of members of his family; these included real estate acreage in Detroit and elsewhere. For a number of years Mr. Ternes was a director of the Builders and Traders' Exchange, of which he was elected president in 1921. He was a former director of the Commonwealth Bank of Detroit. In secret order circles he was a member of Detroit Council, Knights of Columbus. He was fond of hunting, fishing and other outdoor sports, and belonged to the Detroit Athletic Club, the Detroit Yacht Club, the St. Clair Country Club, the Idle Hour Angler's Club, and the Grosse Isle Hunting Club. As a member of the Blessed Sacrament Catho-



Charles Bundschu

lic Church he extended his benevolences. During the World War he assisted substantially with the Liberty Loan drives and similar movements and received the thanks of a grateful Government. He did much to create the Builders' Exchange. In politics he was classed with the Independents, for he always voted for and supported the best man. Part of his time in season was spent on his hunting lodge of sixty acres which he built in Munroe County.

William P. Ternes married, at Sandwich, Ontario, Canada, April 8, 1910, Elsie A. Gerstner, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, daughter of William C. Gerstner, lumberman, and Agnes (Scheich) Gerstner, both of whom are living. In 1917 they lost a daughter, Ruth Marie Ternes, at three and a half years, on Hickory Island, Michigan, and their five other children are: 1. Evelyn Agnes, born in 1911, student at St. Mary's Academy, Monroe, Michigan. 2. William A., a student at the University of Detroit High School. 3. Marian R., student at Blessed Sacrament Parochial School of Detroit. 4. Donald J., student at the same place. 5. Joy Margaret Ternes.

The death of Mr. Ternes occurred at Detroit, November 17, 1926, thus closing a strenuous and useful career at too early an age, but still demonstrating what a man can accomplish in a short span as an inspiration to his successors.

BUNDSCHU, Charles,

Viticulturist.

In presenting to the public the representative men of San Francisco, who by their force of character and energy, together with a combination of qualities of natural ability and culture, have made themselves a place in civic and private life, there is no finer example than Charles Bundschu. Bringing some of that culture of the old world which has made San Francisco famous for its advanced cosmopolitanism he was no less responsible for its advancement along financial, civic and social lines. He was born at Mannheim, Germany, in 1842, and received the benefit of a very thorough education in German schools and universities. In 1862 he came to America, and for six years was identified with mercantile lines in California. From 1868 throughout the rest of his career his time and ability were most successfully bestowed upon viticulture at that time one of the most pronounced industries in the State. With his father-in-law, Jacob Gundlach, he founded the well-known Rhinefarm vineyard and winery in Sonoma County, and for many years was head of the Gundlach-Bundschu Wine Company. The best cellar of the rarest and oldest wines in California was destroyed when this company's process property fell prey to the flames of the San Francisco fire. He was an expert in the science of viticulture, and made his own example and enterprise count for the permanent development of grape growing. He used his pen to contribute many articles to the press and periodicals on the California grapes and the fine qualities of the wine. He was an active member of the old State Viticulture Commission, was also identified with the California Promotion Committee and did much to advertise and prove the quality of California wines by his efforts as contributor at World's Fairs and other expositions.

Mr. Bundschu also helped found the Altenheim, or German Old People's Home, at Fruitvale. He was a member of the Bo-

hemian Club, and had been president of the Loring Singing Society. He was one of the founders and for years the vice-president and a director of the San Francisco Merchants' Association. Mr. Bundschu died September 30, 1910, and was a Californian nearly half a century. Successful in business, he also expresses the highest type of citizenship, and he was the admiration of his many friends, for the breadth of his culture and the varied interests that enlisted his time and attention. He was a student and scholar, and had one of the finest private libraries in San Francisco. His library was perhaps his greatest loss in the San Francisco fire.

Mr. Bundschu was married to Francisca Gundlach, who survives him with their six children: Louise, the wife of R. M. Simms; Carl, Walter, Alma, Rudolph and Ralph.

Mrs. Bundschu's father, Jacob Gundlach, was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to the United States in 1850, the voyage from Germany to San Francisco lasting just a year to the day. He acquired a large tract of land in Sonoma County, and there became a pioneer in grape growing, being associated with his son-in-law, Charles Bundschu, in the growing of grapes and the manufacture of wine. He married Eva Hoffman. Jacob Gundlach died in 1894, at the age of seventy-six.

Writing at the time of Mr. Bundschu's death, one of his close friends said:

Charles Bundschu was a man of fine feeling and sentiment. Therefore he loved poetry and song with a pleasure only poets know. Indeed, he was a poet himself, and has gained a wide reputation for his poetry, both in German and English. Charles Bundschu kept alive that high and noble spirit which characterizes the best who come here from the German Fatherland. He was a leader, especially among the German-American citizens of San Francisco. He was president of the German Benevolent Society for several years, and was always prominent in every movement for the social betterment of the city. One of his last civic activities was to organize the German festival and ceremony at which the Goethe-Schiller monument was recently placed in Golden Gate Park.

Three scores have past—the years are ebbing low
The stream of life must check its rapid flow!
Rushing along it found amidst curbs and stays
Currents and rapids in its winding ways.
While other wail and mourn the fleeting years,
I shed no tears!

Three scores have past—I trace from mem'ry's shrine
My early recollections from the Rhine,
And all the footprints of my fond ambitions,
My hopeful longings and my youthful visions,
Whatever made me cheerful, strong and free,
—Comes back to me.

Three scores have past—perhaps not all in vain
Were storm and sunshine—failings, loss and gain,
And if not every seed has borne its fruit,
If but a few somewhere have taken root
Then not in vain was what I fairly sought,
—Not all for naught.

Three scores have past—and many of the best
I ever met have gently gone to rest.
To them and to the friends still fair and bright
I turn my heart with thoughts of keen delight—
For every word and deed I now recall
I thank them all!

Three scores have past—and still the light of love
Shines brightly and protects me from above,
My wife and children fill my heart and soul,
And will in years that henceforth may unroll
Be loved and cherished dearly to the last,
—Three scores have past!

Charles Bundschu.

San Francisco, July 24, 1902.

SIMPSON, Walter Stanley,

Caterer.

The alertness to see and take advantage of opportunity, genuine desire to give good service at reasonable prices, and ability to coöperate willingly and constructively were outstanding characteristics of the late Walter Stanley Simpson, of Detroit, Michigan, president and owner of the H. S. H. Lunch Company of Highland Park, Michigan, who supplied Ford's army of workmen with appetizing and wholesome food. He organized the business himself, and with unwearying energy and good judgment directed its development. His return came in the shape of financial success and of a widespread reputation for humanitarianism of a practical nature.

Walter Stanley Simpson was born on a farm in Brockville, Ontario, Canada, March 1, 1876, son of Samuel and Orpha (Simpson) Simpson. The family was Scotch in origin, father and mother being distantly related. The father, also born on a farm in Brockville, died there in February, 1913, at the age of seventy-three, highly regarded because of his sturdy virtues and his able incumbency of the office of His Majesty's Customs. To him and his wife were born three children: Herbert; Lillie; and Walter Stanley. The last-named was well educated in the Brockville public schools and the Collegiate Institute, displaying at an early age the physical prowess which later brought him to public notice as a member of the Champion Brockville Rugby football team, as captain of the St. Lawrence hockey team, and of the Brockville champion rowing fours. His athletic ability served him in good stead later, when, in 1902, he played hockey professionally in Pittsburgh.

In his boyhood, Mr. Simpson found employment on the farm, and for a brief period as an apprentice after school in a drugstore in Brockville Township. He then entered a bank at Ottawa, whence he went to Buckingham, Quebec, remaining for four years as teller. For seven years he was in the time-keeping department of the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing company, and in July, 1909, moved to Detroit to accept the position of head time-keeper with the Studebaker Corporation. In 1912, with an associate of the Studebaker Corporation, with which he had been associated during the preceding three years, Mr. Simpson founded the H. S. H. Lunch Company of Detroit, Inc. (Held, Simpson, and Held), which began operations with a small lunch wagon near the Studebaker plant. This first enterprise being dissolved in 1914, Mr. Simpson organized the H. S. H. Lunch Company of Highland Park, Inc., of which he was president and owner. The beginning of a business which came to mean the distribution of 32,000 lunches a day, measuring up to the rigid health requirements of the Ford plant managers, started in a humble way. His first market was several small factories. As he noted the rapid increase in the number of Ford employees, then totalling some ten thousand, Mr. Simpson sought and found the coöperation of the management and began the business of supplying box-lunches to the Ford workmen. Thus he warred on the dinner pail. His success kept pace with the ever-growing interest felt by these enlightened industrialists in the physical welfare of their workers, and when a hygienic laboratory was established and made examination of lunches

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one of its first tasks, his coöperation with suggestions for improving his equipment and product was immediate. From 1914 until the end of his life, Mr. Simpson supplied lunches to Ford workers, operating independently save for the supervision by the hygienic inspector of the company.

The new plant had a spotlessly white kitchen, equipped with the best type of apparatus, and so organized that some 6,000 lunches were put up a few minutes before serving-time, thus insuring freshness. It was located just across the way from the main factory entrance, in a remodelled and refinished building, with cement floors and rounded corners, preventing the accumulation of dust and germs, and with rat-proofed walls. Plenty of light poured in the large plate-glass windows. Live steam sterilized and cleaned. Bread and meat slicing machines and a conveyor simplified the handling of raw materials and made speed possible. Filled boxes, milk in fibre bottles, and pint bottles of coffee were transported on trucks into the factory, each truck going to its regular station, and the hordes of hungry men purchased at reasonable prices well-balanced and well-cooked lunches. As time went on further improvements occurred, including the introduction of hot soups and other hot foods. A marvel of organization, resulting from the genius of Mr. Simpson, and the harmonious coöperation of plant and concessioner brought good results to the workers at the plant and to Mr. Simpson.

Mr. Simpson had other interests besides his business, and a multitude of philanthropic objectives. A member of the Democratic party, he was chiefly concerned with affairs local to Highland Park. He was a member of the Board of Commerce, and of the Emanuel Presbyterian Church. To his church, to many charities, and to patriotic causes during the World War he gave generously. Sports of all kinds gave him the keenest pleasure, and his yachts, "Silvermoon" and "Silvermoon the 2nd," won many trophies. His clubs were the Detroit Yacht and the Sylvan Glen Golf, and the Metropolitan Club, which is made up of letter carriers, firemen, and policemen, and of which he was made a life-member on account of his philanthropic work.

In Ogdensburg, New York, November 27, 1902, Walter Stanley Simpson married Jean Parker, daughter of Albert and Jean (Higginson) Parker. Her father was editor of the Buckingham (Quebec) "Post." A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Simpson: Fernie, a graduate of Highland Park High School, and Havergall Ladies' College in Toronto, Canada.

Death visited Mr. Simpson prematurely, at the age of fifty years, at his home, May 31, 1926. His keen business judgment won the respect of those associated with him in such matters, as did his high sense of honor and straightforward dealings. His generosity and companionableness, his loyalty, and his warm heart endeared him to his family and friends. In the most practical of ways he was the working man's friend, and to him is generally given the credit of originating the box-lunch idea.

MONTGOMERY, Frances (Trego),

Authoress.

The sudden death of the famous authoress, Frances (Trego) Montgomery, during the early months of 1925 removed from the field of American litera-

ture a most arresting and interesting figure. During her literary lifetime Mrs. Montgomery had written more than thirty stories for children—stories so full of vivid imagination, bright whimsicality and sparkling fantasy that they immediately established a precedent, set a new high mark and became a gratifying departure in that highly specialized realm of juvenile literature. An Oriental philosopher once said that "to please a child is to achieve the ultimate success," and that Mrs. Montgomery fully achieved this "ultimate success" is an accepted fact, and internationally recognized as such. The hand that moved the magic pen and beckoned young readers into a hitherto unexplored country of pure imaginative beauty has been stilled forever; but that elusive, intangible something which we term "personality" for want of a better word, continues to live, and will exist, ever fresh, sparkling and gay, while there are yet youthful eyes to read, juvenile hearts to touch and young imaginations to quicken and to fire. Frances (Trego) Montgomery has left her admiring public of youthful readers a priceless heritage of enduring beauty and charm, and this same heritage today is found in literally thousands and thousands of homes, where it forms a peculiarly fitting memorial and enduring monument to the genius of a great woman.

Frances (Trego) Montgomery was born on July 18, 1858, in Pineville (near Philadelphia), Pennsylvania, and in this little country village she spent her childhood, learning the secrets of both fauna and flora and absorbing the very spirit of the great out-of-doors. This comprehensive knowledge of the country was later to stand her in good stead, for in her writings, especially her farm and animal stories, this spirit shines out, vigorous, strong and true. She was the only child of William T. and Anna R. (Trego) Trego, cousins, devout Quakers, and both natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a dentist, practicing in Pineville, but during his daughter's girlhood he decided to remove to Chicago, Illinois. After the family had taken up its residence in the great metropolis of the Middle West, Mr. Trego became a pioneer member of the Chicago Board of Trade, in which body he soon became prominent and influential. He died in Chicago, as did also his wife.

Frances Trego attended the public grade and high schools of Chicago, and while enrolled in the latter she attempted to complete three years' work in one, with the result that she contracted brain fever and was very ill for a number of years. For this reason she was not allowed to go to college, and to alleviate her great disappointment she became an inveterate reader, studying carefully all that was of a high literary plane, and in this way acquired an unusually comprehensive and widely ramified education. She grew to young womanhood in Chicago, and subsequently became very prominent in the social life of the city, as well as in charitable, civic improvement and welfare work. Of that highly temperamental nature peculiar to persons of great genius, it was only natural that she should evince a deep interest in New Thought, Occultism, Spiritualism and Hinduism. The last-named was of special interest, and under the famous "Chiro" she studied the polytheistic and social, religious and caste systems of the Hindus, developed from Brahmanism, and embodying animistic beliefs. She became proficient in mind-reading and horoscope-

reading, and these attributes, together with her pronounced philosophical, psychological and analytical characteristics, were decided helps to her in working out and writing the type of story that would be sure to appeal strongly to the youthful reader. As a relief from such heavy mental diet she turned to lighter things for her hobbies, and in water-color painting, photography, and the making of lantern-slides she became very proficient and found the necessary and needed relaxation.

It was comparatively late in life, several years after her marriage, when Mrs. Montgomery first began writing children's books. The inception of her literary career came about almost by accident, a happy accident. It is said that a little friend of hers wanted to borrow a book from Mrs. Montgomery's library, but, after a careful search, the book in question could not be found. Mrs. Montgomery thereupon comforted the child—and incidentally laid the cornerstone of her literary fame—by saying that she herself would write a story to take the place of the lost or mislaid book. True to her word she wrote the child a story, which was so well received not alone by the little friend but by press and public alike, that story followed story from her facile pen, several new contributions coming from the press year by year, thus enriching the storehouse of juvenile literature. A bibliography of Mrs. Montgomery's writings is appended to this biographical review, so the titles and descriptions of her books need not be repeated here. Probably the most popular of her books, however, was the "Billy Whiskers Series," comprising twenty-five separate and distinct stories of the amusing escapades of a lovable white goat. Herewith is given inclusion a few opinions by various critics and reviewers, picked at random from scores of similar notices:

The antics of the frolicsome Billy Whiskers make all the children chuckle as they turn the interesting pages.

Mrs. Montgomery has the happy faculty of knowing just what the small boy and his sister like in stories, and she has the ability to give it to them.

This lively chronicle just bubbles over with fun and good times.

Mrs. Montgomery's books are touched with the sparkle of real genius. It's a delight to travel in her company.

There's wonder on every page.

It's an assurance of happiness for any young person to possess this volume.

Mrs. Montgomery was a member of several professional societies, among which may be mentioned the Detroit Authors' Club and American Penwomen. She attended all churches, no matter what denomination, and was charitable and philanthropic in the extreme. She was married in Chicago, on October 15, 1882, to Hugh Monroe Stewart Montgomery, who was still living (1925) in Chicago, a prominent member of the Board of Trade. They were the parents of two children: 1. Estelle Montgomery; married Brewster Loud, a prominent lumberman of Detroit, and they have five children: i. Brewster, Jr., born April 30, 1907. ii. Stewart, born September 8, 1912. iii. Nelson, born April 29, 1914. iv. Hugh, born September 15, 1920. v. Francis Trego Montgomery Loud, born February 14, 1926. 2. Frances Montgomery; married Joseph S. Hefft of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and died there, February 12, 1918, during the influenza epidemic, leaving no children.

In 1920 Frances (Trego) Montgomery

removed from Chicago to Detroit, Michigan, where she made her home with her daughter, Estelle (Mrs. Brewster Loud), of No. 2184 Iroquois Street. Mrs. Montgomery traveled extensively, and on her last and fatal trip to the Orient she was collecting data and preparing notes for another book of children's tales. She had left Detroit in January, 1925, on a world cruise, and her death occurred suddenly, following an attack of apoplexy, on April 5, 1925, aboard the S. S. "Franconia," at sea on the way to Shanghai, a few days out from Hong-Kong, China. She was aged sixty-six years, eight months and seventeen days. Services were held for the deceased on board the steamship, the body being brought back to Chicago for burial.

Thus was born, and thus lived, wrought and died Frances (Trego) Montgomery, who left this world a better place than she found it because she was destined to bring joy to countless numbers of children—fundamentally, a great humanitarian work. The Chicago and Detroit newspapers contained many notices of the death of this well-known authoress, together with sincere appreciations of her work, as the following editorial will show:

Mrs. Frances (Trego) Montgomery, who for a number of years lived in Detroit, and whose burial took place in Chicago, her earlier home, on Wednesday, wrote children's stories of a type that in these latter days sophistication is becoming unduly rare.

Mrs. Montgomery spun her juvenile yarns indefatigably and yet with remarkable facility. But never did she profess to be instilling moral or any other kind of precepts in her little readers' minds. Critics here and there got to wondering what her object in writing her stories might be. At the same time her publishers kept calling for her output more and more insistently each year. And when, early in April, a few days at sea out of Hong-Kong, death claimed her, another batch of her "Billy Whiskers" stories was going to press.

American children like the Montgomery stories because, while preaching no obvious morals, they are full of the vim and drama of simple life, stirring to the child's fancy and heart, and withal wholesomely invigorating without being denatured, stilted and unreadable. Even children will rebel at too much blunt didacticism, and therefore the most directly "improving" of children's stories that children refuse to read and delight in may be so much labor lost.

Mrs. Montgomery knew and traveled the roundabout ways leading to the minds and hearts of children. Without seemingly being one, she was an effective teacher by concealing or disguising her precepts. Her death is a loss to juvenile literature.

Bibliography of the Works
Of
FRANCES (TREGO) MONTGOMERY

"Santa Claus' Twin Brother," 1905, Saalfield Publishing Company, Akron, Ohio; "Christmas With Santa Claus," 1907 (same publishers); "Chicks and Chicks," 1910; "Cats and Kittens," 1910; "Dogs and Puppies," 1910; "Cows and Calves," 1910; "Pigs and Piggies," 1910 (the last five published by Barsee & Hopkins, New York City); "Frances and the Irrepressibles at Buena Vista Farm;" "The Wonderful Electric Elephant;" "On a Lark to the Planets;" "Zip, the Adventures of a Frisky Fox Terrier" (these all published by the Saalfield Publishing Company, Akron, Ohio).

THE BILLY WHISKERS SERIES
(All published by the Saalfield Publishing Company.)

"Billy Whiskers;" "Billy Whiskers' Kids;" "Billy Whiskers, Junior;" "Billy Whiskers' Travels;" "Billy Whiskers at the Circus;" "Billy Whiskers at the Fair;" "Billy Whiskers' Friends;" "Billy Whiskers, Jr., and His Chums;" "Billy Whiskers' Grandchildren;" "Billy Whiskers' Vacation;" "Billy Whiskers Kidnapped;" "Billy Whiskers' Twins;" "Billy Whiskers in an Aeroplane;" "Billy Whiskers in Town;" "Billy Whiskers at the Exposition;" "Billy Whiskers Out West;" "Billy Whiskers

in the South;" "Billy Whiskers in Camp;" "Billy Whiskers in France;" "Billy Whiskers' Adventure;" "Billy Whiskers in the Movies;" "Billy Whiskers Out for Fun;" "Billy Whiskers' Frolics;" "Billy Whiskers at Home;" "Billy Whiskers' Pranks."

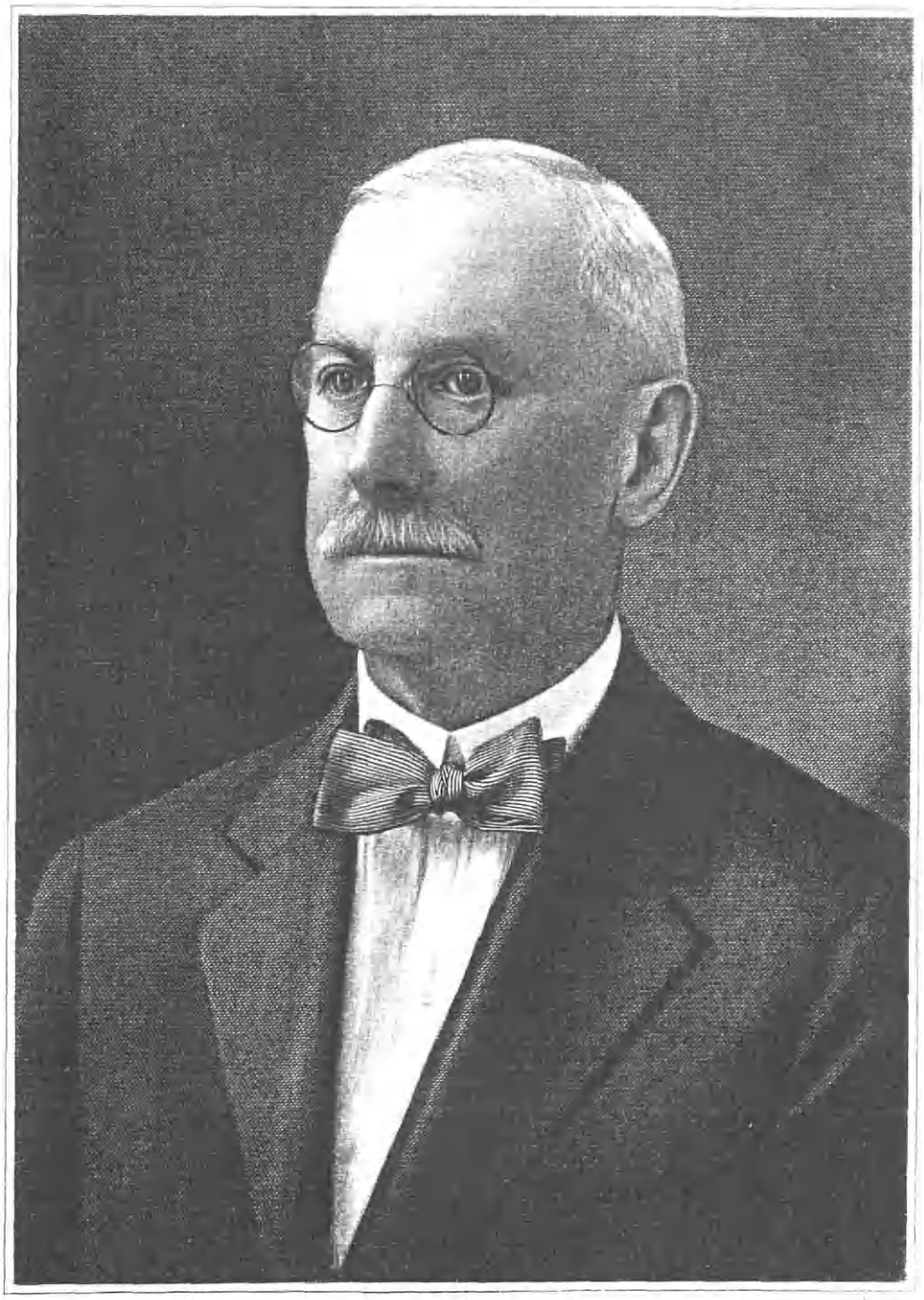
GALE, George Collins,

Manufacturers' Agent.

The man who loves outdoor life usually represents the highest in citizenship, and in this class belonged the late George Collins Gale, owner of the George C. Gale Sales Company of Detroit, Michigan. Mr. Gale refused a college education, preferring to enter the realm of practical things immediately upon the completion of elementary and high school studies, and so began his interesting and helpful career with his father in the hardware business. In this and succeeding ventures he made a gratifying success, but the god of nature was always tugging at his sleeve, and as often as he could he heeded the summons. He was fond of boys and their sports, particularly baseball and football, delighted in the sight of birds building their nests and singing through the bush, and communed with nature in her rugged state for hours at a time. Each morning he fed a flock of pigeons in the yard of his home out of tender regard for these modern representatives of the dove of Noah's Ark, and he carried cheer and charity with him wherever he went. Consequently, when his time on earth came to a close, many friendly hearts were saddened and it was agreed that his example might well be followed by all who would walk in the path of the better life.

George Collins Gale was born July 29, 1854, at Farmington, Oakland County, Michigan, the son of Samuel S. Gale and Mary (Collins) Gale. His father, born at Genoa, New York, January 4, 1819, was a splendid gentleman who was educated for the law but instead of practicing it entered the hardware business at Mount Clemens, Michigan, and reared George C. Gale and a younger sister; the mother was a native of Farmington. The earliest paternal American ancestor settled in Connecticut from England, and became the father of William Gale, born in 1780, father of Samuel S. Gale and grandfather of George C. Gale.

Mr. Gale attended the grammar and high schools of Mount Clemens, and for a few years was associated with his father in the hardware business at that place, after which he became a traveling representative for a wholesale hardware firm in Buffalo, New York. Having made a very good start in this line, he was promoted to a place with the wholesale firm of Buhl Sons Company at Detroit, where he now took up his residence; this concern also handled iron and steel. His tireless efforts soon led to his advancement to the position of sales manager. Having mastered the details of the business, in 1905 he entered the business for himself, specializing in representing the lines of manufacturers. For eighteen years prior to his death he had engaged in this activity at Detroit, his store having been in the University Building and having handled principally refrigerators, hose and stoves. He never entrusted the sales direction to others, but left them in charge of the office and traveled to make large contracts of sales. He traveled until 1919, at which time he employed Miles Heath to take up this feature. During the World War he contributed liberally to all the financial campaigns and by his personal influence



Giob Gale

greatly assisted in winning the war against Germany. In his earlier days he was a leading member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Fellowcraft organization until its disbandment; but his good nature admitted him to the universal fellowship of his associates which knows no creed. He was baptized in the Presbyterian faith. In politics he was a member of the Republican party but held himself free from those entanglements which to other men are a large part of their lives.

George C. Gale married, at Mount Clemens, October 10, 1878, Florence Dixon, native of that city, the eighth born of nine children of Silas and Harriett (Claggett) Dixon, her mother having been a native of England, and both of her parents having died at Mount Clemens.

The death of Mr. Gale occurred at Detroit, November 1, 1926, and a hardware trade magazine expressed the sentiment of this craft when it said of him:

> Mr. Gale was a successful salesman and business man. A courteous, genial manner, coupled with a fine appearance, made him one of the outstanding figures in the hardware trade in Michigan.

CHESTER, Colby Mitchell,

Rear Admiral, United States Navy (Retired).

The military or technical mind proves a serious barrier in the way of conveying to the layman messages which will react upon Congress and the daily press in such manner as to bring about national betterments. The truth of this assertion is amply borne out in the attempt of the military arms of government to cultivate a favorable public opinion with respect to pressing national needs. Opportunities for getting to the people are limited among service officers, whose language is usually different from that spoken by the politician; but now and then a ranking officer is as familiar with the fickle breezes of public opinion as he is with the points of the compass, and his weathervane never fails to indicate the direction whence they proceed. In Rear Admiral Colby Mitchell Chester, United States Navy (Retired), the Navy has an officer who has always zealously protected its legitimate functions and its admirable traditions but who at the same time has assumed such a forward-looking attitude that he has materially assisted it in its inevitable evolutionary course. Admiral Chester has served the Navy with a sublime devotion, but he has not stopped there, for he has acted as an interpreter of the organization to the people whose taxes support it in peace and whose arms support it in war. Like no other officer of the Navy, with one exception, perhaps, he has sought to arouse the country against the blind unpreparedness and an ostrich-like complacency in a world full of dissensions and strife. He has taken the Navy to task on occasion for its shortcomings; he has openly disagreed with certain foreign policies of administrations and Departments of State; he has goodnaturedly chided Congress; and he has exposed hypocrisy and fraud in the conduct of international relations.

Admiral Chester has sat in so many conferences, meeting to settle the future of the world and its various states that he can foresee events far in advance of their consummation. This prophetic vision has many times been brought to bear in a delicate diplomatic situation, with the result that the interests of the United

States have been immeasurably advanced. The experiences and observations of most naval officers usually are interred with them, but not so with Admiral Chester, whose collected writings, were they given to the public, would constitute a mine of information which every intelligent person with any claim to an education ought to know. At nearly eighty-five Admiral Chester is in the evening of a well-spent, useful life. Although he has been retired several years, his activities have never ceased; he has turned over the wheel to younger hands, but still he continues to steer public opinion from behind a typewriter at his quarters in the Cosmos Club at Washington, and the quiet verandas of Rye, New York, during the summers; and still the burden of his song is the same as it was in 1915, 1917 and later—that the country must be prepared for any emergency in a universe turned topsy-turvy by the World War. All of Admiral Chester's faculties are keen, and the bloom of youth abides upon his cheek; his two sons, who served their country valiantly in periods of great trial, are now in commanding positions in the commercial world; and from the conning tower of his retirement he calmly watches the actors don their new make-ups for another appearance upon the stage. Civilization is moving very fast; even the prophetic vision of Admiral Chester is unequal to the task of telling just where it is going; but he has done his part toward keeping it on a proper course, and, like Bacon, he leaves the other half of the picture to the "next age."

Colby Mitchell Chester was born at New London, Connecticut, February 29, 1844, consequently has had only twenty birthdays in his life. His father, Melville Chester, a lumber merchant and prominent man of his day, was born in 1805 and died in 1892; his mother, Frances Elizabeth (Harris) Chester, also long since deceased, was a woman of strong character and delightful personality who left an enduring mark upon New England community life. The earliest paternal American ancestor, Samuel Chester, a native of England, engaged in ship trading between New England and the West Indies as captain of a vessel, and settled finally at Groton, Connecticut, in 1763. Through the influence of this sturdy progenitor the Chesters became a seagoing family. One of Admiral Chester's kinsmen, Admiral Samuel Chester Reid, contributed substantially to Jackson's victory at New Orleans by engaging a greatly superior force of British ships in the War of 1812 at the Island of Fayal, Azores, and preventing them from going to the aid of General Packenham.

Admiral Chester attended the New London High School and on October 31, 1859, at the age of nearly sixteen years, the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, admitted him as a student. It was a foregone conclusion at this time that war between the North and the South was inevitable, and Admiral Chester prepared himself for the service of the former, although he had many friends who sympathized with Dixieland. Although he was normally and technically in the class of 1863, he became an officer on the outbreak of the war in 1861, but remained at the Academy to complete his course. Immediately upon graduating he was assigned to duty on board a sea-going vessel. After a few cruises in and out of Chesapeake Bay and up and down the coast searching for Confederate blockade runners, he was transferred to the old "Macedonian"

which had been captured in the War of 1812 from the British. The "Macedonian" had aboard a lion done in bronze and a huge globe taken from the "Guerriere" after her defeat by the "Constitution," and when her officers reached Paris on leave from the port for Paris, some went into the Tomb of Napoleon, and there became so friendly with their French guides that they offered to bring the trophies of the "Macedonian" and place them in the museum of the tomb. No doubt the promise would have been kept had the "Macedonian" not been ordered to get underway at once for Lisbon, where she was lying when she received the news that Lee's Southern Army had been defeated at the battle of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania. In this year he was commissioned an ensign; on his return to the United States he was transferred to the United States Ship "Richmond." On August 5 and 23, 1864, he was under command of Admiral Farragut in the engagements at Mobile Bay, in which the intrepid officer "damned the torpedoes" and gained notable victories. In April, 1865, he returned to engage in the campaign against the city of Mobile.

In 1866, and 1867 Admiral Chester was attached to the "Powhatan," and from 1868 to 1870 to the "Gettysburg." He was promoted to the rank of commander in 1868, having been raised to the rank of lieutenant and then lieutenant commander after the operations at Mobile. He navigated the "Alaska" when engaged in making surveys in the Yangtze River in China in 1871. While in charge of a survey party in this area in 1872, his men were fired upon, with the result that the American warships engaged in a spirited battle with the forts. He continued the surveys in China and went into Korea, continuing until 1873. His efficiency and diplomacy were so marked that in 1871 the Chinese Government offered to commission him Minister of Marine. Since he was not willing to change his citizenship or otherwise qualify for this position, he declined; and it is significant in this connection that many years later he was invited to head the navy of the Turks, with whose country, as we shall presently see, he maintained the most intimate relations through the so-called Chester Project.

It would be impossible in a treatment of this kind, limited by space considerations, to do more than present a few high points in a career so varied and interesting, so the biographer proceeds with a brief outline of his official assignments. From 1877 to 1885 he served as Hydrographic Inspector of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and made highly important surveys of the New England coast, Florida and the Mississippi River. He had command of the "Galena" when that vessel salvaged the wrecked British ship "Historian," and while in Caribbean waters captured the steamer "City of Mexico" in a filibustering expedition against Honduras. From 1885 to 1886 he made surveys of Colon Harbor, Isthmus of Panama, which work later assumed greater value when considered in connection with the task of constructing the Panama Canal. In 1889 he served on a commission appointed to establish a navy yard at Puget Sound, Washington, and in 1889 and 1890 was a member of the Naval Board Organization. From 1890 to 1894 he served as Commandant of Midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy, and here brought to bear upon hundreds of young lives the value of his multifold experi-

ences. In 1896 he was promoted to Captain. He successively commanded the "Newark," the "Minneapolis" and the "Cincinnati," and was commander-in-chief of the Naval Forces of the South Atlantic Station. In command of the "Cincinnati" he engaged in the Spanish-American War in 1898. In 1896 he was stationed at Constantinople while Lloyd C. Griscom was chargé d'affaires and participated in the relief of Americans beset by the Turks, in which many lives were lost and $100,000 of missionary property destroyed. His tactful handling of this case not only relieved much distress but gained for him the respect and confidence of the Turks, whose sultan, Abdul Hamid, had many years before admitted him to the inner shrines of the Imperial Palace. In 1900 he commanded the "Kentucky," and remained with her until 1901. In 1901 and 1902 he took advanced courses at the Naval War College at Newport, and from 1902 to 1906 was Superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington. In 1905, employing the steamers "Minneapolis" and "Cæsar," he commanded the American Eclipse Expedition, and was connected with stations ashore at Daroca, Porto Celli, near Valencia in Spain, and also at Bona, Algiers, and in the mountains above that port. He was made inspector of all principal astronomical observations in Europe and Africa in the same year. He represented the United States at the first International Congress of Aviation at London in 1908, and in the same year the Sixth International Congress of Navigation at St. Petersburg, and the Ninth International Congress of Geographers at Geneva; and he was appointed honorary vice-president for the dedication of the Oceanographic Museum at Monte Carlo, France. He retired February 28, 1906, having served his country with conspicuous ability forty-seven years. His active service was then extended three years, to July 1, 1909, rounding out half a century and a long service record.

The usefulness of Admiral Chester was far from ended, however; for a decade he could have continued active afloat, but he preferred the special assignments that now came to him generously and unsolicited. In 1908 he performed special duty in the Bureau of Equipment, then was delegated by President Roosevelt to proceed to Turkey and open a door for American trade in Asia. His son, Arthur Tremaine Chester, a commander in the Navy, lent his influence in this direction at the same time at the Sublime Porte, thus paving the way for the commendable work done at that important point during recent years by Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, which resulted in the resumption of diplomatic relations and a gradually improved trade. The work of the Chesters in Turkey is largely an unwritten chapter in American history whose transcending value must be appreciated as time wears on. This work covered approximately a decade, and was only interrupted by the World War, after which it was resumed. In 1923, after a strenuous battle with British and French interests, Admiral Chester brought back contracts granting him and his associates the privilege of working all Turkish mines, oil wells and railroads of value. Inasmuch as the powers were engaged in the "world race for oil," the United States needed badly a reserve supply, and the British syndicates had tied up a large part of the output, the contracts were considered to be worth hundreds of millions if not billions. The Chester Project

was also appropriate because it came when the flow of money into the United States was seeking outlets in all parts of the universe; but lack of timely support caused the plan of the Chesters for transforming Turkey and providing new sources of revenue for American investors to be temporarily deferred. In the long-drawn-out negotiations the Chesters had the cordial and complete coöperation of the fiery dictator of Turkey, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, and his premier, Raoui Bey, whose efforts to encourage American enterprise must ever be a compensating remembrance in the relations between the two nations. The Chester Project is now being recast to meet changed conditions.

Admiral Chester has served in three wars and participated in six battles, not including those of diplomacy. In 1917, during the World War, his experiences were brought into play by his appointment as Professor of Naval Science at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut; he was superintendent of naval units at Yale and Brown universities, and commandant of the United States Naval Unit at Yale until April, 1919. As early as 1914 he strongly urged a policy of preparedness upon the authorities and the people, and he continued this note through 1918, to combat a dangerous optimism born of American bumptiousness. His speeches and writings, it is unnecessary to say, combined to add greatly to the overthrow of the German war machine.

Admiral Chester is president of a company formed to raise sunken ships, the Inter-Ocean Engineering Company. While the Project's fate rests upon the knees of the gods who control world affairs, he occupies his time writing books and articles for newspapers and magazines, and advising the Government department heads. His principal subjects follow: "Naval Architecture," used as a basis for lectures to the midshipmen at the Naval Academy; "Curves of Stability," "American Colors," and "Alcohol for Power Purposes," all in "Naval Institute Proceedings;" "Naval Aviation," Jamestown Exposition Magazine, 1907; "The Young Turk," "The American Eclipse Expedition," and "The Panama Canal," all in the National Geographic Magazine; "Diplomacy of the Quarter Deck," in the American Journal of International Law, republished in several languages; "The Monroe Doctrine," in the Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, also now issued in classical form; "The True Story of the American Flag," in the Yale Review; "The National Importance of the Cape Cod Canal," in pamphlet; "National Defense" and "The Birth of the Navy and and Some Connecticut Men in the Revolutionary War," both in the Magazine of the Columbia Historical Society (Washington); and numerous others, often appearing anonymously.

Admiral Chester is keenly interested in the progressive movements of the day, especially exploratory expeditions and aviation. In 1909, as a friend and representative of Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, he defended that officer in the controversy with Dr. Frederick A. Cook over the discovery of the North Pole, and branded Cook as an impostor. He was one of a handful of men who "held the fort" until Peary reached civilization and put forward his claims personally; and he served on the National Geographic Society's Committee at Washington which gave the credit to Peary after a

careful examination of the records. He is now supporting Governor Smith's All-America Canal in New York State, and favors an Isthmus of Darien Canal through the Atrato River in Northern Colombia, in preference to the proposed additional route via Lake Nicaragua.

Admiral Chester is a member of the Cosmos Club of Washington and the Yale Club of New York (first honorary member), the American Society for the Advancement of Science, the Washington Biological Society and the National Geographic and Paris Geographic societies. His favorite diversion is sailing ships.

Admiral Chester married, November 25, 1873, Melancia Antoinette Tremaine, daughter of John Tremaine, well-known Brooklyn business man, and two sons blessed this union: 1. Arthur Tremaine Chester, formerly commander in the Navy, now engaged in business in New York, and a resident of Rye, Westchester County. 2. Colby Mitchell Chester, Jr., president of the Postum Cereal Company, with headquarters at New York.

WINSTON, Garrard Bigelow,

Lawyer,

Former Undersecretary of the Treasury.

In 1923 Garrard B. Winston was called from the practice of law in Chicago to public service of the highest importance as Undersecretary of the Treasury by Secretary Mellon, and, as this record is written, returns, after more than three and a half years, to the legal practice in which his standing and specialized accomplishments had distinguished him for a national post during a period that was critical, financially and economically, for the world. The law firm of Shearman and Sterling, of New York City, is to be his present association, and to his work in this widely-known firm he brings a trained and able legal mind, outstanding reputation in his profession, and experience gained at council tables and in executive capacities in which the problems weighed and the decisions made vitally affected, not a client or a group of clients, but the peoples of many nations. The record of his career, chronologically, follows, with proper emphasis placed upon his notable public service in a post whose duties and operations are of deep interest to thinking Americans.

Mr. Winston was born at Chicago, Illinois, July 25, 1882, son of Frederick Seymour and Ada (Fountain) Winston. After having made the usual preparation, he matriculated at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1904. He entered the Law Department of Northwestern University at Chicago, Illinois, which at the conclusion of his course in 1906 conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Laws. As soon as he had passed the bar examinations he entered upon the practice of his profession at Chicago, and was admitted to a partnership in the year 1918 in the law firm of Winston, Strawn and Shaw, which firm also included Silas H. Strawn, noted Chicago lawyer. He enlisted in the National Guard before the United States entered the war and later attended the First Officers' Training Camp when he was commissioned major of Artillery in the National Army. He went with his regiment overseas and brought the regiment home but his brigade did not see active service. Having been mustered out in 1919, he returned to his law practice until 1923 when he was summoned

Garrard B. Winston.

to Washington by Secretary Mellon as his leading assistant in carrying on the work of the Treasury Department. He had taken an active though unostentatious part in Republican party politics. He has been treasurer of the American Red Cross as one of the mainstays of the president of that organization, Judge John Barton Payne. Mr. Winston is unmarried.

In order properly to appraise the services of Mr. Winston in the critical period during which he served, it is necessary first to understand the wide range of duties which devolve upon the Undersecretary. The Undersecretary is the chief of staff of the Secretary of the Treasury. Specifically, he acts for him in any branch of the Department and represents him in dealings with the Federal Reserve Board, the War Finance Corporation and the Farm Loan Board. He is charged with the supervision of the finances, of foreign loans and advances and loans to railroads under the Transportation Act of 1920. He also has direct supervision of the fiscal bureaus, offices and divisions, including the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits; Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants; Division of Deposits; Treasurer of the United States; Comptroller of the Currency; Federal Farm Loan Bureau; Section of Statistics; Government Actuary; Commissioner of the Public Debt; Division of Loans and Currency; Register of the Treasury; Division of the Public Debt Accounts and Audit; Division of Paper Custody; Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Bureau of the Mint; Secret Service Division; and Disbursing Clerk. During the absence of Secretary Mellon in Europe Mr. Winston was of course the Acting Secretary.

The achievements of Mr. Winston in his Treasury post are closely associated with the funding of European war debts to the United States, in which he bore a heavy part of the burden. Concerning these and collateral activities, H. O. Bishop, writing in the "National Republic" (Washington), for October, 1926, said:

As one writer recently said, in speaking of the duties which the Undersecretary is called upon to perform, "The Undersecretary must have sound judgment, for he is one of the world's greatest financiers. Not only must he purchase Government securities for the sinking fund, but with the Secretary he must know how and when to float new issues to carry through the Government's vast refunding operations so as not to disturb the business of the country. So smoothly have Secretary Mellon and Undersecretary Winston conducted the Treasury's great financial operations that the country has hardly been aware of how rapidly we have been emerging from the period of readjustment which inevitably follows a great war."

Possibly the two outstanding achievements of the present administration of the Treasury have been the reform of the tax system and the funding of the foreign debts. In helping to carry out these policies of Secretary Mellon, Mr. Winston has had a very important part. As secretary of the World War Foreign Debt Commission, of which Secretary Mellon is chairman, Mr. Winston has taken part in all the difficult and long-drawn-out negotiations leading to the settlements which have been arrived at with practically all the debtor countries. Debt-funding agreements have been made with Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Esthonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Jugoslavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Roumania, making the total amount which has been funded up to date $11,521,850,000.

Mr. Winston made a flying trip to Europe early in the summer and visited London, Paris and Rome, where he met famous Government leaders, including Mussolini. The war has made America the greatest creditor nation in the world; and the financial interests of this Government and of the country generally are

affected by conditions abroad, so that it has become increasingly necessary for responsible Government officials to keep posted as regards the developments taking place from day to day in Europe.

Mr. Winston believes, as does Secretary Mellon, that the debt settlements which have been made with foreign nations will contribute to the greater stability of Europe, and that, as European nations become more and more prosperous, they will be able to absorb and pay for more and more of our products, and particularly our farm products, of which there is always a surplus in this country.

As regards Europe, the Treasury has pursued a constructive policy, looking primarily, of course, to the interest of the American taxpayer, but not forgetting that in the end not only the American taxpayer but the American producer and the nation as a whole will benefit most if the policy pursued promotes also the recovery and prosperity of Europe.

As regards domestic policies, the Treasury has urged lower and more scientific income and inheritance taxes in the belief that the load must be as light as possible on the individual and also on business and industry. During the great fight which has been conducted for three years for tax reform, Mr. Winston has made a number of speeches; and like Secretary Mellon he is particularly pleased with the achievement of Congress in bringing about a reform of the taxes. It is a great, constructive work which the Treasury is doing, with results which are already apparent in the prosperous condition of the Government's finances and of the country.

The "National Republic" lists President Coolidge first, Mr. Mellon second and Mr. Winston third among men who have wrought this great transformation in the financial structure of the Nation, and it adds:

Mr. Winston is the Secretary's right-hand man, in whose ability and resourcefulness the secretary has the most implicit confidence. They make a great combination. On the one hand is the older man with his almost faultless judgment, as the result of years of experience in great financial affairs, with his keen insight into the heart of the most complicated problem and his simplicity of language and lucidity in statement, which makes the most difficult matters, such as taxation and war debts, seem simple and understandable to the average man.

On the other hand is the younger Undersecretary, with his quick, brilliant and resourceful mind, trained to jump into a legal battle and fight hard for the success of his client, who in this case happens to be the Treasury of the United States, and the great body of American taxpayers. Mr. Winston is still a young man; but when he came to the Treasury, he already had reached the top in the legal profession. . . .

In its issue of January, 1925, the "Country Editor" (Bogota, New Jersey), paid Mr. Winston this compliment:

Secretary Mellon's chief aide in the fight for the adoption of a sound policy of taxation is the Treasury's able Undersecretary, Honorable Garrard B. Winston, of Chicago. Like all the men by whom Mr. Mellon is surrounded, Mr. Winston is fairly young; but he already has behind him a record of achievement such as most old men would envy. . . . It is in the great fight which Secretary Mellon has waged for sound tax revision that Mr. Winston's energies have been largely engaged during the last twelve months. He not only has a brilliant and resourceful mind but possesses a terse and vigorous style in speaking and has the lawyer's habit of so marshalling his facts and figures that the hearer is convinced of the justice and logic of his conclusion. . .

As Secretary Mellon recently stated in his Annual Report, "We are perhaps the first nation able now to present reasonable assurances that we have come through successfully."

Part of Mr. Winston's theory and philosophy of taxation was thus expressed by him in an address in 1925 before the National Association of Credit Men at Washington:

Taxation is a necessity. A government must take from the people sufficient money with which to properly conduct its affairs. If this money is economically spent upon objects truly for the benefit and happiness of the

people, then taxation is right and should be borne uncomplainingly. But even upon such an assumption, that is, taxation reduced to the essential needs of government, there is still a further important feature which affects the continued prosperity of the country and which is a controlling factor in the success of your clients and therefore, of the credit which they should receive.

Government has no money of its own. All of its revenue comes from the people by way of taxation. For government to waste is wantonly to destroy. Direct waste may occur in the manner by which and the objects upon which money taken from the people by taxation is spent. Indirectly there is much greater waste, not in spending government revenues which are the money of the people, but in the money the people must give up to provide these revenues to spend. If it costs a taxpayer two dollars so that the government may have one dollar net, then the burden of taxation is two dollars, of which one is wasted. The burden of taxation, therefore, should be considered not as the amount which the government receives, but the amount which the taxpayer pays. It is here that the character of taxation imposed as distinguished from the amount of taxation collected comes into play. Belief in the necessity of eliminating this waste by wrong taxation has called forth the Treasury's insistence, irrespective of whether under a Democratic or Republican Administration, that we return, now the war is over, to an economically sound basis of taxation.

In his speech before the conference on inheritance taxes, held in Washington last February, President Coolidge spoke forcibly on this point and applied it to the existing inheritance tax situation. He showed that these taxes were wasteful in two ways: the mere expenses of ascertaining the tax in certain cases equaled the tax received by the state. In other words, it cost the taxpayer two dollars for the state to get one. And, second, the long-term effect of a capital levy, which is the principal characteristic of inheritance taxes, is ultimately to destroy values and initiative and thus decrease wealth in the hands of taxpayers available for subsequent taxation, that is, the taxpayer loses more than the state receives. . . .

In the same year he gave expression to those utterances on tax problems before the Bankers' Club of Richmond, Virginia:

Upon first impression it might appear that the Government is free to use any method of taxation it may desire. Its citizens live here; their property is located here; and neither they nor their property can evade the long arm of the government. So it would seem that a nation could take all of the earnings of its citizens or all of their property should it so desire. But it does not work out that way. We have recently seen Russia try this experiment. There the Soviet Government proposed to appropriate the banks, the factories, and all instrumentalities of trade and commerce. To a superficial observer, wealth was there for the seizing, and it had yielded ample revenues to the earlier governments. To the economists of Moscow it seemed only necessary to enact laws to convert this wealth from private to public ownership; yet, when the state reached out to grasp this wealth, it disappeared into thin air and left in the hand nothing but a few tangible objects, such as gold and jewels which are easily transported to other countries, where they continued to have a realizable value. Wealth in Russia ceased to exist. The experiment failed.

This instance may seem extreme, but the principle that you cannot appropriate more than a certain amount of a citizen's earnings or property—and taxation is but appropriation by the state—continues true. The difference between unsound taxation and the Russian experiment is simply a question of degree. To illustrate: If property passed from a decedent to his heirs on an average of once in every twenty years, and if in twenty years a man could not support himself and his family and accumulate before his death as much as his ancestors had paid in inheritance taxes—that is, restore what the state had appropriated—ultimate inheritance taxes would exhaust the capital in the country and there would be nothing left to tax. If income tax rates are placed so high that capital in productive business no longer gives a net return commensurate with their risk, capital will go out of productive business, lie idle, go abroad, go into tax-

exempt securities, or find other ways of avoiding the tax. So here, too, we have an exhaustion of the source from which the tax is to be derived and the ultimate failure of the tax to produce revenue.

Again if income tax rates are so excessive that a man of ability finds he must work more than three days a week for the Government and has but three days for himself, he will become discouraged and decide that the result is not worth the effort; less income will be produced; and, again, less will be realized from the tax. Last week a letter came to the Treasury from a small farmer in Michigan. He owned a few acres which in 1913 were assessed at $900 and on which a tax of $13 was levied. In 1924, the assessed value had been increased to $3,200, and the tax raised to $123, but the farm failed to produce any more. His taxes exceeded the rental value of the land and more than the net earnings of the property were taken by the state. The farm was abandoned and now produces no tax. . .

Before the Bankers' Club of Kansas City, Missouri, October 11, 1926, Mr. Winston pleaded for toleration pending the economic recovery of Europe, and ended his currency stabilization speech with this paragraph:

The Administration has done its share in negotiating debt settlements within the capacity of the debtors and extremely lenient in the early difficult years. Our Federal Reserve System and our private bankers understand the real interest of the United States in Europe and are helping. So with the full realization that these countries now have of the problem before them and with the power that the respective governments now possess through the support of their people, I believe that Europe should soon again be in a sound position and stabilization be an accomplished fact.

The resignation of Mr. Winston as Undersecretary of the Treasury took effect February 1, 1927, and he enjoyed a well-deserved vacation on a yachting cruise through the Caribbean and the West Indies. That Mr. Winston is greatly missed by his associates is attested by the correspondence herewith. He was presented with a gold medal and an autographed testimonial by those with whom he had worked during three and a half years. In his letter to President Coolidge he wrote:

Dear Mr. Coolidge:—I hereby tender my resignation as Undersecretary of the Treasury, and ask that it be accepted to take effect February 1, 1927. For some time past I have wished to return to private life. I feel now that the work with which I have been particularly charged in the Treasury is done, and I have made arrangements to resume the practice of law as a member of a firm in New York.

It has been three and a half years since I came to the Treasury. I have found it a period of absorbing interest; and I shall always count it the highest privilege to have had this opportunity of serving with Mr. Mellon and to have had a part in carrying out the ideas and policies of your administration.

President Coolidge replied:

My Dear Mr. Winston:—Your request to be permitted to resign as Undersecretary of the Treasury, to take effect on February 1st next, has been received. It is with real regret that I accept it. I realize, however, that having served the National Government for more than three and one-half years, you are entitled to relinquish your post. In the discharge of your duties you have shown very marked ability and rendered service of the first order. It is a satisfaction to know that we had in office a man of your character. The work which you have done in helping to refund considerable parts of the national debt, settle the obligations due to us from other countries, take part in two material reductions of taxation, besides the general work of the Treasury, has all been discharged in a way as to merit the highest approval.

I trust that in your new situation you will find a great deal of satisfaction. With kindest regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

(signed) Calvin Coolidge.

David Mackenzie

To Mr. Mellon Mr. Winston wrote:

Dear Mr. Mellon:—It is with real regret that I am resigning as your Undersecretary. During the years I have been with you there have arisen many troublesome questions of policy, some merely vexatious, some most perplexing, and some dangerous to good government. Always I have gone down the corridor to you and found a calm, a wise and a certain answer. It has been a great training to learn from your experience and to watch the application of your sound judgment to the problems faced by the Treasury. In all our discussions you have made me feel quite free.

I shall miss most of all my close association with you,—the happiest years I have known. I have, Mr. Mellon, the highest respect and the deepest affection for you. It is hard indeed to leave you.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Garrard B. Winston.

Secretary Mellon replied:

Dear Winston:—Your letter referring to your resignation is received. When you first told me that it would be necessary on account of your personal interests to resign as Undersecretary and to resume practice of your profession, I more than ever realized how much your assistance and support and the association with you had meant to me in carrying on my official work.

I have had all along a sense of satisfaction and reliance upon your ready response and resourcefulness is disposing of the many problems always before us. Your clear analysis and facility of concise statement have been invaluable. I shall most deeply miss your congenial co-operation and the intimate association I have had with you; this intimate contact will always remain with me a very pleasant memory. You carry with you my very warm regards and my best wishes for success and happiness in your new occupation. I trust we may have frequent opportunities of meeting in the future.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) A. W. Mellon.

These are the pleasant memories which Mr. Winston carries to private life from official Washington and from the arena of public affairs in which his part is recorded as useful and permanently valuable. The work of the present offers him opportunity commensurate with the achievements of the past.

MACKENZIE, David,

Educator.

Many learned men go through life satisfied to keep their knowledge to themselves because of the power it gives them over the less fortunate of mankind; now and then a philanthropic spirit appears who goes far beyond the duties of a teacher in creating opportunities for others to learn, and to this latter class belonged the late David Mackenzie, founder of the College of the City of Detroit. As dean and directing force of this promising young institution and as a teacher in Detroit for many years, he exercised a tremendous influence throughout the Middle West; but one thing stood out as characteristic of him: it was his love of youth and his willingness to draw upon a limited purse in order that numerous boys and girls might attend school and college. A librarian may justify a public salary outlay with a certain perfunctory service, but a librarian with imagination is a gem too rarely found, and similarly we may see the difference between David Mackenzie and the person who is merely a pedagogue. This man loved humanity; he was broad-minded and liberal in his views; having drunk deeply and with great satisfaction at the springs of learning, he wished to direct mankind the same way and out of the paths of ignorance, prejudice and superstition.

David Mackenzie was born at Detroit, May 28, 1860, the son of Charles and

Margaret (Hamilton) Mackenzie. His father, a native of Arbroath, Scotland, was from a clan of pious people who for a long time had been religious dissenters; on coming to Detroit he became a merchant. His mother was born in the highlands of Scotland; they reared four children, David Mackenzie having been the second.

David Mackenzie graduated from the Central High School of Detroit, then entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He proved an apt scholar, and in four years received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, in 1881; and it is worthy of mention that in 1926, when he was on his death bed, his class held its forty-fifth reunion. On finishing his studies, he taught a while, and his father needing help at the store, he went behind the counter after school hours and during vacation. He had a particular purpose in doing this; it grew out of the fact that he had promised to repay his parents for the amount they had expended on his schooling; eventually the debt was discharged, and the son went forth to teach again. Dean Mackenzie's mother was especially ambitious for him, and the encouragement she gave him brought forth his best efforts, for he knew no such thing as failure in the face of her Spartan courage. For two years he taught at Fenton, then in 1883 he changed to Flint to accept the position of superintendent of schools, which place he filled admirably nine years. In 1892 he settled at Muskegon, where he enlisted the aid of the famous Charles Hackley in establishing a school where students might learn the use of tools. The result was the Hackley Manual Training School. For a decade he gave freely of himself for the benefit of the pupils of this institution. In 1904 he heeded a call from Detroit to become principal of his *alma mater*, Central High School, and thus began his more fruitful years.

During many years Dean Mackenzie served as State Law Examiner, and in his official capacities saved Detroit taxpayers much money. He was indifferent to the acquisition of money or fees for himself, but insisted that the prime requisite was that every task he undertook should be done right. He was a strong supporter of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and was anxious that the idea should meet with general acclaim, for he held preparedness to constitute one of the fundamental duties of the Nation. He attended and contributed to the work of the Unitarian church. In politics he was a Republican, but invariably preferred the best man to a party label. He was a member of all the leading educational societies, but was particularly active in the Detroit Historical Society. He was chosen as one of the five charter members of the Psi Beta Kappa in Western Michigan. Beyond travel, he had no outdoor diversions, but found great pleasure in reading and studying. Now and then he would get away from his tasks for a few weeks and travel afar. His travels embraced the British Isles, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. He had made many trips abroad with his wife, and engaged in special course of study in England. So thorough was his method at the institutions he headed that they stood with the best in the land.

Dean Mackenzie was married, at Flint, October 12, 1892, to Esther Orrell, daughter of Rev. John Orrell and Mary (Crapo) Orrell. Rev. John Orrell was a Unitarian minister in Massachusetts who later be-

came a merchant and died at Flint, Michigan, in 1876; his wife, Mary (Crapo) Orrell, was the oldest daughter of H. H. Crapo, once governor of Michigan.

Dean Mackenzie died July 16, 1926, at his home in Detroit. The Detroit "Free Press" commented as follows on his passing:

Less than a year ago, when Detroit Central High School became quartered officially in the new building at Roosevelt Field, a black and gold sign, lettered "The College of the City of Detroit" went up over the entrance of the former Central, that familiar yellow brick structure between Warren and Hancock avenues, on Second Boulevard.

The dream of David Mackenzie's life was realized. Boys and girls of Detroit whose spirits were fired by that inner urge for knowledge which he himself knew so well, had a place where they might pursue their studies without the greater expense and discomfort of living away from their homes.

Friday afternoon above the dark tiled roof and the yellow tower of the college floated an American flag at half-staff. Above this living memorial to David Mackenzie's twenty-two years of service in the public school system of Detroit fluttered the banner that marked how once again the old order was changing, "yielding place to the new." . . .

It becomes necessary to write of David Mackenzie's life, of his personal history from his boyhood that began sixty-six years ago in this very city of Detroit where he was born. But there will be men and women in Detroit, and throughout the country, for whom such a story as this can never be complete. Some of these were his playmates in childhood, his friends in young manhood and through the years. Some of them, a varied company of younger men, are grown from the boys for whom he opened the doors of life and opportunity, since it has just become generally known that year after year at least one or two lads were sent through high school or college at Dean Mackenzie's expense.

To the students of Detroit Central High School, Detroit Junior College, and later of the College of the City of Detroit, David Mackenzie was a "familiar" figure in the sense that he mingled freely with and was personally known to many of the young people under his charge.

A tall, lean man, walking quietly through the halls, making infrequent addresses to the student body, introducing noted visitors to the institution, David Mackenzie was rather a symbol of the school spirit, the high flame sheltered alike by the school and the frail body of him who was at its head. But whenever any student needed counsel, whenever discipline must be administered, there was that same reserved figure of calm, judging always with discernment and sympathy. . . .

In 1904, ten years after Central High School was settled in the Cass Avenue building, David Mackenzie returned to the alma mater of his early days, as its principal. "Central" was still the fashionable school of the period, preceding Detroit's astounding growth, but as the city developed, "Central's" activity also grew. Little by little the classrooms were becoming crowded, the assembly rooms more filled with students. Principal Mackenzie inaugurated a system of separate assembly rooms for boys and girls, an educational innovation not without opposition.

Presently Principal Mackenzie saw that the time for a higher educational system was coming in Detroit. For three years he worked strenuously to establish the Detroit Junior College, which he opened in 1915 as an accredited school. But the vision of David Mackenzie's life had not been materialized. There was more to do. Steadily, quietly, persistently he was working, perhaps keeping in mind these boys whose education he was fostering in high school and college as his personal philanthropy; and in 1923 he was granted permission to expand the Junior College into the four-year College of the City of Detroit, of which, logically, he was made dean.

Then the new high school, a necessity in the great city Detroit had now become, left the old building for the college and made a home for the new institution. There was more work for David Mackenzie to do as dean of the college, but an unflagging spirit could no longer whip a tired body into the line of action.

A Detroit editorial writer wrote of him thus:

When the story of the life of David Mackenzie was written, the materials were drawn from the uncertain recollections of his associates and from the hearts of his intimate friends and former students. It was characteristic of the modesty of the man that he should leave books of reference and public prints barren of information regarding the details of his life while yet it was being lived, and quite as characteristic that he should expect the world to measure him by his works, most notable among which was the creation and upbuilding of City College, to which he gave the profundity of his scholarship and the last energies that remained to him as a mature man.

To all who came within the scope of his instruction or influence he was a distributor of the intellect and the spirit. To a very considerable number of students he was a benefactor in more material ways; for out of his own modest resources he spared enough to send many to college, asking nothing more than that they should, when convenient, return the money to serve others equally needy.

Dean Mackenzie, before he passed, set the College of the City of Detroit upon a firm foundation. Out of his experience as a singularly unobstrusive philanthropist and a wise educator he came to know the great need of the youth of the city. His passing creates a great void; but the survival of his spirit ensures an earnest effort to obtain as his successor an equally great scholar, an equally courageous and energetic executive, an equally discreet administrator for this cap-sheaf of the city's educational system. No lesser person would be worthy to carry on the work of a great schoolmaster.

The Board of Education passed resolutions from which the following paragraph is taken:

His foresight was most unusual and his consideration for others deep and abiding. He urged and worked for the establishment of a more adequate salary schedule for the teachers, fostered the Teachers' Hospital and Mutual Aid Associations, and helped materially to place the Teachers' Retirement Fund upon a sound actuarial basis where it might safely increase its stipend to meet the increased cost of living. . . . No one knows how many teachers he inspired or helped when illness or sorrow came into their lives, but throughout several generations he stood for all that was fine in education, and built into the lives of others some of the rare beauty of his own spirit.

Of a scientific turn of mind, Dean Mackenzie worked out a moral and religious philosophy of his own. The Detroit "Educational Bulletin" commented as follows along this line:

Like mose thoughtful men he underwent a profound religious struggle. His knowledge of languages enabled him to obtain the contents of original sources of nearly all religions, and out of them he built for himself a spiritual life of rare beauty and idealism. This was reflected in the lives and thoughts of his faculty to an unusual degree. He believed profoundly in the survival of the personality after death, and found substantiation in his reading of the ancient writers, so simple and direct in their philosophy and so free from the encumbrance of modern materialism.

Albertus Darnell, assistant dean and for many years a valued associate of Mr. Mackenzie, paid him this tribute:

I never knew any man who could win the confidence of young people so quickly or so completely as could Mr. Mackenzie. This quality, and his vision as an educator, coupled with his ambition for the growth and progress of the college, were the main reasons, I believe, for his great success.

Another editorial writer said:

David Mackenzie came to Detroit at a time when politics was rife in school circles, and settled down to a definite educational task. He never sought wide public attention or loud professional applause. The appreciation given him by fellow-workers and the public was undemonstrative, like himself, but like himself, it was constant. Thus, in time, David Mackenzie seemed to be not merely the head of the institution but an institution himself.

Seldom does it happen that there is such unanimity of sentiment concerning the value of the works of any man to a community, from which we may infer that David Mackenzie was greater than it was possible for any of his appraisers to estimate.

JACKSON, Frederick W.,

Lawyer.

Directly descended on the maternal side from Thomas Willett, who was the first mayor of New York City under English rule, Frederick W. Jackson must have inherited some of his distinguished forefather's ability in law as well as some of the latter's grasp of alien and foreign attitudes, for it is these qualities which have given Mr. Jackson his high standing in the legal profession and have made him an authority on corporate organization and securities and on foreign loans. Thomas Willett was appointed mayor of New York in 1665, shortly after the city had been taken over by the English from the Dutch and its name changed from New Amsterdam to its present designation. Willett was appointed to his office because the English Governor of the Colony believed that by his diplomacy and tactfulness he could bring the Dutch settlers into friendly accord with the English, and histories of the New York of that period are evidences of the fact that he succeeded in his mission.

Frederick W. Jackson was born in New York City, July 3, 1883. He was the son of George Thomas and Caroline G. (Weidemeyer) Jackson, the former a prominent physician of New York and a specialist in dermatology. Dr. Jackson held the chair of Dermatology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical school of Columbia University and occupied the same post with the University of Vermont. He was president of the New York and the American Dermatological societies, and also held office from time to time, in other professional societies and organizations, including the New York Academy of Medicine and the International Dermatological Congress which met in New York in 1907. Dr. George T. Jackson died January 3, 1916. Mr. Jackson's earliest paternal ancestor of whom there is an American record was Dr. Samuel Macauley, who settled in New York prior to 1800, where he was a prominent physician of his day. His brother, Thomas Macauley, was the first president of Union Theological Seminary.

Following a course of study at the Collegiate School, New York, from which he graduated in 1900, Mr. Jackson entered Princeton University. He graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, *cum laude*, in 1904 and then entered the Law School of Columbia University, graduating as Bachelor of Laws in 1907. He became a member of the firm of Shearman & Sterling, No. 55 Wall Street, New York City, and specialized in corporate securities and foreign loans. Mr. Jackson is a member of the New York State Bar Association, the Bar Association of the City of New York, the New York County Lawyers' Association, and the New York Law Institute. He is an active worker on several committees of these legal organizations. He is affiliated with the Prinecton, City and Broad Street (luncheon) clubs, in New York City, and with the Nassau Club, at Princeton, and is a member of the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Zoölogical Society, and other edu-

cational and charitable organizations. His chief recreations are riding and tennis. He was a member of Squadron A, New York Guard, and retired from that organization in 1920, with the rank of corporal.

Frederick W. Jackson married, on June 4, 1913, Louise B. Shaw, daughter of William A. Shaw, and a descendant of Jonathan Dickinson, first president of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University). They have one son, Frederick Willett Jackson, born May 6, 1922.

FLEMING, William E.,

Physician.

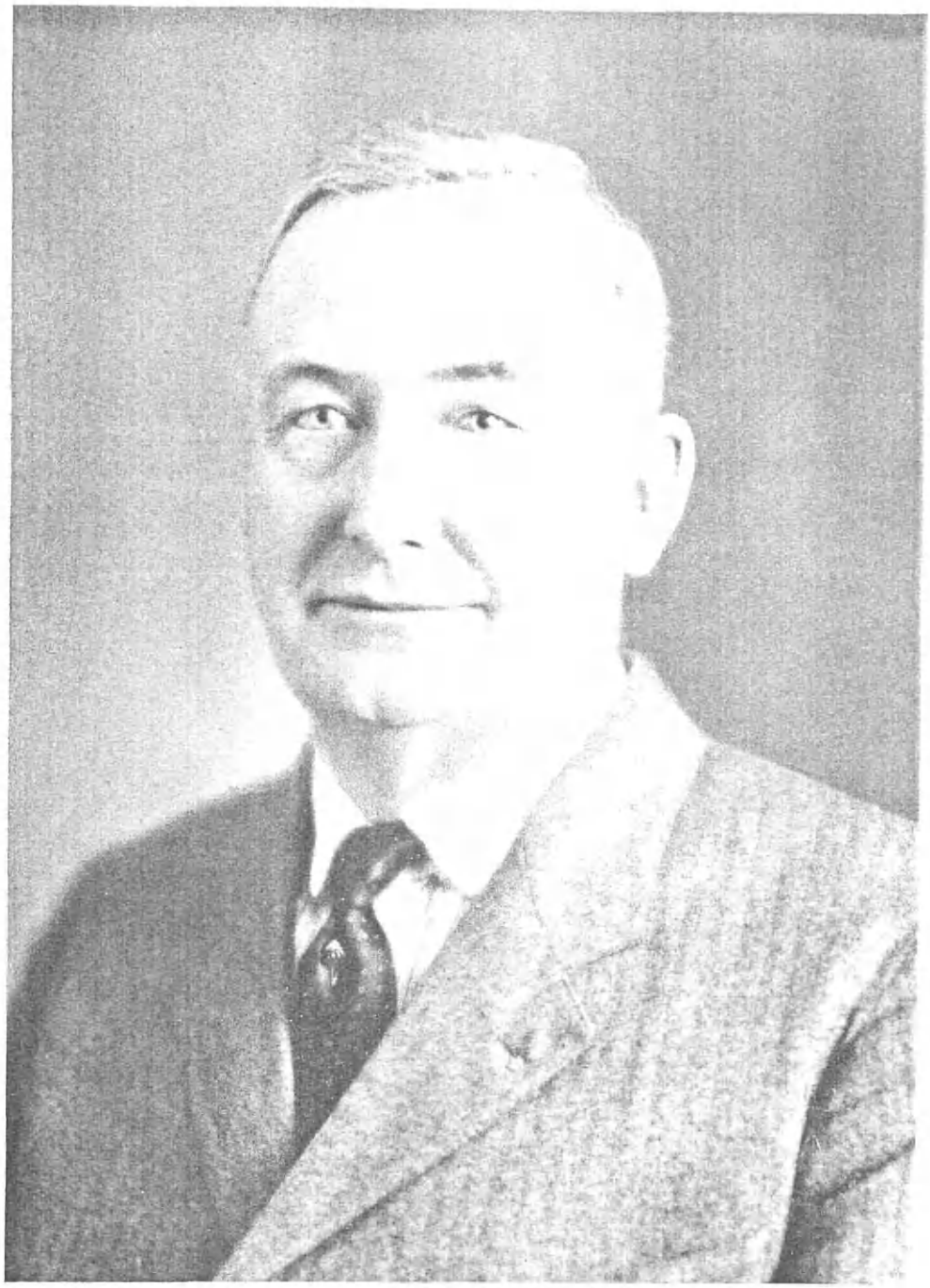
A doctor's value to a community depends quite as much upon his availability as his professional skill. Dr. William E. Fleming, family physician of Detroit, could nearly always be found, because he had lived thirty-two years at the same place, at Fourteenth Street and Michigan Avenue, and further, because he had never allowed any outside interest to interfere with his practice of medicine.

Dr. William E. Fleming was born January 22, 1867, at Paint Valley, Holmes County, Ohio, the son of James and Jane (Livingstone) Fleming, having been the third born of a family of four sons and six daughters. His father was a farmer; his mother died in 1918. He was baptized as William Fleming, but added the "E" to distinguish himself from an uncle of the same name.

Dr. Fleming attended the country and township schools, and read medicine two years under the direction of Dr. Battle, of Shreve, Ohio. Prior to taking up the study of medicine, he taught country school. Entering Ohio Medical University, later Starling's College, he graduated March 17, 1894, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He became a clever diagnostician and remained a close student of medical science all his life. Specializing in obstetrics, he was enabled to keep his family practice for many years, and this assumed enormous proportions.

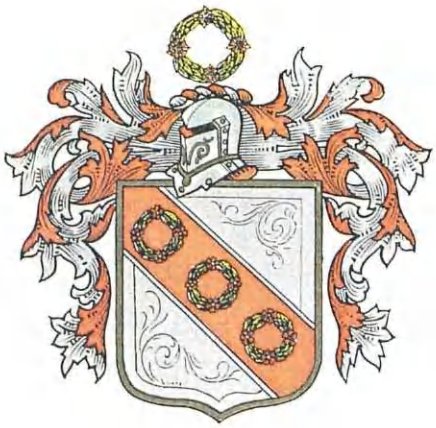
His participation in the World War caused him to cherish a connection with the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, and his religious scruples explained a connection with the Fourteenth Avenue Methodist Church, to the work of which he was a liberal contributor and upon whose services he was an attendant. He was a member of the Ohio Society, of Detroit, and of Ashlar Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, being a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite member of the Consistory, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Having achieved an unusual success in his chosen work, in later years he acquired a summer home at New Baltimore, where fishing proved to be his chief diversion; and in October, 1925, he removed his city residence from No. 2290 Fourteenth Avenue to the fine home at No. 7351 LaSalle Boulevard, which was his sanctuary only thirteen months, until his death occurred.

Dr. Fleming married, at Detroit, October 6, 1904, Julia L. Hayes, native of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Johnson) Hayes, both parents having been natives of Manchester, England, who were married in Boston, and the father of Mrs. Fleming was a business man of Oshkosh. Dr. and Mrs. Fleming's children were four: 1. Jean L., born in 1907, a student at Detroit City College. 2. William E., born in 1909, a student at Western High School. 3. Ada M., born in 1911, a student at North-



H. W. E. Fleming

Walworth



Woodbridge

Morgan

Dunlop
(DUNLAP)

Rayce
(RACE)

Joyner

WALWORTH.

Arms—Gules, a bend engrailed argent, between two garbs or.

Crest—A cubit arm vested or, cuff argent, the hand grasping a dagger sinister imbrued gules, pommel and hilt or.

Motto—Strike for the laws.

WOODBRIDGE.

Arms—Argent, on a bend gules three chaplets of roses proper.

Crest—A chaplet of roses proper.

MORGAN.

Arms—Or, a griffin segreant sable.

Crest—A reindeer's head couped or, attired gules.

Motto—Onward and upward.

DUNLOP—DUNLAP.

Arms—Argent, a two-headed eagle displayed gules.

RAYCE—RACE.

Arms—Argent, three spearheads gules, a chief azure.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet a phoenix's head in flames, and holding in the beak a palm branch.

JOYNER.

Arms—Azure, on a bend argent an eagle displayed sable.

Crest—A dexter arm embowed in armour, holding in the gauntlet a battle axe, handle or, headed argent.

western High School. 4. Vera L. Fleming, a student at the Thirkell School.

The death of Dr. Fleming occurred at Detroit November 9, 1926, and he went with the knowledge that he had done his full share here on earth and was well qualified to stand in the presence of the Great Diagnostician of the Other World. He was a kindly, sympathetic, courageous man, devoted to home and family, and with a wide circle of friends in whose memory his name will ever be enshrined.

WALWORTH and Allied Families,

Ancestral History.

Arms—Gules, a bend engrailed, argent, between two garbs or.

Crest—A cubit arm vested or, cuff argent, the hand grasping a dagger sinister imbrued gules, pommel and hilt or.

Motto—Strike for the laws.

The Walworth family of America claim descent from Sir William Walworth, Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Richard II. Sir William Walworth died in 1383 and was buried in the church of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, London. He was born in the suburban village of Walworth, named in his honor, which is located near London Bridge on the Surrey side. A painting of Sir William Walworth is preserved in the Guild Hall, London.

(The Family in America).

(I) William Walworth, the progenitor of all the Walworths in America, came from the neighborhood of London, England, in 1689, to the New London Colony in New England, sailing at the special instance of Fitzjohn Winthrop, then in command of the forces of the Colony, with whom he was well acquainted. It was Winthrop's desire to introduce upon Fisher's Island the English system of cultivation with which Walworth was familiar, he having been a prominent farmer at Groton Manor in old England. Fisher's Island forms part of Suffolk County, Long Island, claim to it having been made in former times by both Massachusetts and Connecticut. The lease of the island was given to William Walworth by Fitzjohn Winthrop, son of John Winthrop, Jr., of New London, and grandson of John Winthrop, Governor of Massachusetts. Situated as it is in such close proximity to Connecticut, the early Walworth associations were closely affiliated with that State. In 1690, shortly after William Walworth's arrival, he married Mary Seaton, a young English woman, born in 1669, who came to New London in the same ship with himself. (See Seaton I.) She was an orphan and the only surviving child of her parents. There is no record of this marriage to be found, but it probably took place in New London, though all but the three youngest of their children were born on Fisher's Island, where he made his home for about nine years. In 1698 or 1699, owing to the remoteness and loneliness of the location which was exposed not only to the depredations of Indians and French privateers off the coast, but particularly to the piracies of the notorious Captain Kidd, William Walworth removed his young family to Groton, Connecticut. He continued, however, to hold his lease on Fisher's Island until his death in 1703. His widow survived him for forty-nine years, dying January 14, 1752. Her gravestone stood until recently in New London, on the east side of the old cemetery in that city. The grave of William Walworth, however, has not been located. His will was filed at New London, Feb-

ruary 3, 1703, but both will and record of it were destroyed by fire at the capture of New London by Benedict Arnold in the Revolutionary War. The children of William and Mary (Seaton) Walworth were: 1. Martha, born in March, 1691; married, November 10, 1715, John Stark. 2. William (2), born in January, 1693-94; was of Noanke, having possessions elsewhere in Connecticut; removed to Bozrah in 1744, where he lived until his death, May 17, 1744. He married (first), January 16, 1720, Mary Avery, daughter of Captain Samuel and Susannah (Palmes) Avery, of Poquonoc, and a great-great-granddaughter of the Earl of Lincoln (see Royal Descent); they had eight children: Nathan, Amos, James, Elijah, Mary, Susan, Lucy, and Abigail. He married (second), September 23, 1742, Elizabeth Hinckley, and had two more children, Eunice and Charles. (While the Royal Descent does not carry through to the branch of the Walworth family of Cleveland, still it is of great value and interest not only to that family but to all others interested in Walworth genealogy, and for that reason this Royal Descent is carried in this record.) 3. Mary, born in February, 1695; married, as early as April 20, 1721, Abiel Stark, brother of John Stark, leaving numerous descendants. 4. John, of whom further. 5. Joanna, born in October, 1699; married, April 1, 1722, Christopher Stark, cousin of John and Abiel Stark; had nine children born in Groton, Connecticut, and Dutchess County, New York. 6. Thomas (twin), born in May, 1701, at Groton; married, as early as June 20, 1724, Phoebe Stark, sister of Christopher Stark and daughter of William Stark, of Groton; they had one child, William. 7. James (twin), born in May, 1701, at Groton, died as a young man, probably at Groton.

(II) John Walworth, of Groton, Connecticut, son of William and Mary (Seaton) Walworth, of Fisher's Island, was born on that island in June, 1696, died of smallpox in Groton in 1748. In his childhood his parents, with their young children, removed to Groton, where he grew to maturity. He was appointed cornet of a troop of dragoons in the Eighth Regiment of Connecticut Colonial troops, by a resolution of the General Assembly, May 10, 1744, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of captain. His commission as cornet, still in the possession of his descendants, is dated at Hartford, May 25, 1744, bearing the seal of the Colony and signed by Governor Law. A copy of this is on file among the archives of the State Library at Albany, New York, together with a record of the Revolutionary services of his son, Benjamin Walworth. He was buried in the Wightman Cemetery, where his wife and children were also interred.

John Walworth married, in November, 1718, Sarah B. Dunn, born about 1700, died November 5, 1778, daughter of Captain Richard Dunn, Jr., and Hannah (or Elizabeth) (Bailey) Dunn, of Newport, Rhode Island; and granddaughter of Richard Dunn, who was freeman of Newport as early as 1635, and was a deputy to the General Assembly for a number of terms. (See Dunn III.) Children of John and Sarah B. (Dunn) Walworth: 1. Samuel, of whom further. 2. John, married (first), December 4, 1752, Mary Minor, daughter of Captain Rufus Minor; (second) Patience Denison, of Lyme, who was born in 1735; he and his second wife died at Hoosick, New York. 3. Sylvester, was a soldier of the Revolution, killed September 6, 1781, at the storming of Fort Griswold; married April 8, 1756, Sarah Holmes, of

WALWORTH RESIDENCE
EAST CLEVELAND, OHIO

John Walworth

Stonington. 4. William, married Sarah Grant, of Stonington. 5. James, died unmarried. 6. Benjamin, born at Groton, November 11, 1746, died at Hoosick, New York, February 26, 1812, to which he removed in 1793; he was a hatter by trade; he was a gallant Revolutionary War soldier; he married, in 1782, Apphia Hyde, of Bozrah, Connecticut, who died at Fredonia, New York, February 8, 1837. 7. Philena (or Phila), married Joseph Minor, of Groton. 8. Sarah, married Benjamin Brown; she died in Yates County, New York. 9. Abigail, died unmarried.

(III) Samuel Walworth, son of John and Sarah B. (Dunn) Walworth, was born January 15, 1725-26, at Groton, Connecticut, where he lived, and he died there May 5, 1773. He was buried in the Wightman Cemetery. As the eldest son, he was appointed executor of his father's will, March 18, 1748.

Samuel Walworth married, January 10, 1761, Hannah Woodbridge (see Woodbridge V), who, after his death, married, March 16, 1775, William Avery, and after the death of her second husband, married (third), August 28, 1800, Deacon Peter Avery. The children of Samuel and Hannah (Woodbridge) Walworth were: 1. Lieutenant Samuel, born March 7, 1762; served in the Continental Army during its operations in the Hudson Valley; was at one time a citizen of Hudson, New York, and died at Groton, Connecticut, January 13, 1787, of wounds received during the Revolutionary War; married Mary Latham, daughter of Captain William Latham; she died January 28, 1801, leaving two children, Mary and Solon. 2. John, of whom further. 3. Hannah, born July 27, 1769; married a Mr. Eldred; died at Groton, leaving a son and daughter.

(IV) Judge John Walworth, son of Samuel and Hannah (Woodbridge) Walworth, was born at Groton, Connecticut, June 10, 1765, and died at Cleveland, Ohio, September 10, 1812. He was known as John of Cleveland, "the Pioneer." He moved to Aurora, New York, and in the winter of 1799 went from there to Fairport, Lake County, Ohio, returning to Aurora in the spring of 1800 for his wife and children. On his return to the Western Reserve he decided that lands along the Grand River were desirable, and on April 8, 1800, located at Bloomingdale, later named Painesville. He was commissioned justice of the peace for Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1802, and appointed Associate Judge the year following. In 1804 he was made postmaster of Painesville. A year later, 1805, he moved to Cleveland and became government inspector of the newly created port Cuyahoga (Cleveland), and in 1806 was appointed collector of the port of Erie, Associate Judge of the Superior Court of Geauga County, Ohio, and postmaster of Cleveland. The population of the city at that time was less than fifty, the mail came twice a week and was delivered by John Walworth personally, the letters being carried in his hat. The receipts of the office for the first three months were two dollars and eighty-three cents. He succeeded Elisha Norton, the first postmaster of Cleveland, who had moved to another county. When the county of Cuyahoga was organized, Judge Walworth was made county clerk and county recorder and filled both offices until his death.

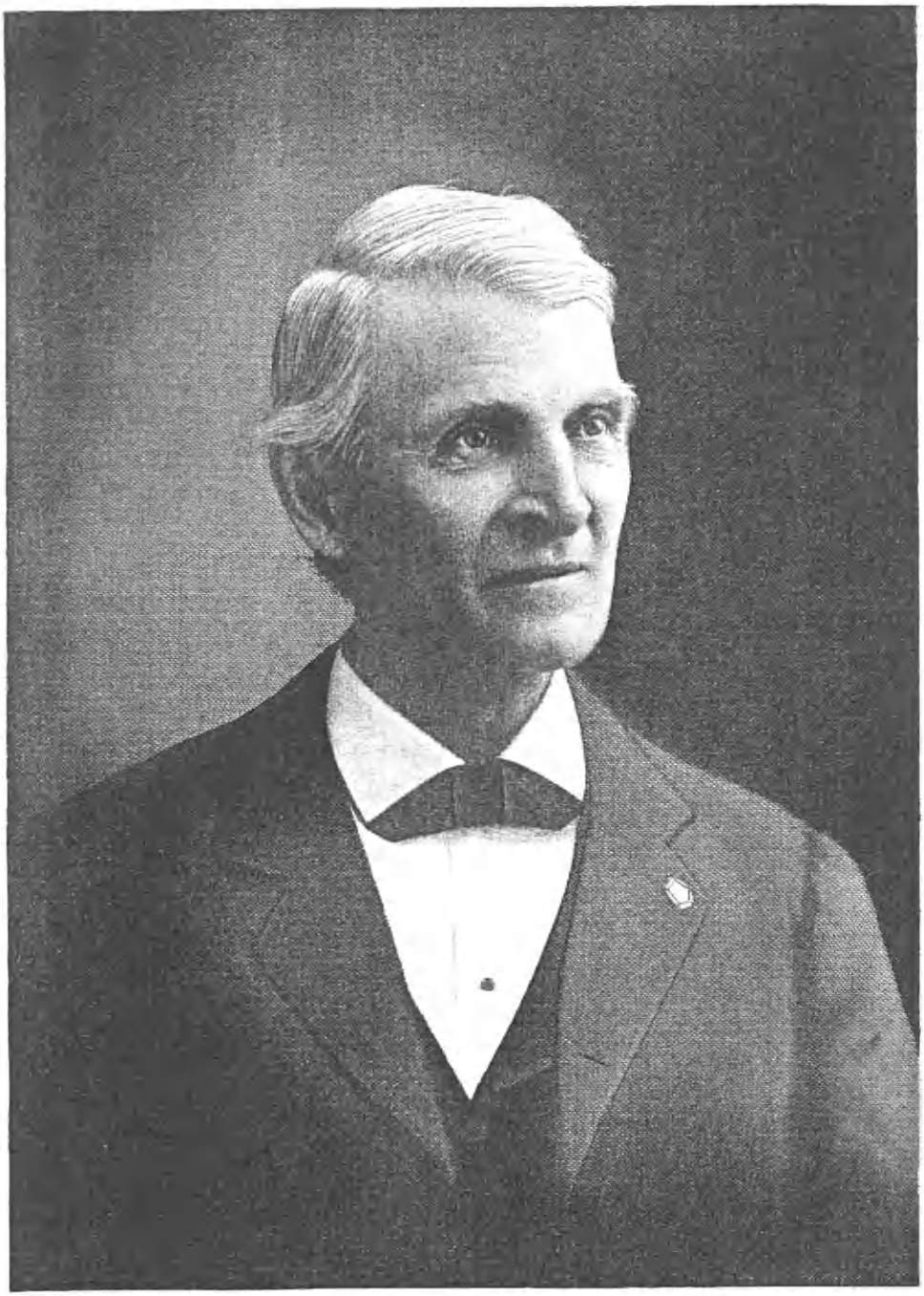
On October 22, 1805, he consummated the exchange of his farm on the Grand River, with Samuel Huntington, receiving in return a three hundred acre tract in Cleveland in the district later bounded

by Huron and Erie streets (now East Ninth Street) and the river. He brought his family to Cleveland in April, 1806, their first home being the upper floor of a building located on the north side of Superior Street near Water, now West Ninth Street. In 1809 they moved to the Walworth farmhouse located on Pittsburgh Street. A great panic seized the people of the settlement when Detroit was surrendered to the British by General Hull in 1812, and the pioneer homes of Ohio were left open to attack, but he did all he could to stem the tide and remained at the farm, as did his courageous wife, though many fled to the older settlements. His popularity grew until his death, and it was said of him that any office within the gift of his townsmen could have been his for the asking.

Judge John Walworth married, March 22, 1789, Juliana Morgan, born at Groton, Connecticut, December 31, 1769, died at Cleveland, Ohio, March 3, 1853, daughter of Colonel Christopher Morgan, of the Revolutionary War, and his wife, Deborah (Ledyard) Morgan. (See Morgan VI.) Juliana (Morgan) Walworth was a woman of rare courage, a true pioneer's wife, and noted as one of the three women who refused to leave their homes at the time of General Hull's surrender at Detroit. She was an accomplished horsewoman, and in 1810 crossed the Alleghanies on horseback with her husband, on a visit to their old home in Groton, going *via* Philadelphia and returning to her Cleveland home by the same method of travel. She survived her husband by more than forty years. Children of John and Juliana (Morgan) Walworth: 1. Ashbel W., of whom further. 2. John Austin, born September 28, 1792, died young. 3. Julia, born September 19, 1794; married Dr. Long, of Cleveland; died July 2, 1866. 4. Horace F., born at Cleveland, May 8, 1796; was a resident of Point Chicot, Chicot County, Arkansas, and died after a later residence at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, November 20, 1863, unmarried, and having been totally blind for years. He was a man of great wealth, both in personal property and real estate, and in his will bequeathed the bulk of his property for the use of the blind in the Confederate States. 5. John P., born at Aurora, New York, September 11, 1798, died there in 1883; was the founder of the Mississippi branch of the family, removing from Cleveland to Natchez in 1803. He began life in Natchez as a clerk in the post office, became a merchant, bank president, and planter, with several plantations in Louisiana and Arkansas. He married, in 1827, Sarah Wren, daughter of Woodson and Mary Wren, of Natchez, and had children: i. Horace, died young. ii. Douglas, who became editor of the "Natchez Democrat," and was a major in the Confederate Army; was the husband of the well-known authoress, Jeannette H. Walworth, daughter of Baron Haderman, of Bonn, Prussia. iii. Ernest. iv. John P. v. Charles. vi. Laura. vii. Clara. 6. Hannah, born December 17, 1811; married Dr. Ben Strickland.

(V) Ashbel W. Walworth, son of Judge John and Juliana (Morgan) Walworth, was born December 6, 1790, lived in Cleveland, Ohio, and died August 24, 1844. He was one of the first to realize the possibilities in Cleveland real estate and his investments were all made with an eye to the future growth of the town. His holdings of real estate lay entirely in the First Ward and were farm lands principally until January, 1838, when with Thomas Kelley he laid out two acres in building lots south of Ohio

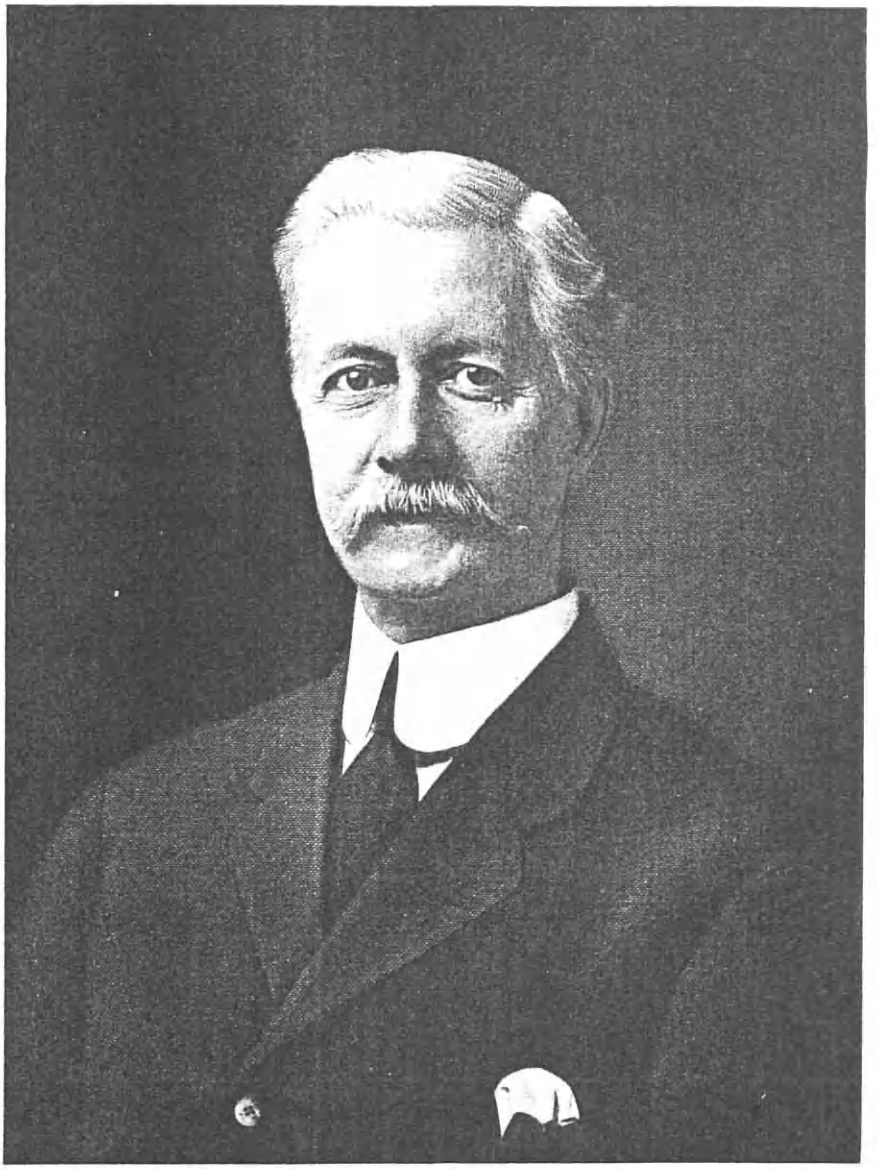
C. W. Walworth



John Walworth

Mary R. Pace, Walworth

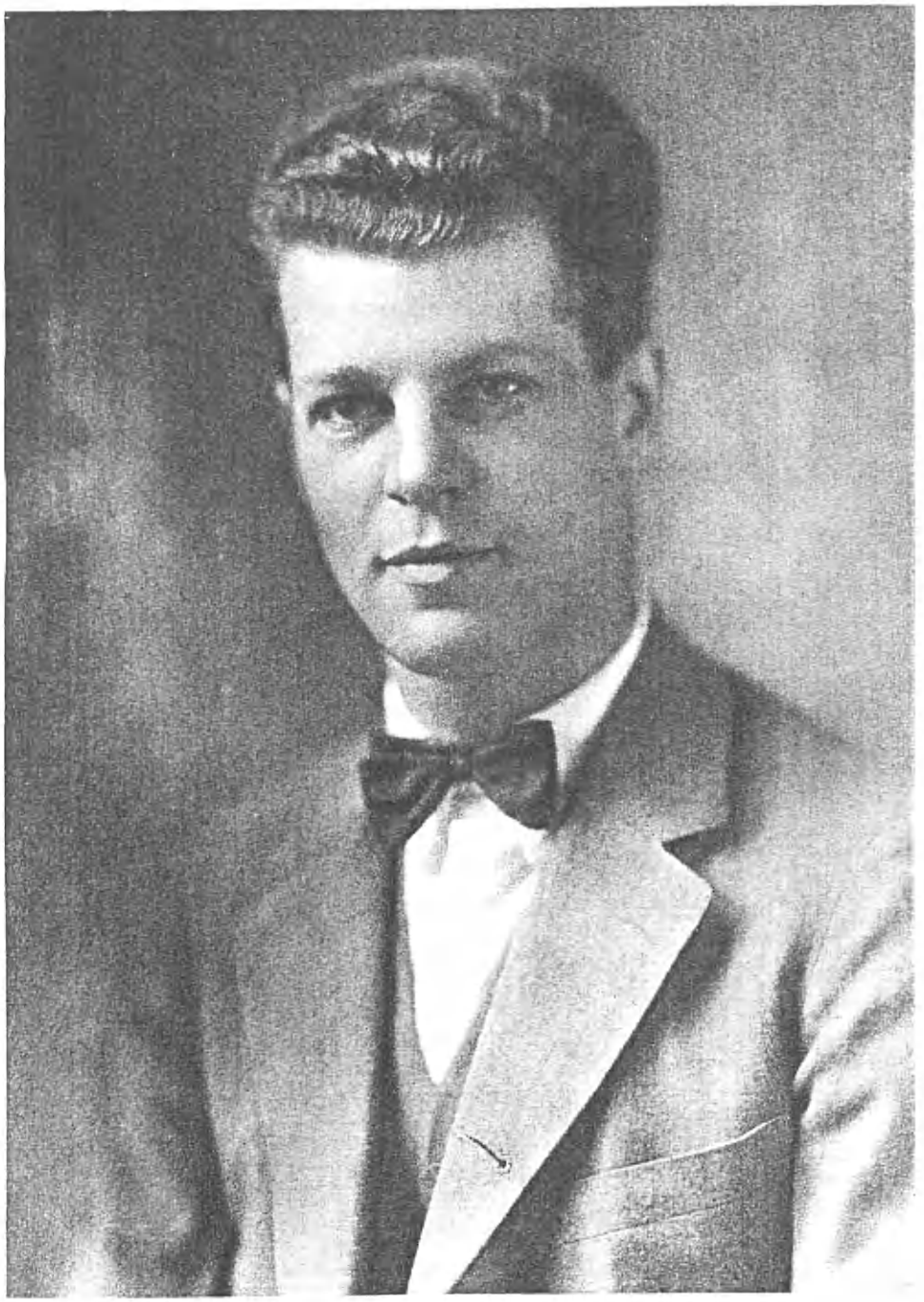
Ida Walworth



F. H. Walworth

A. W. Walworth

Antoinette Walworth



John D. Walworth

Street (Central Avenue), and also an adjoining tract that extended to the river. He was one of the founders and charter members of the Old Stone Church on the Public Square.

Ashbel W. Walworth married, in 1820, Mary Ann Dunlap, of Schenectady, New York. (See Dunlap III.) Their children were: 1. John, of whom further. 2. William, died in the Union Army during the Civil War. 3. Sarah. 4. Ann. 5. Mary. 6. Jane.

(VI) John (2) Walworth, son of Ashbel W. and Mary Ann (Dunlap) Walworth, and grandson of Judge John Walworth, was born in the Walworth home (later the site of the "American House" and now the heart of the city of Cleveland, Ohio), August 11, 1821, died at his home on Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, October 11, 1900. His boyhood was spent in the section named as his birthplace, several of his playmates being Indian boys. He spent his entire life in Cleveland and witnessed as well as participated in the remarkable transformation of fields, untilled lands and woods, into a populous modern city. He was a fund of interesting narratives and adventures, and in his later years his stories of the early days of Cleveland were most entertaining. His reminiscences, with all their variety of change and local color, reflecting the life, growth and development of Cleveland during the last three-quarters of the nineteenth century, would form a volume not only entertaining and interesting, but also most valuable historically. Like his father he became interested in the real estate development of the city. Shortly after his marriage he bought five acres on which the present Walworth home, No. 14609 Euclid Avenue, stands, and which at that time was considered far out in the country. This was his home for the remainder of his life.

John Walworth married, May 22, 1851, Mary Rocelia Race, born in Massachusetts, October 15, 1828, but who, in 1829, was brought West by her parents, William N. and Vienna (Joyner) Race, the family locating at Ridgeville, on a farm three miles from Elyria, Ohio. She died January 3, 1911, having survived her husband eleven years. (See Race III.) Their children were: 1. Ida, residing in the Walworth homestead, No. 14609 Euclid Avenue. 2. Frank Howard, died March 14, 1916; married Kate Cline, daughter of Frank C. and Kate M. (Ingalls) Cline, of Jefferson County, New York. Children: i. Kathryn, married Stewart B. Brown; children: a. William Walworth, died aged six years. b. Benjamin W. c. Frank W. d. Kathryn Antoinette. e. Helen Elizabeth. f. Jean Louise. ii. Jeanette, married Eugene T. Izant; children: a. John W. b. David Cline. iii. John Dunlap, the last male of his direct line to bear the name Walworth. 3. Allyn Woodbridge, died in 1908; married Annie Doane, daughter of Edward Doane, also of an old and distinguished Cleveland family. Children: i. Bernice, married Albert D. Trenor; one child, Patricia. ii. Alleyne. 4. Antoinette, who resides in the Walworth homestead.

(The Woodbridge Line).

Arms—Argent, on a bend gules three chaplets of roses proper.

Crest—A chaplet of roses proper.

Woodbridge as a surname is local, meaning "of Woodbridge," a parish in the County of Suffolk, seven miles from Ipswich. The name is a very ancient one, appearing in the form De Wudebridge in 1273. By 1596 it had assumed its present form, that of Woodbridge,

there being a record of a John Woodbridge, of the County of Oxford in that year. Harrison, in his "Surnames of the United Kingdom," states that the patronymic is derived from the Old English *wudu*, "wood," and *brycg, bricg*, "bridge," and was used to denote a dweller at the wooden bridge. Woodbridge, County Suffolk, was Wodebregge in the fourteenth century, Wodebridge in the thirteenth, and Wodebridge in the thirteenth century is referred to as Wodebrigge in a copy made (with alterations) in the Middle English period of the (Latin) boundary definements of a land grant dated A. D. 850 by Æthelwulf, King of the West Saxons.

Rev. John Woodbridge died in Stanton in Wiltshire, England, December 9, 1637. He was rector of the parish of Stanton, near Highworth in Wiltshire, and a minister, "so able and faithful," says Cotton Mather, in his "Magnalia," "as to obtain an high esteem among those that at all knew the invaluable worth of such a minister." Rev. John Woodbridge married Sarah Parker, daughter of Rev. Robert Parker. Children: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Sarah, born about 1614. 3. Benjamin, born in 1622. 4. Lucy.

(The Family in America).

(I) Rev. John Woodbridge, son of Rev. John and Sarah (Parker) Woodbridge, was born in Stanton in Wiltshire, in 1613, and died in Newbury, Massachusetts, March 17, 1695. He was sent to Oxford when he finished school and kept there until "the oath of conformity came to be required of him; which neither his father, nor his conscience approving, he removed from thence into a course of more private studies." In the year 1634 he came to New England on the ship "Mary and John" and settled at Newbury, Massachusetts. He was town clerk of Newbury from 1634 to 1639, and was chosen "Surveyor of Arms" in 1637. In 1643 he kept school in Boston. He, with others, negotiated to purchase from the Indians, of the plantations, on which the town of Andover grew up. He was ordained at Andover, October 24, 1645, this being one of the earliest, if not the earliest, of regular ordinations in New England. In 1647 he returned to England, with his wife and family, and was chaplain to the Parliamentary Commissioners, who treated with the King at the Isle of Wight, and afterwards minister at Andover, Hants, and Barford St. Martin (Wiltshire) until he was ejected at the restoration. In 1663 he was driven by the Bartholomew Act from a school he had established at Newbury (England) and in the same year returned to New England. He was now made assistant to his uncle, Rev. Thomas Parker, at Newbury, remaining in this office until November, 1670, when he was dismissed in consequence of dissensions in the church. He was "assistant" of the Massachusetts Colony, 1683-84. He was also a large property holder.

Rev. John Woodbridge married, in 1639, Mercy Dudley, daughter of Thomas Dudley, Governor of the Massachusetts Colony. (See Dudley II.) Children: 1. Sarah, born June 7, 1640. 2. Lucy, born March 13, 1642. 3. John, of whom further. 4. Benjamin, born in 1645. 5. Thomas, born in 1648. 6. Dorothy, born about 1650. 7. Anne, born about 1653. 8. Timothy, born January 13, 1656. 9. Joseph, born about 1657. 10. Martha, born about 1660. 11. Mary, born about 1662.

(II) Rev. John Woodbridge, son of Rev. John and Mercy (Dudley) Wood-

bridge, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1644, and died in Wethersfield, Connecticut, November 13, 1691. He was graduated at Harvard College, 1664, began preaching at Killingworth, Connecticut (now Clinton), in 1666; and was ordained April 7, 1669. He resigned his pastorate in 1679, and was in the same year installed at Wethersfield, where he remained until his death.

Rev. John Woodbridge married, October 26, 1671, Abigail Leete, daughter of Governor William Leete, of the Connecticut Colony. (See Leete II.) Children: 1. Mercy. 2. John, born June 10, 1678. 3. Dudley, born about 1679. 4. Ephraim, of whom further. 5. Benjamin, born December 26, 1681, died young. 6. Abigail, born March 1, 1687.

(III) Rev. Ephraim Woodbridge, son of Rev. John and Abigail (Leete) Woodbridge, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, January 25, 1680, and died in Groton, Connecticut, December 1, 1725. He graduated from Harvard College in 1701; was ordained, November 9, 1704, and became the same year minister of the First Church, Groton, Connecticut. He held considerable landed property in the southeastern part of what is now the town of Ledyard; some portions of this property are still occupied and farmed by his descendants. His church or meeting-house was not far from what is now Groton Center, and his homestead a mile or two distant therefrom in a northeasterly direction, upon the road leading northward past the old Rogerene Meeting House.

Rev. Ephraim Woodbridge married, May 4, 1704, Hannah Morgan, daughter of Captain John Morgan, of Groton. Children: 1. Dudley, born April 21, 1705. 2. Paul, of whom further. 3. Augustus, born October 29, 1710. 4. Oliver, born in 1713. 5. Hannah, born February 9, 1714. 6. Mary, born October 27, 1719. 7. Oliver, born December 3, 1723.

(IV) Captain Paul Woodbridge, son of Rev. Ephraim and Hannah (Morgan) Woodbridge, was born in Groton, Connecticut, March 12, 1708, and died in Upper Mystic, Connecticut, November, 1778. He was a seafaring man in the earlier part of his life, but afterwards purchased and conducted a large tannery, which is still standing near the bridge in Upper Mystic. The house which he occupied is also standing at the angle of the roads, opposite the site of the tannery, southeast of the church. Both he and his wife are buried in what is known as the Woodbridge Burying-Ground, upon a portion of the old Ephraim Woodbridge estate, and not far from his old homestead.

Captain Paul Woodbridge married, July 5, 1737, Sarah Goodridge, of South Kingston, Rhode Island. Children: 1. Mary, born June 12, 1738, died young. 2. Ephraim, born July 12, 1740, died young. 3. Hannah, of whom further. 4. Ephraim, born June 20, 1746. 5. Sarah, born November 26, 1749. 6. Paul, Jr., born April 13, 1751. 7. Timothy, born April 1, 1753. 8. James, born May 14, 1756. 9. Richard, born July 20, 1759. 10. Ashbel, born November 7, 1762.

(V) Hannah Woodbridge, daughter of Captain Paul and Sarah (Goodridge) Woodbridge, was born in Upper Mystic, Connecticut, January 19, 1743, and died April 13, 1831. She married (first), January 10, 1761, Samuel Walworth, son of John and Sarah B. (Dunn) Walworth. (See Walworth III.) She married (second), March 16, 1775, William Avery. She married (third), August 28, 1800, Deacon Peter Avery. Children by first husband: 1. Lieutenant Samuel, born

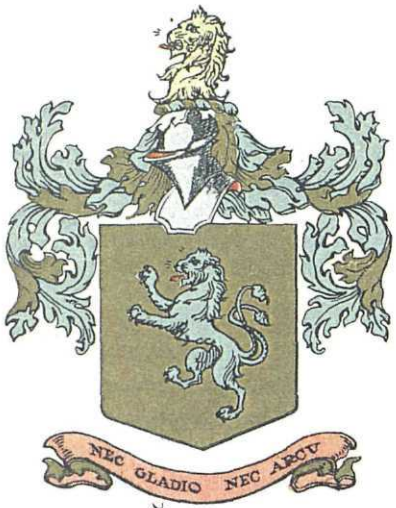
March 7, 1762. 2. John, born June 10, 1765. 3. Hannah, born July 27, 1769. Child by second husband: 4. Sarah, born January 16, 1776.

(The Dudley Line).

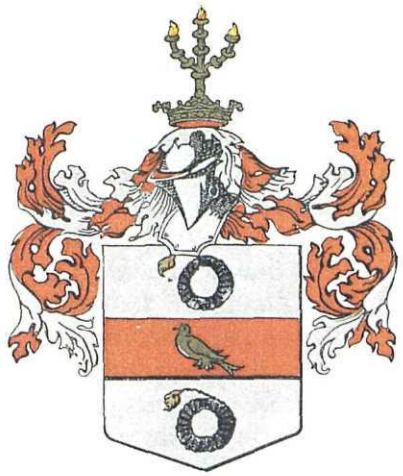
Arms—Or, a lion rampant, vert, double-queued.
Crest—A lion's head erased.
Motto—*Nec gladio nec arcu.*

Governor Thomas Dudley, the immigrant ancestor, was born about 1576, near Northampton, England. He was the son of Captain Roger Dudley, a military man who lived in the time of Robert Dudley, Queen Elizabeth's famous Earl of Leicester, and appears to have been one of his soldiers, sent by the Queen to aid Henry of Navarre to establish his throne, and to have fallen in the famous battle of Ivry. His mother was a kinswoman of Judge Augustine Nicholls, of Faxton, in Northamptonshire, who was born at Ecton in that county in 1559, was judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Knight of the Bath, etc., keeper of the great seal to Prince Charles, and of a distinguished family. Governor Dudley's mother must have died when he was very young, and Mrs. Burefoy, a relative, took care of him. When a young boy he became a page in the establishment of the Earl of Northampton. It is said that he was "a man of high spirit, suitable to the family to which his father belonged." In 1597, when he was twenty-one, he was a volunteer when men were raised to help Henry of Navarre, and was given a captain's commission, raising a company of eighty in Northampton. He was assigned to Amiens in Picardy, but peace was declared before he saw service. He then became clerk for his kinsman, Judge Augustine Nicholls, until August, 1616, when the judge died and he became steward of the Earl of Lincoln; by shrewd management he cleared a debt of £100,000 on the earl's estate in a few years. He resigned this position in 1627, and moved to Boston, Lincolnshire, where Rev. John Cotton preached. The Earl of Lincoln soon wished his services again and there he remained until he came to this country.

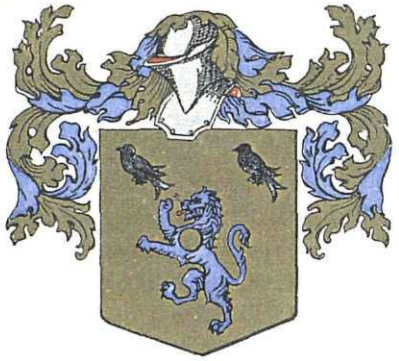
In 1627 Thomas Dudley became interested in America, and in 1628, with other Puritans, procured a patent from the king for a plantation here. Others came before he did, but in April, 1630, with Winthrop and a party of four ships, he sailed for America, and was appointed assistant, and on March 23, 1629-30, at the last Court held in England, Deputy-Governor of the Colony. He came on the "Arbella," arriving June 12, 1630, and settled at Newtown, now Cambridge. He soon moved to Ipswich, and he had large grants at various times. He was one of the first four signers of the covenant of the First Church at Charlestown, where he was then living, in July, 1630, but which moved to Boston a few months later. In May, 1634, he was elected Governor to succeed Winthrop, and was re-elected in 1640-1645-50; Deputy-Governor for thirteen years, and sometimes assistant. He was the first Governor chosen by the people at a general election. He was one of the twelve men appointed by the General Court to establish Harvard College in 1636, and when the charter of the college was granted in 1650, Thomas Dudley as Governor signed it. In 1644 he was sergeant-major-general of the Colony. He was in office four years, the first to hold this position. He died at Roxbury, July 31, 1653. Cotton Mather said of him: "He was a man of sincere piety, exact justice, hospitality to strangers and liberality to



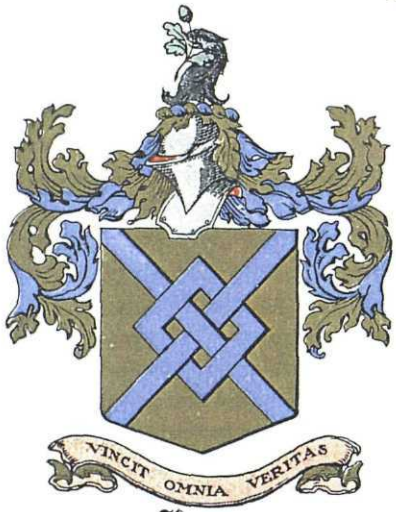
Dudley



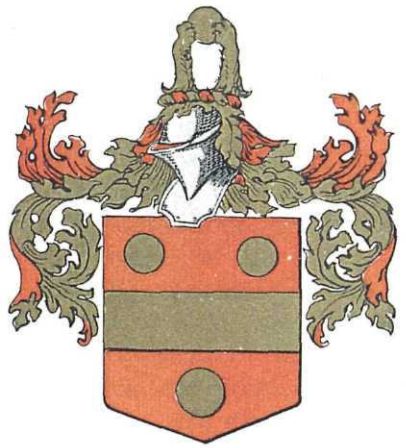
Leete



Jones



Eaton



Avery

DUDLEY.

Arms—Or, a lion rampant, vert, double-queued.
Crest—A lion's head erased.
Motto—*Nec gladio nec arcu.*

LEETE.

Arms—Argent, on a fesse gules between two rolls of matches sable, fired proper, a martlet or.
Crest—On a ducal coronet an antique lamp or, fired proper.

JONES.

Arms—Or, a lion rampant azure, charged on the shoulder with a bezant, in chief two martlets sable.

EATON.

Arms—Or, a fret azure.
Crest—An eagle's head erased sable, in the beak an acorn slipped and leaved vert.
Motto—*Vincit omnia veritas.* (Truth conquers all things.)

AVERY.

Arms—Gules, a fess between three bezants.
Crest—Two lions' gambs or, supporting a bezant.

the poor." His will, dated April 26, 1652, additions, April 13, May 28, and July 8, 1653, was proved August 15, 1653.

Thomas Dudley married Dorothy, surname unknown, in England, who died at Roxbury, December 27, 1643, aged sixty-one. His second marriage was on April 14, 1644, to Catherine Hackburn, widow of Samuel Hackburn, whose maiden name was Dighton. She had two sons and two daughters by her first marriage. She married (third) Rev. John Allen, of Dedham, and she died August 29, 1671. Children of the first marriage: 1. Samuel, born about 1610, died February 10, 1683. 2. Anne, born about 1612, in England; married Governor Simon Bradstreet. 3. Patience, born in England. 4. Sarah, baptized July 23, 1620, in England. 5. Mercy, of whom further. Children of second marriage: 6. Deborah, born February 27, 1645. 7. Joseph, born September 23, 1647. 8. Paul, born September 8, 1650.

(II) Mercy Dudley, daughter of Governor Thomas and Dorothy Dudley, was born in England, September 27, 1621. She married, in 1639, Rev. John Woodbridge, son of Rev. John and Sarah (Parker) Woodbridge. (See Woodbridge I.)

(The Leete Line).

Arms—Argent, on a fesse gules between two rolls of matches sable, fired proper, a martlet or.

Crest—On a ducal coronet an antique lamp or, fired proper.

The surname Leete has undergone various changes and modifications in spelling, such as Letie, Lete, Lety, Leet, Lette, Lytte and similar forms with the preposition de and the article le. As early, however, as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Thomas Leete, of Oakington, used the present style, Leete, and his descendants have almost invariably followed his example in this respect. Some have spelled the name Leet. In 1273, we find a Roger de Leyt, of Lynton Parva, Cambridgeshire, and from that date the surname occurs in various counties of England. A history of the Leete family, including the American branch, was published in 1906 by Joseph Leete, first edition of the work published in 1881.

(I) Thomas Leete, to whom the ancestry of this line is traced in England, lived at Oakington and Comberton, and was assessed to the subsidy for Cambridgeshire in 1522-23. He was buried at Oakington, July 9, 1564.

Thomas Leete married Alse (Alice), surname unknown, who was buried at Oakington.

(II) Thomas Leete, son of Thomas Leete, married, November 12, 1568, at Oakington, ——— ———. He was assessed to the subsidy for Cambridgeshire in 1566-67 and 1571-72, and was buried at Oakington, February 4, 1582.

(III) Thomas Leete, son of Thomas Leete, lived at Oakington, and was named in the Visitation of Huntingdonshire, in 1613. He was warden of the parish church at Oakington in 1598, and was buried there, November 12, 1616.

Thomas Leete married, June 2, 1574, Maria Slade, who was buried at Oakington, September 25, 1610, daughter of Edward Slade, of Rushton, Northamptonshire. (See Slade II.) Children: 1. John, "the elder," of Dodington, of whom further. 2. John (giving two sons the same name was not uncommon), lived at Islington. 3. Richard, church warden of Oakington; married Elizabeth or Isabella Rogers. 4. Jane, married Richard Dale. 5. Rebecca, married Thomas Fowler.

(IV) John Leete, son of Thomas and Maria (Slade) Leete, was of Doding-

ton; was named in the Visitations of Hants in 1613 and 1649. He was baptized May 13, 1575, at Oakington, and died about December, 1648.

John Leete married Ann Shute, daughter of Robert Shute, one of the justices of the King's Bench in 1650. Children: 1. Governor William, of whom further. 2. John, of Midlow Grange, Huntingdonshire; married Sarah Filbrig. 3. Anne, married Robert Raby.

(The Family in America).

(I) Governor William Leete, son of John and Ann (Shute) Leete, of Dodington, was born in 1612 or 1613. "He was bred to the law and served for a considerable time in the Bishop's Court at Cambridge, where, observing the oppressions and cruelties then practiced on the conscientious and virtuous Puritans, he was led to examine more thoroughly their doctrines and practice, and eventually to become a Puritan himself and to give up his office." After his marriage he lived for a short time in Keyston, Huntingdonshire, and there his first child, Mary, was born and died. In the Visitation of Hants in 1684, the record signed by John Leete, brother of Governor Leete, reads:

William Leete, eldest son, Governor of Hartford in New England, now living 1684 as is supposed aet. 71.

William Leete came to New England with Rev. Mr. Whitfield's company and he was one of the signers of the Plantation Covenant on shipboard, June 1, 1639, arriving in New Haven about July 10, following. When they had agreed upon Guilford as a place to settle he was one of six chosen to buy the lands of the Indians, in trust, for the plantation, until their organization was effected. When the lands were laid out, William Leete received a lot opposite William Crittenden on the corner of what is now Broad Street and River. His outlying land, some two hundred and fifty acres, was located about three miles away and the locality was named for him, Leete's Island. His seal bearing the coat-of-arms described above has been preserved by his descendants. He figured prominently in public life. He was clerk of the plantation from 1639 to 1662. He was one of four to whom was intrusted the whole civil power of the plantation without limitation until a church was formed, June 19, 1643, and he was one of the seven pillars. He and Samuel Disborough were chosen to meet the Court at New Haven in 1643 when the combination of the plantations was made and a General Court established for the entire New Haven Colony. William Leete was a deputy from Guilford to this Court until 1650, and from 1651 to 1658 magistrate of the town. In 1658 he was chosen Deputy-Governor of the Colony and continued in that office until the union with Connecticut in 1664.

Afterward he was assistant until 1669, when he was elected Deputy-Governor of the Connecticut Colony, holding the office until 1676 when he was chosen Governor, which he held by reëlection until his death in 1683. Upon his election as Governor he removed to Hartford. His tombstone is in the rear of the First Church of Hartford. "During the term of forty years," says Dr. Trumbull, the historian, "he was magistrate, deputy governor or governor of one or other of the colonies. In both colonies he presided in times of greatest difficulty, yet always conducted himself with such integrity and wisdom as to meet the public approbation." When two of the judges of Charles I, Goffe and Whalley, fled to New England for safety after the Res-

toration, Governor Leete secreted them in the cellar of his store and cared for them for several days.

William Leete married (first), at Hail Weston, Huntingdonshire, August 1, 1636, Anne Paine, daughter of Rev. John Paine, minister of Southoe, in County Hants. She died in Connecticut, September 1, 1668. He married (second) Sarah Rutherford, widow of Henry Rutherford; she died February 10, 1673. He married (third) Mary (Street) Newman, widow of Governor Francis Newman and daughter of Rev. Nicholas Street; she died December 13, 1683. Children, all by first wife: 1. John, born in 1639, died November 25, 1692; married, October 4, 1670, Mary Chittenden. 2. Andrew, born in 1643. 3. William, married Mary Fenn. 4. Abigail, of whom further. 5. Caleb, born August 24, 1651. 6. Gratiana, born December 22, 1653. 7. Peregrine, born January 12, 1658. 8. Joshua, born in 1659. 9. Anna, born March 10, 1661.

(II) Abigail Leete, daughter of Governor William and Anne (Paine) Leete, married, October 26, 1671, Rev. John Woodbridge, son of Rev. John and Mercy (Dudley) Woodbridge. (See Woodbridge II.)

(The Morgan Line).

Arms—Or, a griffin segreant sable.

Crest—A reindeer's head couped or, attired gules.

Motto—Onward and upward.

The name Morgan is of Welsh origin, and is said by some authorities to mean "by the sea," Another authority attributes its origin to the Anglo-Saxon word morgan or morgen, meaning "morning," the word itself denoting "an eastern light," or more accurately, perhaps, "a light or glow coming out from an eastern sea."

Lower in his "Dictionary of Family Names" says that Morgan is a Welsh name of high antiquity, and then adds that the founder of the Pelagian heresy was a true Welshman, a monk of Bangor, named Morgan, which name means "by the sea," and was correctly Latinized as *Pelagius*. In Woodward's "History of Wales From the Earliest Times," accounts are given of several sovereign Welsh princes and petty kings of the name of Morgan, famous fellows in war in their day, and formidable barriers against Anglo-Saxon domination and encroachment; some of them living as far back as A. D. 400. To one of these ancient Kings, Morgan, of Gla-Morgan, about A. D. 725, is accredited the invention and adoption of the "trial by jury," which he called "the Apostolic Law," "for," said he, "as Christ and his twelve Apostles were finally to judge the world, so human tribunals should be composed of the King and twelve wise men." And this, it is seen, was a century and a half prior to the realm of "Alfred the Great," who is generally accredited as the first founder of this form of trial.

(I) James Morgan was born in Wales in 1607, and died in Groton, Connecticut, in 1685. His family removed from Wales to Bristol, England, a few years prior to 1636. In April, 1636, James and two younger brothers, John and Miles, sailed from Bristol and arrived at Boston, Massachusetts. Record of him is found in Roxbury near Boston in 1640. He was made a Freeman in Roxbury, May 10, 1643, and was a freeholder there as late at 1650, the same year that he removed to Pequot (now New London, Connecticut), and had a house lot assigned to him. On December 25, 1656, he sold his homestead in New London

and removed soon after, with several others, across the river, and settled upon large tracts of land previously granted to them by the town, upon the east side, now the south part of Groton. In Groton, James Morgan was a large proprietor and dealer in lands; distinguished in public enterprise; often employed by the public in land surveys, establishing highways, determining boundaries, adjusting civil difficulties as a magistrate and ecclesiastical difficulties as a good neighbor and a Christian man, "in whom all appear to have reposed a marked degree of confidence and trust."

He was one of the "townsmen" or selectmen of New London for several years, and was one of the first "deputies" sent from New London plantations to the General Court at Hartford, May Session, 1657, and was nine times afterwards chosen a member of that assemblage, the last time in 1670. He was an active and useful member of the church under Rev. Richard Blinman's ministry, and his name is prominent in every important movement or proceeding.

James Morgan married, August 6, 1640, Margery Hill, of Roxbury. Children: 1. Hannah, born May 18, 1642. 2. James, born March 3, 1644. 3. John, of whom further. 4. Joseph, born November 29, 1646. 5. Abraham, born September 3, 1648. 6. A daughter, born November 17, 1650, died young.

(II) Captain John Morgan, son of James and Margery (Hill) Morgan, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, March 30, 1645, and died in Preston, Connecticut, in 1712. He lived in New London for a time, but removed to Preston in 1692. He was prominent in public affairs, serving as Indian commissioner and adviser; as deputy to the General Court in 1690 from New London; and in 1693-94 from Preston.

Captain John Morgan married (first) Rachel Dymond, daughter of John Dymond; he married (second) Widow Elizabeth (Jones) Williams, daughter of Lieutenant Governor William Jones, of New Haven. (See Jones II, and Eaton III.) Children by first wife: 1. John, born June 10, 1667. 2. Samuel, born September 9, 1669. 3. Isaac, born October 24, 1670. 4. Hannah, born January 8, 1674. 5. Mercy, born May, 1675. 6. Sarah, born April 13, 1678. 7. James, born about 1680. Children of second marriage: 8. Elizabeth, born about 1690, died young. 9. William, of whom further. 10. Rachel, baptized April 19, 1694. 11. Andrea, baptized same day.

(III) William Morgan, son of Captain John and Widow Elizabeth (Jones-Williams) Morgan, was, born in Preston, Connecticut, in 1693, and died in Groton, Connecticut, in October, 1729.

William Morgan married, July 3, 1716, Mary Avery, daughter of Captain James Avery, of Groton. (See Avery III.) Children: 1. Mary, born May 9, 1717. 2. Elizabeth, born February 1, 1719. 3. Margaret, born February 26, 1721. 4. William, of whom further. 5. Deborah, born June 26, 1726. 6. Prudence, born February 29, 1728.

(IV) Captain William Morgan, son of William and Mary (Avery) Morgan, was born in Groton, Connecticut, June 17, 1723, and died in Groton, Connecticut, April 11, 1777. He resided in Groton throughout his life, and appears to have left no will, but his inventory amounting to 4,133 pounds was taken April 29, 1777, and his estate was settled by his widow and his son, Christopher, as administrators, in Stonington Probate Court.

Captain William Morgan married, July 4, 1744, Temperance Avery, daughter of Captain Christopher Avery, of Groton (New London), Connecticut. (See Avery V.) Children: 1. William, born September 28, 1745. 2. Christopher, of whom further. 3. Temperance, born May 4, 1752. 4. William Avery, born November 24, 1754. 5. Israel, born July 22, 1757. 6. Mary, born January 8, 1760. 7. Simeon, born April 1, 1762. 8. Prudence, born October 27, 1764.

(V) Christopher Morgan, son of Captain William and Temperance (Avery) Morgan, was born in Groton, Connecticut, October 27, 1747, and died in Groton, Connecticut, July 5, 1831.

Christopher Morgan married (first) Deborah Ledyard, daughter of Youngs and Mary (Avery) Ledyard. She died April 22, 1807. He married (second), April 3, 1808, Margaret Gates, daughter of Asahel Gates, of Groton. Children by first wife: 1. Juliana, of whom further. 2. Youngs Ledyard, born January 13, 1772. 3. Polly Avery, born March 15, 1774. 4. Christopher, Jr., born October 15, 1777. 5. Lucinda, born March 5, 1780. 6. Pedy Ellery, born March 25, 1783. 7. Deborah Calibia, born June 17, 1785. 8. Henrietta, born August 2, 1790. Children by second wife: 9. William, born March 28, 1809. 10. Hamilton, born December 16, 1816.

(VI) Juliana Morgan, daughter of Christopher and Deborah (Ledyard) Morgan, was born in Groton, Connecticut, December 31, 1769, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, March 3, 1853. She married (first) March 22, 1789, Judge John Walworth, son of Samuel and Hannah (Woodbridge) Walworth. (See Walworth IV.)

(The Jones Line).

Arms—Or, a lion rampant azure, charged on the shoulder with a bezant, in chief two martlets sable.

The name Jones, according to Bardsley in his "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," is derived from the baptismal name John, appearing first as John's, meaning the son of John, the surname being formed in a simple manner from the Christian or fore-name of the father in the genitive case, son being understood, thus John, Evan's son, became John Evans; Peter, John's son, became Peter Jones, etc. Lower in his "Patronymica Britannica," says that Jones is a genitive form of John, common everywhere in England, but superabundant in Wales.

The coat-of-arms previously described is the early coat-of-arms of a London family of Jones.

(I) Lieutenant-Governor William Jones, immigrant ancestor, was born in London, England, in 1624, and died in New Haven, Connecticut, October 17, 1706. He was a lawyer in England, and came to America on the same ship which brought over the celebrated regicides, Whalley and Goffe, arriving in Boston, Massachusetts, July 27, 1660. He took the "Oath of Fidelity" at New Haven at the meeting of the Court, May 23, 1662, with this following caution: "That where as the King hath been proclaimed in this Colony to be our Sovereign and we his loyal subjects, I do take the said oath with subordination to his Majesty, hoping his Majesty will confirm the said government for the advancement of Christ's gospel, Kingdom and ends, in this Colony, upon the foundations already laid; but in case of alteration of the government in the fundamentals thereof, then to be free from said oath." He was admitted Freeman and took the charge belonging

to the Freeman on the same day. Also he was nominated to be propounded at the Court of Electors for a magistrate on the same day. He was elected Deputy-Governor, May 25, 1664; was intrusted with "Magisterial Power," November 19, 1664; and at a General Court held at New Haven, May 22, 1665, it was voted that he should have full power upon town occasions to call the town together and to be moderator in town meetings. In February, 1668, he, along with Captain John Nash, James Bishop, John Cooper, Jr., and John Brochett, or in his absence, Mr. William Tuttell, was appointed a committee to meet with Milford men, and some others appointed by the General Assembly to confer about the line between Milford and New Haven.

On October 31, 1670, he, Mathew Gilbert, Captain John Nash, and the townsmen were appointed auditors to audit the town treasurer's accounts for the year 1669. In April, 1677, he was among those chosen as townsmen. He served as assistant in 1678.

William Jones married, July 4, 1659, Hannah Eaton, of the Parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, London, youngest daughter of Governor Theophilus Eaton, of New Haven Colony. (See Eaton II.) Children: 1. Theophilus, born October 2, 1661, died young. 2. Sarah, born August 17, 1662. 3. Elizabeth, of whom further. 4. Samuel, born June 20, 1666. 5. John, born October 4, 1667. 6. Deodat, born March 15, 1670, died young. 7. Isaac, born June 21, 1671. 8. Abigail, twin, born November 10, 1673, died young. 9. Rebecca, twin, born November 10, 1673, died young. 10. Susanna, born August 18, 1675.

(II) Elizabeth Jones, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor William and Hannah (Eaton) Jones, was born August 28, 1664. She married (first) ——Williams. She married (second) Captain John Morgan. (See Morgan II, and Eaton III.)

(The Eaton Line).

Arms—Or, a fret azure.

Crest—An eagle's head erased sable, in the beak an acorn slipped and leaved vert.

Motto—*Vincit omnia veritas.* (Truth conquers all things.)

The surname Eaton is of Welsh and Saxon origin, a place-name meaning hill or town near the water. In Welsh "Aw" means water, and "Twyn," a small hill; Awtyn, called "Eyton," means a small hillock near the water. In Saxon, "Ea" means water, and "Ton," town, the same significance, viz.: A town on a hill near the water. And from some place bearing this name the first of the family to use the surname took their home-town name, after a very common custom. The name of the family is spelled in various ways: Eton, Etton, Eyton and Eaton by all authorities during the early days, but the latter spelling became generally used before the first emigrant came to America. The family is one of the most ancient in England, and its pedigree is authentically traced to the tenth century, A. D. The Eaton family figures largely in American history, celebrities of the name including Amos Eaton (1776-1842), a noted botanist; Amos Beebe Eaton (1806-1887), major-general, United States Army; Benjamin Harrison Eaton (1833-1904), Governor of Colorado; Edward Dwight Eaton (1851), president of Beloit College; George Washington Eaton (1804-1872), president of Madison University, Hamilton, New York; Horace Eaton (1804-1855), Governor of Vermont; and one of the first who distinguished the name in

this country, Governor Theophilus Eaton, of whom further.

(I) Governor Theophilus Eaton, the first Governor of New Haven Colony, Connecticut, was born in Stony Stratford, Buckinghamshire, England, in 1590, son of Rev. Richard Eaton. It was the hope of his friends that he would study theology, but his preference being for a mercantile life, he became a merchant in London. Here he arose to opulence, and attracted the notice of the Government and was sent on a diplomatic mission to the Court of Denmark, where he remained several years, and on his return to London again engaged in mercantile life, gaining high reputation.

Theophilus Eaton was a parishioner in Rev. John Davenport's church in London, where he was closely associated with Pastor Davenport, and when the latter formed a company for emigration to America, he became one of its members. He was also accompanied by his stepson, Elihu Yale, patron of Yale College. On their arrival in Massachusetts, the planters of that Province vainly tried to retain the party in their midst, but they decided to emigrate further. Accordingly, in the fall of 1637, Theophilus Eaton, with a few friends, explored the Connecticut coast, and in March, 1638, planted a colony at a place called by the Indians, Quinnipiac. The colonists purchased of the Indians a tract of land that comprises seven townships, the price being thirteen English coats, and the new settlement was named New Haven.

Theophilus Eaton was one of the "seven pillars" that formed a government for the Colony, was chosen the first Governor and continued in that office until his death, January 7, 1658. He was one of the commissioners that formed the United Colonies of New England, and in 1646 proposed to Governor Kieft, of the Province of New Amsterdam, to settle all differences with him by arbitration; the Dutch Governor soon after this was displaced by Peter Stuyvesant, and nothing came of his suggestion.

Governor Eaton was accompanied on his voyage to America by two brothers; Samuel became assistant pastor to John Davenport, but, differing with his colleague, he returned to England; Nathaniel was the first master of the school afterward called Harvard College. On his arrival in New Haven, Governor Eaton attempted to carry on his old mercantile pursuits, but soon abandoned them for agriculture. In person he was handsome and of commanding figure, and, although strict and severe in religious matters, he was affable and courteous.

Theophilus Eaton married (first), December 3, 1622, Grace Hiller. She died in February, 1626. He married (second) Ann Yale, widow of David Yale. Among the children of the second marriage was Hannah, of whom further.

(II) Hannah Eaton, daughter of Governor Theophilus and Ann (Yale) Eaton, was baptized October 6, 1632. She married Lieutenant-Governor William Jones (see Jones I), and among their children was Elizabeth, of whom further.

(III) Elizabeth Jones, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor William and Hannah (Eaton) Jones, married (first)——— Williams; (second) Captain John Morgan. (See Morgan II, and Jones II.)

(The Avery Line).

Arms—Gules, a fess between three bezants.
Crest—Two lions' gambs or, supporting a bezant.

Avery is a name which is connected

with several of the most distinguished families in the country including that of John D. Rockefeller, whose grandfather, Godfrey Rockefeller, married Lucy Avery; and the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, vice-President of the United States.

(I) Christopher Avery, emigrant ancestor, was born in England about 1590. The family is said to have been native of Cornwall. It is not known where he made his landfall or when, but he was selectman of Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1646-52-54, and he took the oath of allegiance and fidelity, June 29, 1653. Also he was constable and clerk of the market. He was fined twenty pounds at Ipswich Court for living apart from his wife, whom he had left in England. Upon his petition to the Court, being aged and poor and having no means to procure his wife hither, his fine was remitted. In 1658 he sold land in Gloucester and removed to Boston, where he purchased real estate in what is now the center of the city, the deed being acknowledged before Governor Endicott. For this he paid forty pounds and its location was where the present post office building stands and near what was afterwards the birthplace of Benjamin Franklin. He removed to New London, Connecticut, with his son James, and died there March 12, 1679. He married, at Ipplepen, Devonshire, England, about August 26, 1616, Margery Stephens.

(II) Captain James Avery, only son of Christopher and Margery (Stephens) Avery, was born in England in 1620, and died in New London, April 18, 1700. He was granted land, October 19, 1650, a town lot on Cape Ann Lane and in addition "Little Owle Meadow." In 1652 he was granted land in South Groton, Connecticut, and in 1653 secured a farm on the "Pocketannock Grants" on the River Thames. In 1684 he bought the "Unadorned church and watch-tower of the wilderness," out of the timber of which he constructed a dwelling, and it was standing until about 1902, when it was destroyed by fire. He was active in military affairs. This part of Connecticut was the seat of the Pequot War and in this strife he took a prominent part. In 1665 he was made lieutenant of "ye train band." He was one of the commission to lay out a reservation for the Coassotuck Indians, and for this service he was allowed five pounds. In 1668 he was chosen one of a committee to settle the boundary line with the Uncas. When danger was apprehended from the Dutch along the Connecticut coast, Captain Avery was ordered to prepare for the defense. During King Philip's War, he had charge of the towns of New London, Stonington and Lyme, and also the friendly Pequots. In the stubborn fight at South Kingston, Rhode Island, on Sunday, December 19, 1675, against the desperate Narragansetts, Captain Avery commanded the Pequot contingent. At a later engagement the chief sachem, Canonchet, was captured and the power of the mighty tribe which had long terrorized the community was humbled and permanently broken. In these culminating events of a great war drama, Captain Avery acted a foremost part. No enemy ever saw his back; he faced the foe in every emergency. As a civilian, he was equally prominent, serving as selectman for twenty years. One of the acts of his official life deserves especial mention, inasmuch as he ordered "that for the good of after posterity, the town book be kept with an Alphabet where all acts passed shall hereafter be recorded, and we agree that all old books be searched into what

is material concerning the public good be drawn." In 1663 he was appointed by the General Court a commissioner of the peace to try petty offences, an office corresponding to a justice of the peace, and he was twelve times elected a member of the General Court. His tax rate was two hundred and thirty-six pounds. Likewise he was very active in ecclesiastical affairs. In 1677 he was one of the building committee for erecting a new church in place of the outgrown Blinman Church, and in 1683 he was on a committee to send a letter to the Rev. Mr. Mather for advice in regard to a successor to the Rev. Mr. Bradford. Captain James Avery was a very remarkable man, eminent in all the relations of life.

Captain James Avery married, November 10, 1643, Joanna Greenshade, of Boston, who died in 1714. Children: 1. Hannah. 2. James, of whom further. 3. Mary. 4. Thomas. 5. John. 6. Rebecca. 7. Jonathan. 8. Christopher. 9. Samuel.

(III) Captain James Avery, eldest son of Captain James and Joanna (Greenshade) Avery, was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, December 16, 1648, and died in Groton, Connecticut, August 22, 1748. He was a man of affairs in his township, being deputy for the General Court at Hartford for New London six times, commissioner of peace, captain of the train band and adviser and counsellor of the Pequot Indians. Also he was on a committee on boundary disputes between his town and the adjoining one, and on the location of public lands. He and his wife joined the Church of Christ in 1672. He appeared before the General Court in 1696 in behalf of the inhabitants on the east side of New London River to establish a church. This was the beginning of the church at Groton. The tombstone of himself and wife in a very good state of preservation stands near the center of the west burying grounds at Poquonoc.

James Avery married, February 18, 1669, Deborah Stallyon, who died March 27, 1729, daughter of Edward Stallyon. (See Stallyon II.) Children: 1. Margaret. 2. Edward. 3. Ebenezer. 4. Christopher, of whom further. 5. Jonathan. 6. Mary. 7. Hannah. 8. Sarah. 9. Joseph. 10. Benjamin. 11. Mary, who married, July 3, 1716, William Morgan, son of Captain John Morgan. (See Morgan III.)

(IV) Captain Christopher Avery, son of Captain James and Deborah (Stallyon) Avery, was born in New London (Groton), Connecticut, January 23, 1679, and died in Groton, January 20, 1753.

Captain Christopher Avery married (first), December 9, 1704, Abigail Parke, daughter of Captain John Parke. She died February 12, 1713. He married (second), April 1, 1714, Prudence (Payson) Wheeler, widow of Richard Wheeler. He married (third), January 1, 1735, Mrs. Esther Prentice, who died in 1753, daughter of Nathaniel Hammond. He married (fourth) Susanna Stoddard, who survived him and is mentioned in his will. Captain Christopher Avery had four children by his first wife and five by his second wife: 1. John, born August 26, 1705, died August 21, 1790. 2. Abigail, born July 16, 1707. 3. Christopher, born November 16, 1709. 4. Nathan, born March 10, 1712, died September 7, 1780. 5. Priscilla, born April 29, 1715; married Joseph Breed. 6. Isaac (or Jabez), born March 26, 1717, died before 1726. 7. Hannah, born February 10, 1719. 8. Jacob, born August 25, 1721, died May, 1792. 9. Temperance, of whom further.

(V) Temperance Avery, daughter of Captain Christopher and Prudence (Pay-

son-Wheeler) Avery, was born September 14, 1725. She married, July 4, 1744, Captain William Morgan, son of William and Mary (Avery) Morgan. (See Morgan IV.)

(The Dunlap Line).

Dunlop-Dunlap Arms—Argent, a two-headed eagle displayed gules.

This family is of Scotch origin, and according to Bardsley was originally of Ayrshire. The name is recorded as of Dunlop of Ayrshire and of Gankirk, and Burke in his "General Armory" records three variations of the above armorial bearings which are the original armorials of Dunlop of Ayrshire. The form Dunlap is common in this country.

Some fabulous theories regarding the name "Dunlop" obtained currency in olden times, but competent authorities nowadays agree that the patronymic of this old family, like many others in Scotland, is derived from locality. Chalmers avers that the name "Dunlop" has its root in the Celtic word "dunlaib," signifying "the hill at bending or winding." There is a hill or "dun" in the vicinity of Dunlop near which a small stream called the Glazert describes such a bend, "as if to render the place still characteristic of its etymology." The first of the name "Dunlop" of whom we have reliable evidence is Dom Gulielmus de Dunlop, who appears in a notorial copy (now in the charter chest of the Burgh of Irving) of an inquest in a cause betwixt the Burgh and Dom Godfrey De Ross in 1260. The next of the name is Neil Fitz-Robert de Dunlap, who appears in the Ragman's Roll of 1296. Since then the name of Dunlop and Dunlap has been an established one.

(The Family in America).

(I) Archibald Dunlap, immigrant ancestor, was born in Ireland, and died in Chester, New Hampshire. He came from Ireland and lived on Neal's Homestead, Home Lot No. 26, in Chester, New Hampshire, and is mentioned as being a collector of the Presbyterian Parish in Chester. His name is found in an invoice of men's estates taken in Chester, New Hampshire, in 1741.

Archibald Dunlap married, in 1741, Martha Neal, daughter of Joseph Neal. Children: 1. Joseph, born in 1742. 2. James, born in 1744. 3. John, born in 1746. 4. Mary. 5. William, of whom further. 6. Sarah. 7. Samuel. 8. Martha.

(II) William Dunlap, son of Archibald and Martha (Neal) Dunlap, was born in Chester, New Hampshire, and died in Schenectady, New York. He lived for a time in Chester, New Hampshire, with his parents and finally removed to Schenectady, New York.

William Dunlap married Mary Boyes (or Boice). Children: 1. Sarah, born in 1775. 2. Elizabeth, born in 1785. 3. Nancy, born in 1793. 4. Mary Ann, of whom further.

(III) Mary Ann Dunlap, daughter of William and Mary (Boyes or Boice) Dunlap, was born in Schenectady, New York, in 1797, and died in Cleveland, Ohio. She married, in 1820, Ashbel W. Walworth, son of Judge John and Juliana (Morgan) Walworth. (See Walworth V.)

(The Race Line).

Royce-Race Arms—Argent, three spearheads gules, a chief azure.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet a phoenix's head in flames, and holding in the beak a palm branch.

Rayce or Race as a patronymic is not common, either in England or in this country. That it is of English origin is indicated by the fact that it is recorded by Burke in his "General Armory," where the coat-of-arms blazoned herewith is recorded for Rayce without designation of locality.

(I) Nicholas Race, born December 24, 1739, died in Egremont, Massachusetts, May 28, 1827. ("History of Hillsdale" says January 26, 1834.) His brother, William Race, was early associated in his interest with Robert Noble, of Hillsdale, New York, and lost his life in one of the border conflicts, and thereupon his brother Nicholas pitched upon and became owner of a larger portion of what is now North Egremont.

Nicholas Race married, at Linlithgo, New York, December 10, 1767, Gesia Spoor, born December 12, 1744, died January 26, 1834, daughter of Derrick and Christina Bresie (Van Alstyne) Spoor, of Sheffield, Massachusetts, and of Linlithgo, New York. Both are buried in the cemetery at South Egremont. Children of Nicholas and Gesia (Spoor) Race: 1. Andrew, born October 10, 1768. 2. Derrick, born June 24, 1770. 3. Stephen, born January 6, 1772. 4. Christeen, born November 4, 1773, died February 1, 1790. 5. John, born March 28, 1775. 6. Abraham, born March 3, 1777. 7. Isaac, born September 20, 1779; married ———; children: i. Louisa, married ———; Kellogg, son of Dwight Kellogg. ii.——; married —— Prindle, son of Isaac Prindle. iii. Abraham. 8. Rebecah, born September 1, 1781; married Charles Tullar. 9. Jacob, born November 26, 1783, died January 24, 1785. 10. William Nicholas, of whom further.

(II) William Nicholas Race, son of Nicholas and Gesia (Spoor) Race, was born October 25, 1786, and died January 16, 1847.

William N. Race married, May 24, 1809, Vienna Joyner, born November 2, 1790, died September 15, 1874, daughter of Octavius and Esther (Hollenbeck) Joyner. (See Joyner III.) Children: 1. Esther, born March 12, 1810; married, February 12, 1831, Josiah A. Harris; died 1902. 2. Lucretia, born January 23, 1812, died June 20, 1815. 3. Sylvenus, born February 28, 1814, died December 2, 1895; married, May 6, 1841, Sarah Van Norman. 4. Joyner, born November 15, 1816, died April 30, 1897; married (first), April 14, 1841, Amelia B. Humphrey; (second), October 9, 1847, Susannah Wellington. 5. Jane, born March 24, 1819, died July 2, 1820. 6. Bradford, born October 7, 1821, died September 1, 1896; married (first), November 24, 1846, Belinda Beebe. She died October 20, 1861. He married (second), November 14, 1865, Lydia Ann Ball, who died January 1, 1917. 7. Seymour, born November 21, 1823, died October 6, 1906; married Maria Curtis. 8. Malenda Amelia, born November 6, 1826, died January 11, 1847. 9. Mary Rocelia, of whom further. 10. Lois Vienna, born July 31, 1831, died July 29, 1881; married, November 1, 1853, George A. Ingersoll.

(III) Mary Rocelia Race, daughter of William Nicholas and Vienna (Joyner) Race, was born in Massachusetts, October 15, 1828, and died January 3, 1911, having survived her husband eleven years. In 1829, she was taken by her parents to a farm at Ridgeville, about three miles from Elyria, Ohio. She married, May 22, 1851, John Walworth, son of Ashbel W. and Mary Ann (Dunlap) Walworth. (See Walworth VI.)

(The Joyner Line).

Arms—Azure, on a bend argent an eagle displayed sable.

Crest—A dexter arm embowed in armour, holding in the gauntlet a battle axe, handle or, headed argent.

The first record of the Joyner family in this country is found about 1740, when Robert, Edward and William, presumably brothers, are on record in Massachusetts. William Joyner and probably both brothers were first at Sudbury, Middlesex County, where he married, March 18, 1745, Hannah Bowker, and had one son, John, born January 20, 1746, and daughter, Sarah, born March 31, 1749.

He was later of Ashburnham and appears to be the William who went with Robert to Egremont about 1750. He was an officer in the French and Indian War and the hardship he suffered in the service was the cause of his death after he returned. He was buried on the Frank Baldwin farm and his epitaph reads: "Here lies interred ye body of Lieutenant William Joyner who died December ye 15, 1760, in ye 42 year of his age. Our Gide is gone. We are left alone but on this stone we make our mou—Hail Happy Offspring do not Syth this Britain died for liberty." This is the best evidence that the family came from England. Margaret, a sister, married, November 28, 1745, at Sudbury, Tristram Cheney, and Susanna, another sister probably, married, at Sudbury, October 8, 1731, Philip Ralley.

Edward Joyner settled at Deerfield, Massachusetts, and according to the history of that town was a Welshman or Jerseyman. He was of Sudbury also in 1740, and of Charlestown in 1746, of Leominster, Worcester County, in 1762, and came to Deerfield in 1766. He was a mechanic and had a shop on the main street in 1774. He was a soldier in the Indian War in 1742. Edward Joyner died at Deerfield, in May, 1796. His wife died June 8, 1803, aged ninety-three years. He married, at Charlestown, Anna Bathrick, June 17, 1736. Children: 1. Edward, who lived at Deerfield. 2. Elizabeth. 3. William, of Deerfield. 4. Anna, baptized at Charlestown, January 11, 1746-47. 5. John, baptized at Charlestown, December 10, 1749. His sons, Edward and William, were in the Revolution from Deerfield.

(I) Robert Joyner, born probably in Jersey or Wales, is said to have removed in 1725 from Cornwall, Connecticut, to Egremont, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, with his brother William. He was probably at Cornwall but a short time, and settled, about 1750, instead of 1740, at Egremont. He was the first captain of Egremont, and during the Revolution served in Captain Ephraim Fitch's company, Colonel Hopkin's Berkshire County regiment, in 1777; also in Captain Ephraim Fitch's company, Colonel Ashley's regiment, from Berkshire County in 1777. His son, Robert W. Joyner, Jr., was in Lieutenant Andrew Loomis' company, Colonel Ashley's regiment, in 1780. Robert Joyner died at Egremont, November 11, 1802, aged seventy-seven; Lucy, his wife, February 8, 1801, aged seventy. Both are buried in the Town Hill Cemetery. Children: 1. Robert William. 2. Octavius, of further mention. 3. William, his son or nephew, of Egremont, was also a soldier in the Revolution, and joined the church about 1770. He had then three males over sixteen, three under that age, and four females in his family.

(II) Octavius Joyner, son of Robert and Lucy Joyner, was, according to the history of Egremont, the progenitor of the Joyners of that town. He was captain of militia, and representative to the General Court.

Octavius Joyner married Esther Hollenbeck, born in 1763, died October 16, 1847. Children: 1. Philo, born November 8, 1784, died December 8, 1871; married Mary Church, who died in 1839, aged fifty-four years. 2. Tabitha, born April 21, 1786, died May 20, 1787. 3. Dimiris, born September 16, 1787; married Richard Van Wormer, and had children: Octavius, Jeremy, Lucretia, Lawrence, and Esther. 4. Tamiziu, born March 1, 1789. 5. Vienna, of whom further. 6. Gurdon, born October 7, 1792, died in 1854; married Nancy, surname unknown, who died in 1884, aged ninety years. 7. Seymour, born October 6, 1794, died in 1868; married Lois Abbott, who died in 1871, aged seventy-five years. 8. Orpha, born August 2, 1796, died February 18, 1883; married Andrew Van Deussen, who died August 11, 1841, aged forty-six; children: Irene A., Roe C., David D., Rush L., Ralph H., Esthera A., Ray L., Edmund O., Martin B., Don C. 9. Cornelia, born March 5, 1798, died in 1865; married Ira Newman, who died in 1880, aged eighty-four years; child, Emery. 10. Mary, born January 18, 1800, died in 1883; married William Baldwin; children: Frank, James, Theodore, Edwin. 11. Edmund, born April 7, 1802, died in 1862; married Betsy Ann, surname unknown, who died in 1886, aged eighty. 12. Lucy, born January 3, 1804, died December 27, 1878; married John Hollay, who died in 1886, aged eighty-eight; children: i. Lucy, married ——— Wright. ii. Nelson Joyner, married Abbie, surname unknown. iii. James Baldwin, married Lydia Race. 13. Nelson, born February 7, 1807, died in 1877. 14. Admiral, born October 22, 1809, died October 22, 1809.

(III) Vienna Joyner, daughter of Octavius and Esther (Hollenbeck) Joyner, was born November 2, 1790, and died September 15, 1874. She married, May 24, 1809, William N. Race, son of Nicholas and Gesia (Spoor) Race. (See Race II).

A very interesting Royal Descent line follows. William Walworth, son of William Walworth, the progenitor of all the Walworths in America, married Mary Avery, who was a great-great-granddaughter of the Earl of Lincoln. William Walworth was an older brother of John Walworth through whom descended the Walworth family of Cleveland, Ohio. To find the connection of the Royal Descent to the Walworth genealogy see William Walworth, second son of William and Mary (Seaton) Walworth, the pioneer ancestor of all the Walworths in America.

(Royal Descent).

Royal Descent from Egbert, King of West Saxons.

(I) Egbert, King of West Saxons, or King of Wessex, reigned in 802, and died in 836. He conquered the lands south of the Thames, and by his great conquests became Lord of England up to the River Firth. He married the Lady Redburga, and had a son Ethelwulf, of whom further.

(II) Ethelwulf, son of Egbert, and his successor to the Kingdom, was deeply honored by his subjects, his name meaning noble wolf. He married Osburga, and had four sons: 1. Ethelred.

2. Ethelbald. 3. Ethelbert. 4. Alfred, of whom further.

(III) Alfred "the Great," son of Ethelwulf, was born in 849, and died in 901. He was King of Wessex, and is famous for founding the British Navy and for bringing culture and civilization to England. He broke the power of the Danes, and kept them subdued during his reign. He married Alswitha, and had Edward, of whom further.

(IV) Edward, "the Elder," son of Alfred "the Great," and King of Wessex, married Egesina and had several children: 1. Athelstan, King of Wessex. 2. Edmund, of whom further.

(V) Edmund, son of Edward, "the Elder," died in 946. He married Elfgiva, and had a son, Edgar, of whom further.

(VI) Edgar, son of Edmund, was chosen King of England in 959. He was called Edgar, "the Peaceful," and was one of the best kings of this period. He married Elfreda, and had: 1. Ethelred, of whom further. 2. Edward.

(VII) Ethelred, son of Edgar, was called "the Unready." He came to the throne on the murder of his brother Edward II. He married (first) Elfreda. He married (second) Emma, a daughter of the Duke of Normandy. He had a son, Edmund, of whom further.

(VIII) Edmund, "Ironsides," son of Ethelred, became King in 1016. He was perpetually at war with Canute, the King of the Danes, until finally it was agreed to divide the Kingdom. Edmund was murdered in 1017. He married Algitha, and had a son, Edward, of whom further.

(IX) Edward, "the Exile," son of Edmund, married Agatha, daughter of Henry II, Emperor of Germany, and they had a daughter, Margaret, of whom further.

(X) Margaret, daughter of Edward, "the Exile," married Malcolm III, King of Scotland, and they had a daughter, Edith Matilda, of whom further.

(XI) Edith Matilda, of Scotland, daughter of Malcolm III and Margaret, married Henry I, son of William the Conqueror. Henry I reigned from 1100 to 1135, and was called a "fine scholar." He married (second) Adela, daughter of the Count of Louvain, in Flanders. Henry I and Edith Matilda had a daughter, Matilda, of whom further.

(XII) Matilda Maud, daughter of Henry I and Edith Matilda, died in 1167. She was accepted as Queen by the barons of England, but owing to the dislike they felt towards her husband, they finally turned against her, electing Stephen King in her stead. She fought many battles for her rights, and is one of the heroines of romantic history. She married (first) the Emperor Henry V. She married (second), in 1127, Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou (see William the Conqueror III and Anjou X), and had a son, Henry Plantagenet, of whom further.

(XIII) Henry Plantagenet (Henry II of England), son of Geoffrey Plantagenet and Matilda (Maud), was born March 25, 1133, and reigned in England as Henry II until 1189. He married, in 1152, Eleanor, of Aquitaine, and had a son, John, of whom further. (See Aquitaine.)

(XIV) John Plantagenet (King John of England), son of Henry Plantagenet, was born in 1167, and married Isabella Taillefer, of Angouleme. (See Taillefer IX and Edward III of England). They had a son, Henry, of whom further.

(XV) Henry Plantagenet (Henry III of England) married, in 1236, Eleanor, daughter of Raimond Berenger IV, of Provence. (See Provence VII.) They had Edward, of whom further.

(XVI) Edward I, King of England, son of Henry III, married (first) Princess Eleanor, of Castile. He married (second) Margaret, of France, and had Edward, of whom further. (See Castile VIII.)

(XVII) Edward II, King of England, and son of Edward I and Eleanor, of Castile, reigned from 1307 to 1327. He was murdered in Berkeley Castle, near Bristol. He married Isabella, of France, and had four children, the eldest being Edward III, of whom further.

(XVIII) Edward III, King of England, reigned from 1327 to 1377. He married Phillipa, of Hainault, the noted warrior and learned lady. (See Hainault X). He had six sons, among them being: 1. Edward, "The Black Prince." 2. John, of Gaunt. 3. Lionel, of whom further.

(XIX) Lionel, Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III, married and had a daughter, Lady Phillipa Plantagenet, of whom further.

(XX) Lady Phillipa Plantagenet, daughter of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, married Edmund Mortimer, and had a son, Roger, of whom further.

(XXI) Roger Mortimer, son of Edmund and Lady Phillipa (Plantagenet) Mortimer, had a daughter, Lady Anne Mortimer, of whom further.

(XXII) Lady Anne Mortimer, daughter of Roger Mortimer, married Richard Plantagenet, and had a son, Richard, of whom further.

(XXIII) Richard Plantagenet, third Duke of York, and son of Richard and Lady Anne (Mortimer) Plantagenet, had a son, George, of whom further.

(XXIV) George Plantagenet, son of Richard, Duke of York, had a daughter, Margaret, of whom further.

(XXV) Margaret, daughter of George Plantagenet, married Richard Pole, and had a son, Henry, of whom further.

(XXVI) Henry Pole, Baron Montague, son of Richard and Margaret (Plantagenet) Pole, had a daughter, Katherine, of whom further.

(XXVII) Lady Katherine Pole, daughter of Henry Pole, married Francis Hastings, and had a daughter, Katherine, of whom further.

(XXVIII) Lady Katherine Hastings, daughter of Francis and Lady Katherine (Pole) Hastings, married Henry Clinton, and had a son, Thomas, of whom further.

(XXIX) Thomas Clinton, third Earl of Lincoln, and son of Henry and Lady Katherine (Hastings) Clinton, married Lady Elizabeth Knevitt, and had a daughter, Susan, of whom further.

(XXX) Lady Susan Clinton, daughter of Thomas and Lady Elizabeth (Knevitt) Clinton, married John Humphrey, of Lynn, Massachusetts Bay Colony, and had a daughter, Ann, of whom further.

(XXXI) Ann Humphrey, daughter of John and Lady Susan (Clinton) Humphrey, was born in England, in 1621. She married William Palmes, a gentleman of Munster, Ireland, and had a daughter, Susannah, of whom further.

(XXXII) Susannah Palmes, daughter of William and Ann (Humphrey) Palmes, was born in 1665. She married, in Swansea, Massachusetts, in 1686, Samuel Avery, whose daughter Mary, mar-

ried William (2) Walworth. (See Walworth I.)

(The Seaton Line).

Arms—Gules, a bend argent between six martlets or.

The Seaton family has for centuries been a distinguished family of England and of Scotland, especially in Scotland. The surname originated from a parish of Seyton or Sayton, and in the following family is probably of different origin from Seton of Scotland and the North of England, of whom John de Seton is recorded in the Placita Quo Warranto of County Cumberland, A. D. 1294, and John de Seton in the same for County Northumberland. Seyton in County Rutland is in the Hundred of Wrangdike, and Robert de Todeni held in it, then called Segetone, one hide and one bovate of land, in the reign of William the Conqueror. In the ninth year of Edward II (1316) John of Bellepage (or Beaufol), John, son and heir of Nicholas de Seyton (at that time under age), and William de Sanato Licio (St. Liz) were lords of Seyton and Thorpe. The following pedigree is of interest, in that it indicates the high standing and the social position of the family, the Mauduits, Verdons, etc., being with whom the Seatons married, being among the most powerful of their time.

(I) Sir Erasmus Seyton, Lord of Seyton, Thorpe and other places in Rutlandshire, married Briget Mauduit, daughter of William Mauduit, Lord Chamberlin of England.

(II) Sir Richard Seyton, son and heir of Sir Erasmus and Briget (Mauduit) Seyton, married Alice Maidwell, daughter of Simon Maidwell, Lord of Maidwell.

(III) Sir John Seyton, son of Sir Richard and Alice (Maidwell) Seyton, married Eleanor Wake, daughter of Baldwin Wake. They had five daughters and a son.

(IV) Sir Nicholas Seyton, son of Sir John and Eleanor (Wake) Seyton, married Susan Verdon, daughter of Sir John Verdon. They had fourteen daughters and three sons, of whom Sir John, the heir, married Briget, daughter of Lord Basset.

(The Family in America).

(I) Mary Seaton, born in 1669, came to New London, Connecticut, in 1689, at the same time and in the same ship with William Walworth, from the neighborhood of London, England. She was an orphan, the only surviving child of her parents. She married, in 1690, William Walworth, who died in 1703, at Groton, Connecticut. She died at New London, Connecticut, January 14, 1752, aged eighty-four. (See Walworth I.)

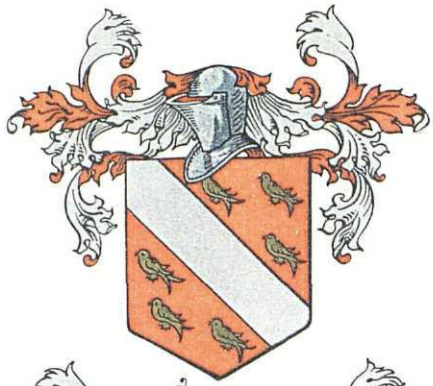
(The Dunn Line).

Arms—Azure, a wolf rampant argent, charged on the shoulder with a fleur-de-lis gules.

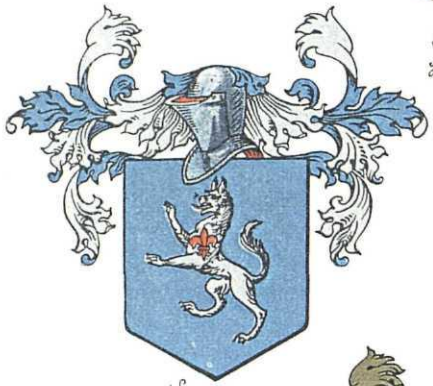
The family name Dunn, Dunne often originated from residence at the dun or down. Gilbert atte Dune, de la Dune, or Dunne, is in the Hundred Rolls of County Essex, A. D. 1273. Sometimes a nick-name, Robert le Dun (or brown), Hundred Rolls, Norfolk.

(The Family in America).

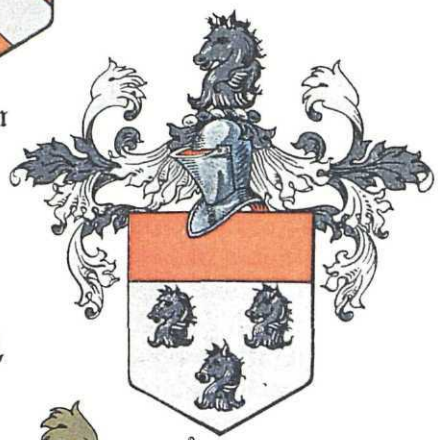
(I) Richard Dunn came from England to Newport, Rhode Island, where he was made freeman; was deputy to the General Assembly in 1681; and died in 1690. He was married, but his wife's name is not known. Children, born at Newport, Rhode Island: 1. Richard, Jr.,



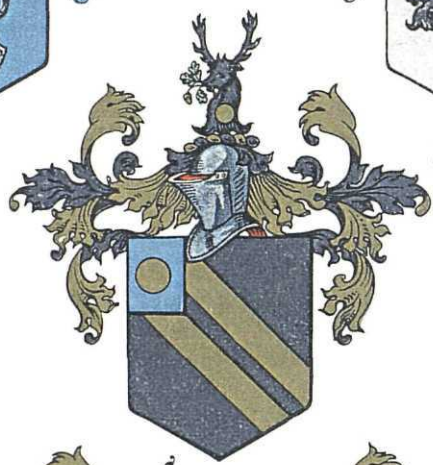
Seaton



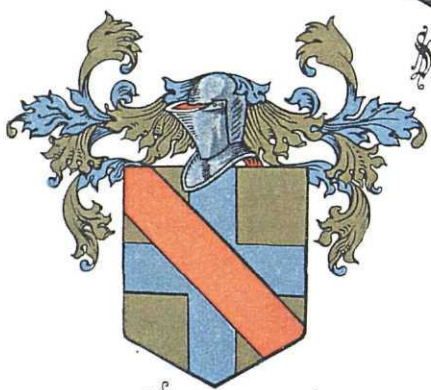
Dunn



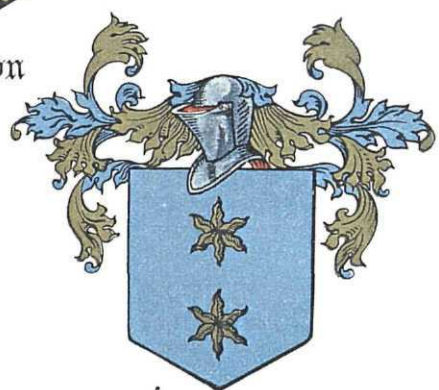
Slade



Stallyon



Berenger



Angouleme

SEATON.

Arms—Gules, a bend argent between six martlets or.

DUNN.

Arms—Azure, a wolf rampant argent, charged on the shoulder with a fleur-de-lis gules.

SLADE.

Arms—Argent, three horses' heads, erased sable, a chief gules.
Crest—A horse's head erased sable.

STALLYON.

Arms—Sable, two bends or, on a canton azure a bezant.
Crest—A stag's head erased sable, charged on the neck with a bezant, in the mouth an acorn or, stalked and leaved vert.

BERENGER.

Arms—Or, a cross azure, over all a bend gules.

ANGOULEME.

Arms—D'azur a deux étoiles d'or, l'une sur l'autre. Translation: Azure, two mullets in pale or.

of whom further. 2. Samuel, married (first), October 16, 1702, Sarah Bailey, daughter of Joseph Bailey; (second), November, 1718, Ann Clarke. 3. Nathaniel born 1671, died February 28, 1735; married Elizabeth Lawton, born March 12, 1674, died May 19, 1741, daughter of Daniel and Rebecca Lawton.

(II) Richard Dunn, Jr., son of Richard Dunn, was born in Newport, Rhode Island. He was a freeman in 1690; a deputy, 1705, 1707-09, and 1711; and held the title of captain. He married Hannah (said to be) Bailey, born 1675, died December 28, 1734.

(III) Sarah B. Dunn, only surviving child of Richard, Jr., and Hannah (Bailey) Dunn, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, about 1700, and died at Groton, Connecticut, November 5, 1778. She married, in November 1718, John Walworth. (See Walworth II.)

(The Slade Line).

Arms—Argent, three horses' heads, erased sable, a chief gules.

Crest—A horse's head erased sable.

The surname Slade was originated to designate a dweller at a slade or small strip of green in a wood. The name Nicholas de la Slade appears in the Writs of Parliament about 1300 A. D., and that of Henry atte Slade in Kirby's Quest, Somersetshire, A. D. 1327.

(I) Edward Slade, gentleman, died in the thirty-eighth year of Henry VIII (1546) possessed of certain lands and messuages in Rushton, with certain other lands and tenements, and a capitol messuage called Huntingdonhall, formerly belonging to the dissolved priory of Huntingdon, as the lands in Rushton had formerly belonged to the convent of De La Pre near Northampton. Edward Slade was succeeded by John Slade, his son and heir, a minor nineteen years old. He had also a daughter, Maria, of whom further.

(II) Maria Slade, daughter of Edward Slade, of Rushton, was buried at Oakington, Cambridgeshire, September 25, 1610. She married, June 2, 1574, Thomas Leete, of Oakington, grandfather of Governor William Leete, Governor of New Haven Colony. (See Leete English Pedigree III.)

(The Stallyon Line).

Arms—Sable, two bends or, on a canton azure a bezant.

Crest—A stag's head erased sable, charged on the neck with a bezant, in the mouth an acorn or, stalked and leaved vert.

The surname Stallon, Stolion, or Stallion, originated from Stalham Parish in County Norfolk. Nicholas de Stalham, Ralph Stalum, and Herbert Stalun are on record in the Hundred Rolls of County Norfolk, A. D. 1273. Jeffrey de Stalham was bailiff of Yarmouth, in 1336, and William de Stallon, bailiff of Norwich, 1367, both towns in County Norfolk, and Christopher Stallon or Stalham, was mayor of Norwich in 1694.

(The Family in America).

(I) Edward Stallon, Stallyon or Stolian, was in New London, Connecticut, in 1650, at first a coasting trader, but later a farmer in North Groton, now Ledyard; and he was accidentally drowned by falling out of his canoe, May 14, 1703. His first wife Margaret, died after 1680. He married (second), 1685, Elizabeth Miller, daughter of George Miller. He married (third), in 1693, Christian Chappell, widow of William Chappell. He lived at first on Town Street, New London. Children

by first marriage: 1. Deborah, of whom further. 2. Sarah, married, February 9, 1674, John Edgecombe. 3. Margaret, married, November 30, 1678, Pasco Foote. By second marriage: 4. Edward, living in Preston, Connecticut, 1730, with children. 5. A child, name not found.

(II) Deborah Stallyon, daughter of Edward and Margaret Stallyon was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1651, died at Groton, Connecticut. She married Captain James Avery. (See Avery III.)

(The Berenger Line).

Arms—Or, a cross azure, over all a bend gules.

After the middle of the tenth century the Countship of Provence passed to William and Rouband (Rotbold), sons of Boso. A descendant of Rouband, named Douce, married Raimond Berenger III. (See Provence II.)

(The Angouleme Line).

Arms—D'azur a deux étoiles d'or, l'une sur l'autre. (Azure, two mullets in pale or.)

Angouleme is a city of Southwestern France, capital of the Department of Charente, formerly the old Province Angoumois, of which also it was the capital. The Countship of Angouleme dated from the ninth century, the most important of the early counts being William Taillefer.

(I) Wulgrin, Count of Perigord and Angouleme, died in 886. He married Rogerlinde, daughter of Bernard, Duke of Toulouse.

(II) Aldwin, Count of Angouleme, died in 916, and was succeeded in the Countship of Angouleme by William Taillefer. (See Taillefer I.)

(The Flanders Line).

Ancient Counts of Flanders Arms—Or, a lion rampant sable, armed and langued gules.

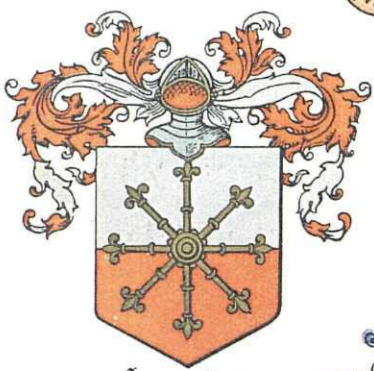
Crest—Between a pair of wings or, the lion affrontée sejant.

Motto — *Vlaandeeren den leeuw.* (Flanders to the lion.)

The territorial name Flanders is derived from the Flemish Vlaandeeren, and was originally applied only to Bruges and its immediate neighborhood, but in the eighth and ninth centuries it was gradually extended to the whole of the coast region from Calais to the Scheldt. In the Middle Ages it was divided into two parts, one with Bruges as capital, the other with Ghent as capital.

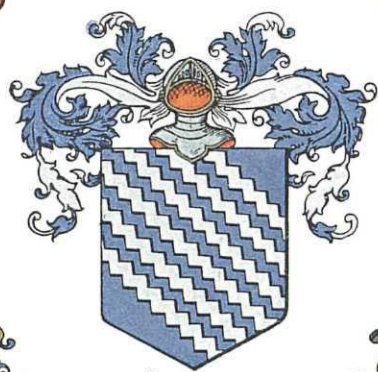
The ancient territory of Flanders comprised not only the modern provinces known as East and West Flanders, but the southernmost portion of the Dutch Province of Zeeland, and a considerable district in Northwestern France. In the time of Caesar it was inhabited by the Morini, Atrebates, and other Celtic tribes, but in the centuries that followed, the land was repeatedly overrun by German invaders, and finally became a part of the dominion of the Franks. On the break-up of the Carolingian Empire, the River Scheldt was by the treaty of Verdun (843) made the line of division between the Kingdom of East Francia (Austrasia) under the Emperor Lothaire, and the Kingdom of West Francia (Neustria) under Charles the Bald. In virtue of this compact Flanders was henceforth attached to the West Frankish monarchy (France). It thus acquired a position unique among the provinces of the territory known in later times as the Netherlands, all of which were included in that northern part of

Ancient Counts
of
Flanders

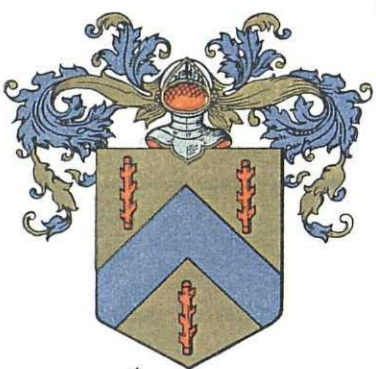


Ancient Counts
of
Anjou

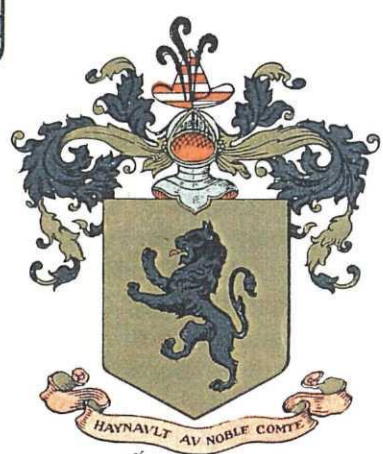
Aquitaine



Taillefer



Ancient Counts
of
Provence



Ancient Counts
of
Hainault

ANCIENT COUNTS OF FLANDERS.

Arms—Or, a lion rampant sable, armed and langued gules.
Crest—Between a pair of wings or, the lion affrontée sejant.
Motto—*Vlaandeeren den leeuw.* (Flanders to the lion.)

ANCIENT COUNTS OF ANJOU.

Arms—Per fess argent and gules, over all an escarbuncle knobbed and flory or.

AQUITAINE.

Arms—D'or a l'aigle de sin.; a la bord. d'azur semée de fleurs-de-lis du champ. (Or, an eagle vert; a bordure azure semée of fleurs-de-lis of the field.)

TAILLEFER.

Arms—Azure, six bendlets indented argent.

ANCIENT COUNTS OF PROVENCE.

Arms—D'or au chev. d'azur acc. de trois batons écotés de gu. (Or, a chevron azure between three batons raguly gules.)

ANCIENT COUNTS OF HAINAULT.

Arms—Or, a lion rampant sable, armed and langued gules.
Crest—A conical hat barry per pale gules and argent counterchanged, surmounted by cock plumes sable.
Cry—*Haynault au noble comte.* (Haynault to the noble count.)

Austrasia assigned on the death of the Emperor Lothaire (855) to King Lothaire II, and from his name called Lotharingia or Lorraine.

(I) Baldwin I, Count of Flanders (858-879), the first ruler of Flanders of whom history has left any record, was known as Baldwin Bras-de-fer (Iron-arms). This man, a brave and daring warrior under Charles the Bald, fell in love with the King's daughter, Judith, the youthful widow of two English kings, married her, and fled with his bride to Lorraine. Charles, though at first very angry, was at last conciliated, and made his son-in-law margrave, (Marchio Flandriae) of Flanders, which he held as an hereditary fief. The Northmen were at this time continually devastating the coast lands, and Baldwin was entrusted with the possession of this outlying borderland of the West Frankish dominion in order to defend it against the invaders. He was the first of a line of strong rulers, who at some date early in the tenth century exchanged the title of margrave for that of count. He married Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald (see descent from Charlemagne), and they were the parents of Baldwin II, of whom further.

(II) Baldwin II, Count of Flanders, from his stronghold at Bruges maintained, as did his father, a vigorous defense of his lands against the incursions of the Northmen, and took an active part in the struggles in Lorraine between the Emperor Otto I and Hugh Capet. He married Aelfthryth, daughter of Alfred the Great, and on his death, in 918, his possessions were divided between his two sons: 1. Arnulf the Elder, of whom further. 2. Adolphus.

(III) Arnulf I, son of Baldwin II and Aelfthryth, inherited, after the death of Adolphus, the whole of his father's possessions.

(IV) Baldwin III, son of Arnulf I, died in 962, when the countship reverted to his father for a short time and then passed to the son of Baldwin III.

(V) Arnulf II, son of Baldwin III, held the countship from 965 to 988, when the title passed to his son, Baldwin IV, of whom further.

(VI) Baldwin IV, son of Arnulf II, was Count of Flanders from 988 to 1036. He was called Barbatus, or the Bearded. He fought successfully both against the Capetian King of France and the Emperor, Henry II, from the latter of whom he received the Valenciennes in fief, the burgraveship of Ghent, the land of Waes, and Zeeland. The Count of Flanders thus became a feudatory of the Empire as well as of the French Crown. The French fiefs are known in Flemish as Crown Flanders (Kroon-Vlaandeeren), the German fiefs as Imperial Flanders (Rijks-Vlaandeeren).

(VII) Baldwin V (1036-1067), son of Baldwin IV, was known as Debonnaire. He was an active, enterprising man, and greatly extended his power by wars and alliances. He obtained from the Emperor Henry IV the territory between the Scheldt and the Dender as an imperial fief, and the margraviate of Antwerp. He married Adela, daughter of Robert of France. (See House of Capet II.)

(The Anjou Line).

Ancient Counts of Anjou Arms—Per fess argent and gules, over all an escarbuncle knobbed and flory or.

Anjou is the old name of a French territory, the political origin of which is

traced to the ancient Gallic State of the Andes, on the line of which was organized, after the Conquest by Julius Caesar, the Roman *civitas* of the Andecair. This was afterwards preserved as an administrative district under the Franks with the name first of Pagus, then of Comitatus, or Countship of Anjou. It occupied the greater part of what is now Maine-et-Loire, and included other territory to the North, South and East.

(I) Fulk the Great, Count of Anjou, being stung with remorse for some wicked action, went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem and was scourged before the Holy Sepulchre with broom twigs, plante-de-genet. Thereafter the family used the name Plantagenet.

(II) Fulk the Red, died in 938.

(III) Fulk II, surnamed "The Good," married Gerverga, surname unknown.

(IV) Geoffrey I, received for gallant services a grant from King Robert of the offices of Seneschal of France. He married Adelais, of Vermandois, daughter of Robert, Count of Troyes.

(V) Fulk III, surnamed "The Black," Count of Anjou.

(VI) Ermengard, daughter and heiress of Fulk III, married Geoffrey, Count of Gastinois (surnamed Ferole).

(VII) Fulk IV, son of Ermengard and Geoffrey, Count of Gastinois, succeeded as Count of Anjou.

(VIII) Ermengard, daughter of Fulk IV, married (first) William Duke of Aquitaine; (second) Alan, Count of Bretaign.

(IX) Fulk V, son of Ermengard, became Count of Anjou. He married (first) Ermengard, daughter of Helias, Count of Maine.

(X) Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, married, in 1127, Matilda (some records say Maud), daughter and heiress of Henry I. (See Royal Descent XII.)

(The Aquitaine Line).

Arms—D'or a l'aigle de sin.; a la bord. d'azur semée de fleurs-de-lis du champ. (Or, an eagle vert; a bordure azure semée of fleurs-de-lis of the field.)

The name Aquitaine is probably a form of Auscetani, which in turn is a lengthened form of Ausces and is thus cognate with the words Basque and Wasconia (Gascony). The extent of this ancient Province of France has varied considerably. About the time of Julius Caesar, Aquitaine comprised that part of Gaul lying between the Pyrenees and the Garonne, but during the time of the Roman Emperor Augustus it included the whole of Gaul south and west of the Loire and the Allier. Parts of it were held by the Visigoths for a time, but the Frankish Clovis took possession in 507. In 781 Charlemagne gave Aquitaine (then referred to as a kingdom) to his young son Louis. When Louis became emperor he gave Aquitaine to his son Pepin. A little before 845 the title Duke of Aquitaine was revived, and in 893 King Charles III ordered that Count Rainulf II, who then held Aquitaine, should be poisoned, after which the king bestowed the duchy upon William the Pious, Count of Auvergne, founder of the Abbey of Cluny. He was succeeded by his nephew, Count William II, in 918, and there followed a long line of dukes, among whom William IV fought against Hugh Capet, King of France; William VI added Gascony; and William IX became famous as a crusader and a troubadour.

William X, who died in 1137, had a daughter Eleanor, who married (first)

Louis VII, King of France, from whom she was divorced. She married (second), in 1152, Henry II, of England. (See Royal Descent XIII, and Henry II of England.)

(The Taillefer Line).

Arms—Azure, six bendlets indented argent.

Taillefer was the surname of a bard and warrior of the eleventh century who accompanied the Norman Army to England in 1066, and obtained permission from William to strike the first blow at the battle of Hastings. He fought valiantly and was killed in the battle. Some of his valorous deeds are depicted on the Bayeux tapestry. The family were early Counts of Angouleme. (See Angouleme.) The Taillefer mentioned above was William, son of Geoffrey, fourth in the pedigree given below.

(I) William Taillefer succeeded Aldwin as Count of Angouleme. He was succeeded by his son Armand. (See Angouleme II.)

(II) Armand Taillefer, son of William Taillefer, was Count of Angouleme. He married Hildegarde.

(III) William Taillefer, Count of Angouleme, who is said to have built the Chateau de Taillefer, died in 1028. He married Girberge or Gilbergue, daughter of the Count of Anjou.

(IV) Geoffrey Taillefer, son of William Taillefer, died in 1040. He married Petronille d'Archiac. Children: 1. William, called Chassard or Le Chauser. He accompanied William the Conqueror to England and was given permission to strike the first blow at the battle of Hastings. He was killed in that battle. 2. Foulques, of whom further.

(V) Foulques Taillefer, Count of Angouleme, was living in 1089. He married Condo.

(VI) William Taillefer, son of Foulques Taillefer, Count of Angouleme, died in 1120. He married —— de Vitapoi.

(VII) William Taillefer, Count of Angouleme, died in 1178. He married (first) Emma, surname unknown; married (second) Margareta, surname unknown.

(VIII) Adomar (or Aymer) Taillefer, son of William Taillefer, by his first wife, was Count of Angouleme. He married Alix, surname unknown.

(IX) Isabella Taillefer, daughter of Adomar (or Aymer) Taillefer, married King John of England. (See Royal Descent XIV.)

(The Provence Line).

Ancient Counts of Provence Arms—D'or au chev. d'azur acc. de trois batons écotés de gu. (Or, a chevron azure between three batons raguly gules.)

The name Provence was applied to a province in the southeastern part of ancient France, and dates back to the first entrance of the Romans into Gaul in B. C. 125, when after the Roman Conquest the territory between the Alps, the sea, and the Rhone, with the Province of Narbourne on the right bank of the river, were formed into the "Provincia Romana." Later, when part of this section was added to other provinces, the name Provence remained with the territory between the Dauphine, the Rhone and Lanquedoc, the Alps and the Mediterranean. It was attacked by the Visigoths at the beginning of the fifth century, conquered by the Saracens at the beginning of the eighth century, later came under Frankish rule, and at the time of the partition of Charlemagne's Empire (843), fell to the share of Lothaire I, from whom it passed to Emperor Louis II, who was also King of Italy. At his death (875),

Provence passed to Charles the Bald. From Charles the Bald it passed to his brother-in-law, Duke Boso. After the middle of the tenth century, the Countship of Provence passed to William and Rouband (Rotbold), sons of Boso. A descendant of Rouband was Douce, who married Raimond Berenger III, a son of Raimond Berenger II, of further mention.

(I) Raimond Berenger II, of Barcelona, married Matilda Guiscard, daughter of Robert Guiscard.

(II) Raimond Berenger III died in 1130. He married Douce, heiress of Provence. (See Berenger.)

(III) Raimond Berenger IV, of Barcelona, died in 1162. He married Petronilla, of Aragon.

(IV) Alfonso II, of Aragon, married Sancia, daughter of Alfonso VIII, of Castile.

(V) Alfonso II, of Provence, 1196-1209.

(VI) Raimond Berenger IV, of Provence (1209-1245), married Beatrix, daughter of Count of Savoy.

(VII) Eleanor, of Provence, married Henry III, of England. (See Royal Descent XV.)

(The Hainault Line).

Ancient Counts of Hainault Arms—Or, a lion rampant sable, armed and langued gules.

Crest—A conical hat barry per pale gules and argent counterchanged, surmounted by cock plumes sable.

Hainault au noble comte. (Haynault to the noble count.)

The medieval Countship of Hainaut or Hainault is now included in Belgium and France. It passed to Burgundy in 1433, and afterwards shared the fortunes of the Belgian Netherlands. The parts acquired by France, in 1569 and 1678, are now included in the Department of Nord.

(I) Baldwin II, of Hainault, 1070-1126.

(II) Baldwin III, of Hainault, 1126-1133.

(III) Baldwin IV, of Hainault, 1133-1171; married Alice, surname unknown.

(IV) Baldwin V, of Hainault, and VIII, of Flanders, 1171-1195; married Margaret, surname unknown.

(V) Baldwin IX, of Eastern Empire, 1195-1205; married Mary, daughter of Count of Champagne.

(VI) Margaret, second daughter, held Hainault from 1244 to 1272; married (first) Burchard, of Avesnes.

(VII) John I. of Hainault, 1246-1257; married Adelaide, a descendant of the Counts of Holland and Namur.

(VIII) John II, of Holland and Hainault, 1257-1304.

(IX) William I, of Hainault and Holland, 1304-1337. Under Count William III and his successor.

(X) Phillipa, married King Edward III, of England. (See Royal Descent XVIII and Edward III Line IX.)

(William the Conqueror).

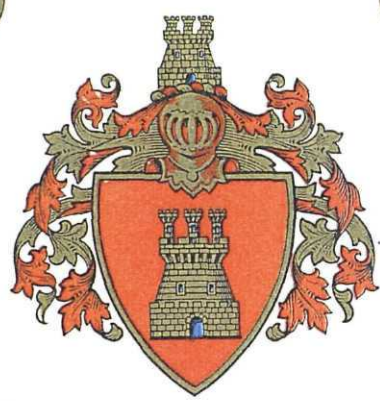
William the Conqueror and Henry I of England Arms—Gules, two lions passant guardant or.

(I) William of Normandy, later known as William the Conqueror, was born in 1027 or 1028, son of Robert, Duke of Normandy, sometimes called Robert the Devil, and of Arietta, daughter of a tanner of Falaise; and grandson of Richard II, Duke of Normandy. In 1034 Robert of Normandy induced his barons to acknowledge William as his successor. The following year he died on the return journey from Jerusalem, and the barons kept their promise by acknowledging the lordship of the boy William. The con-

William the Conqueror
HENRY I., OF ENGLAND

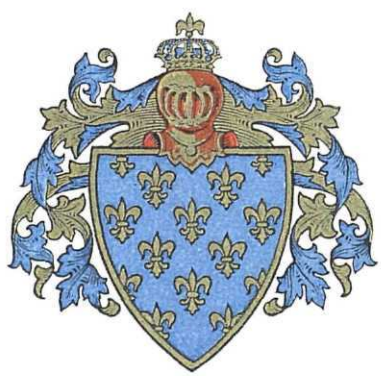
Henry II.,
OF ENGLAND

Edward III.,
OF ENGLAND



Castile
ANCIENT ROYAL ARMS

ROYAL ARMS OF
Portugal



ANCIENT ROYAL ARMS OF
France

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR—HENRY I OF ENGLAND.

Arms—Gules, two lions passant guardant or.

HENRY II OF ENGLAND.

Arms—Gules, three lions passant guardant or.

EDWARD III OF ENGLAND.

Arms—Quarterly, first and fourth (France) azure, semée of fleurs-de-lis or; second and third (England) gules, three lions passant guardant or.

Crest—Upon a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a lion passant guardant crowned or.

ANCIENT ROYAL ARMS OF CASTILE.

Arms—Gules, a tower triple-towered or.

Crest—The tower.

ANCIENT ROYAL ARMS OF PORTUGAL.

Arms—Argent, five inescutcheons azure, one, three and one, each charged with five plates, two, one and two, a bordure gules, charged with seven towers or, doors and windows azure.

Helmet—Affrontée or, crowned of the same.

Crest—A dragon issuant, wings displayed or.

Supporters—Two winged dragons vert, each holding a banneret; the dexter argent, charged with the five inescutcheons of the arms, the sinister gules, with seven towers or, two, two, two and one, doors and windows azure.

ANCIENT ROYAL ARMS OF FRANCE.

Arms—Azure, semée of fleurs-de-lis or.

quest of England in 1066 and the years immediately following gained for William the title of Conqueror, as well as that of King William I of England. Recent authorities state that though in England many legends survive of arms borne by the Conqueror and his companions, nothing is more certain than that no armorial bearings appeared on either side of the battle of Hastings. The arms described herewith are as recorded by Burke in his "Royal Armory."

William I married Matilda (sometimes recorded as Maud), daughter of Baldwin V, of Flanders, who traced descent in the female line from Alfred the Great.

(II) Henry I, fourth and youngest son of William I and Matilda of Flanders, was known as Beauclerc. He is recorded in Burke's "Royal Armory" as bearing arms identical with those of his father. He married (first), in 1100, Edith Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III, King of Scotland. He married (second), in 1121, Adelaide, daughter of Godfrey, Count of Louvain. No issue by second marriage.

(III) Matilda (Maud), daughter of Henry I and Edith Matilda, of Scotland, died in 1167. She married Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou. (See Royal Descent XII and Anjou X.) They were the parents of Henry II (q. v.).

(Henry II of England).

Arms—Gules, three lions passant guardant or.

(IV) A son of Geoffrey Plantagenet and Matilda, Henry II, of England, was born at Le Mans, March 25, 1133, and died at Chinon, July 6, 1189. He at first bore arms the same as those of his grandfather and his great-grandfather. After his marriage to Eleanor, of Aquitaine, in 1152, he adopted a third lion. He was the first monarch who used a badge, adopting for that purpose, first, an escarbuncle of gold, an ancient mark of his paternal house of Anjou. Later, he introduced the sprig of broom plant of *planta genesta*, from which the surname Plantagenet was derived. He is also said to have borne a jennet between two sprigs of broom. Burke's "Royal Armory" records the coats-of-arms blazoned herewith. (See Royal Descent XIII, and Aquitaine.)

(Edward III of England).

Arms—Quarterly, first and fourth (France) azure, semée of fleurs-de-lis or; second and third (England) gules, three lions passant guardant or.

Crest—Upon a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a lion passant guardant crowned or.

(V) The bearings of King John, son of King Henry II (q. v.) and Eleanor, of Aquitaine (see Royal Descent XIV), prior to his elevation to the throne, were only two lions, as his father's had been. After his accession, he assumed the arms of his brother and predecessor, Richard, and of his father. The badge of King John was the crescent surmounted by a star, this having been a badge of King Richard, as was also the motto "Dieu et mon droit" (God and my right hand).

King John married Isabella, of Angouleme, and they were the parents of King Henry III, of whom further.

(VI) King Henry III (reigned 1216-1272), son of King John and Isabella, of Angouleme, bore arms as those of his father. He married Eleanor, daughter of Raimond Berenger IV, of Provence. They were the parents of King Edward I.

(VII) King Edward I (reigned 1272-1307), son of King Henry III, bore the same arms as his father. He married Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand III of

Castile. (See Castile VIII.) They were the parents of Edward II.

(VIII) Edward II, son of Edward I and Eleanor of Castile, reigned in England from 1307 to 1327. He bore the same arms as his father. He married Isabella, daughter of Philip IV of France. (See Capet XV.) They were the parents of King Edward III.

(IX) Edward III, son of Edward II and Isabella of France, reigned as King of France and England from 1327 to 1377. He married Phillipa, daughter of William I of Hainault. (See Hainault X.) He bore the combined arms of England and France as blazoned herewith and was the first English king to bear a crest.

(House of Castile).

Arms—Gules, a tower triple-towered or.
Crest—The tower.

An ancient kingdom of Spain, Castile is said to have derived its name from the numerous frontier forts (castillos) erected in the Middle Ages as a defence against the Moors. The transformation of Castile from a small county in the north of what is now old Castile into an independent monarchy was one of the decisive events in the re-conquest of Spain from the Moors. Ferdinand I of Castile (1035-1065), by his marriage with Sancha (Sancia), widow and heiress of the last king of Leon, was enabled to unite Leon and Castile in a single kingdom with its capital at Burgos. The arms described herewith are the ancient royal arms of Castile.

(I) Ferdinand I married Sancha, heiress of Leon. They had a son Alphonso, of whom further.

(II) Alphonso VI, son of Ferdinand I and Sancha, reigned in Castile from 1065 to 1109. He married Constance, daughter of Robert, Duke of Burgundy.

(III) Urraca, daughter of Alphonso VI and Constance, married (second) Alfonso I of Aragon and VII of Castile and Leon. They were the parents of Alfonso, of whom further.

(IV) Alfonso VIII, son of Alfonso I of Aragon and VII of Castile and Leon, and of Urraca, reigned in Castile from 1126 to 1157. He married Berengaria, daughter of Raymond of Barcelona. They were the parents of Ferdinand II, of whom further.

(V) Ferdinand II, son of Alfonso, VIII and Berengaria, reigned from 1157 to 1188. He married Urraca, daughter of Alfonso I of Portugal. (See line of Portugal VI.) They were the parents of Alfonso IX, of whom further.

(VI) Alfonso IX, son of Ferdinand II and Urraca of Portugal, reigned in Castile from 1188 to 1230. He married Berengaria, surname unknown.

(VII) Ferdinand III, of Castile, son of Alfonso IX and Berengaria, reigned from 1230 to 1252. He married (second) Joanna, daughter of Count of Aumale and Ponthieu. They were the parents of Eleanor, of whom further.

(VIII) Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand III of Castile, and Joanna, married King Edward I of England. (See Royal Descent XVI and Edward III line VII.)

(Royal Line of Portugal).

Arms—Argent, five inescutcheons azure, one, three and one, each charged with five plates, two, one and two, a bordure gules, charged with seven towers or, doors and windows azure.
Helmet—Affrontée or, crowned of the same.
Crest—A dragon issuant, wings displayed or.
Supporters—Two winged dragons vert, each holding a banneret; the dexter argent, charged with the five inescutcheons of the arms, the sinister gules, with seven towers or, two, two, two and one, doors and windows azure.

The origin of Portugal as a separate State was an incident in the Christian re-conquest of Spain from the Moors. Towards the close of the eleventh century crusading knights came from every part of Europe to aid the kings of Northern and Central Spain in driving out the Moors. Among these adventurers was Count Henry of Burgundy, an ambitious warrior, who married Theresa, natural daughter of Alfonso VI. The County of Portugal, which had already been won back from the Moors (1055-1064), was included in Theresa's dowry. His line is traced as follows:

(I) Robert, King of the Franks or of France.

(II) Robert, Duke of Burgundy, son of Robert, King of France.

(III) Henry, died in 1066; married Sibylla.

(IV) Henry, Count of Burgundy and later of Portugal, son of Henry and Sibylla, held the countship from 1093 to 1112. He married, in 1095, Theresa, daughter of Alfonso VI of Castile, who was also King of Leon. They were the parents of Alfonso I of Portugal.

(V) Alfonso I, of Portugal, son of Henry, Count of Portugal, and Theresa, was born in 1112, and died in 1185. He became King of Portugal in 1139. He married Matilda, daughter of Amedus of Maurienne.

(VI) Urraca, daughter of Alfonso I and Matilda, married Ferdinand II of Castile. (See Castile V.)

(House of Capet).

Arms—Azure, semée of fleurs-de-lis or.

For nearly nine centuries the kings of France and many of the rulers of the most powerful fiefs in that country belonged to the family of Capet, which mingled with several of the other royal races of Europe. The original significance of the name remains in dispute, but the first of the family to whom it was applied was Hugh, who was elected King of the Franks in 987. The real founder of the house, however, was Robert the Strong, who received from Charles the Bald, King of the Franks, the countships of Anjou and Blois, and who is sometimes called duke, as he exercised some military authority in the district between the Seine and the Loire. According to Aimoin of Saint German-des-Pres, and the chronicler, Richer, he was a Saxon, but historians question this statement. Descent is traced as follows:

(I) Robert the Strong, Count of Anjou and Blois, sometimes called Duke of Anjou and Blois.

(II) Robert, second Count or Duke of Anjou and Blois, also King Robert I of France, or, more accurately, King of the Franks, was the younger son of Robert the Strong, Count of Anjou, and the brother of Odo (or Eudes), who became King of the Western Franks in 888. He was himself crowned King of the Franks at Rheims, June 20, 922, but Charles III marched against him, and he was killed in a battle near Soissons, June 15, 923. His daughter, Adela, married Baldwin V of Flanders. (See Flanders VII.)

(III) Hugh the Great, son of Robert I, became Duke of France and Burgundy, his domain extending from the Loire to the frontiers of Picardy. He married Hedwiga, daughter of Henry I of Germany. He had a son Hugh, of whom further.

(IV) Hugh Capet, son of Hugh the Great, was crowned King of the Franks at Rheims, in 987, reigned to 996. The House of Capet continued to rule in France from 987 to 1328.

(V) Robert II, King of France, was a son of Hugh Capet, born at Orleans, and educated at Rheims. He reigned from 996 to 1031. He married (first) Bertha, daughter of Conrad, King of Burgundy.

(VI) Henry I reigned from 1031 to 1060. He married Anne of Russia.

(VII) Philip I reigned from 1060 to 1081. He married Bertha, daughter of the Count of Holland.

(VIII) Louis VI reigned from 1081 to 1137. He married Adelaide, daughter of Humbert II, Count of Maurienne.

(IX) Louis VII reigned from 1137 to 1180. He married (third) Alice, daughter of Theobald, Count of Champagne.

(X) Philip II reigned from 1180 to 1123. He married (first) Isabella, daughter of Count Hainault.

(XI) Louis VIII reigned from 1223 to 1226. He married Blanche, daughter of Alfonso VIII of Castile.

(XII) Louis IX reigned from 1226 to 1270. He married Margaret, daughter of Count of Provence.

(XIII) Philip III reigned from 1270 to 1285. He married (first), in 1262, Isabella, daughter of James I, King of Aragon. He married (second), in 1274, Mary, daughter of Henry III, Duke of Brabant.

(XIV) Philip IV, son of Philip III, and Isabella, reigned from 1285 to 1314. He married Jeanne, heiress of Champagne and Navarre.

(XV) Isabella, married Edward II of England. (See Edward III of England VIII and Royal Descent XVII.)

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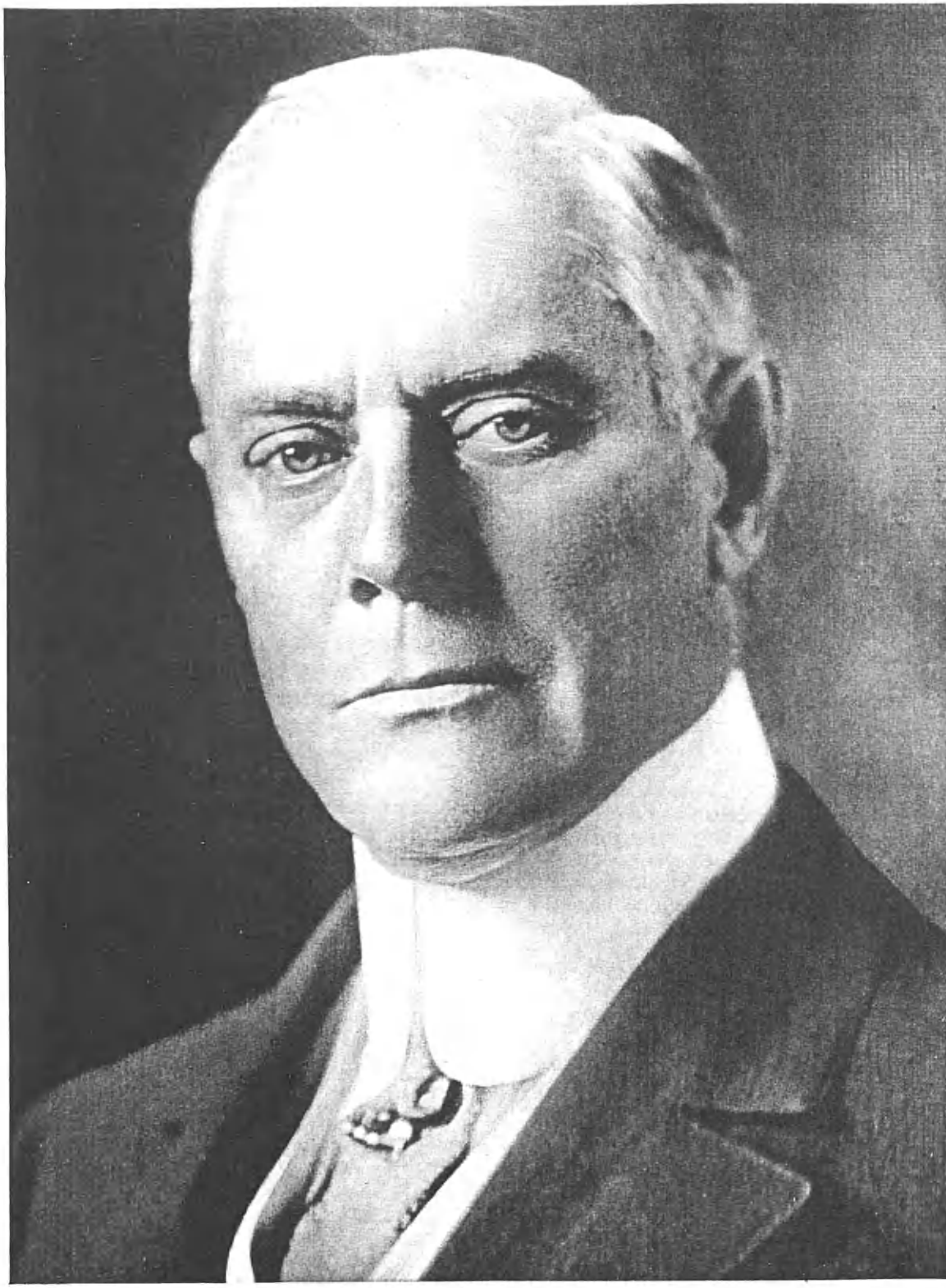

Albert J. Beveridge

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BEVERIDGE, Albert Jeremiah,

Lawyer, Senator.

"In scholarship, in literature and in politics, he was a great American figure," was the tribute from President Coolidge when notified of the death of Albert Jeremiah Beveridge, the noted statesman, biographer and orator, who passed away at his home in Indianapolis, Indiana, April 27, 1927.

Senator Beveridge acquired great and lasting fame in three distinct fields. In writing, in statesmanship, and in oratory he was a notable figure and in a message of condolence to Mrs. Beveridge, vice-President Dawes paid homage to the "quick, versatile and brilliant mind which differentiated him from the mass of men." He was reaching what he believed would be the climax of career when death put an unexpected quietus to his activities. He was engaged in what he hoped would be his masterpiece, "The Life of Abraham Lincoln." The labor which was necessary in compiling the material for this work had been altogether too great a strain upon Mr. Beveridge and only two weeks before his death he had been warned by physicians against further over-exertion. Upon examination, his heart had been found to be seriously affected and, although there had been a short period of hopeful recuperation, it was quickly followed by a sudden relapse and death took his final toll.

Albert J. Beveridge was what could well be termed a "self-made" man. He was the son of Thomas H. and Frances E. (Parkinson) Beveridge and was born, October 6, 1862, on his father's farm located on the border of Adams and Highland counties, Ohio. He was named after two old men who took charge of the farm during the absence of Mr. Beveridge's father and four half-brothers who were serving on the Union side in the Civil War. Despite the fact that the elder Beveridge was of Virginian birth he was an intense Unionist and he answered the first call for volunteers to fight for the North. Following the close of the Civil War the Beveridge family met a number of financial reverses, with the result that the farm had to be sold, its former owners moving to Illinois. Mr. Beveridge was only twelve years old at this time but he was forced to do his share in working for the support of the family. He took a job as plowboy, doing a man's work behind a team of horses on the Illinois prairies. Two years later he was doing a man's work in a railroad construction gang and at fifteen years of age he was a teamster and lumberman in charge of a logging camp. In spite of his strenuous labors, however, he found time to apply himself to study and he finally made his way through the local high school. When he had reached the

age of nineteen he borrowed the sum of $50 from a friend, which sum, added to his slender savings, enabled him to enter De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana. In that institution he secured employment as steward of a college club and was thus provided for until in his second year he won four cash prizes in philosophy, science, oratory and general scholarship. He graduated in 1885 with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, shortly after having won first honors in the State and Inter-state collegiate oratorical contests. His health had been seriously impaired by his close application to study and, following his graduation, he was forced to spend some time on a western ranch in order to recuperate.

Mr. Beveridge had gained much fame at college as an orator and he was engaged by managers of the Republican forces as a "spellbinder." Following his return from the West he settled in Minneapolis and studied law in the office of Senator Joseph E. McDonald. He became managing clerk for the law firm of McDonald & Butler and in 1887 was admitted to the bar. He was associated with McDonald & Butler for two years and then established an independent practice, in which he speedily rose to the foremost rank at the Indiana bar. He was identified with many important legal cases and was in great demand as an orator and campaign speaker. In 1896, on the invitation of the Republican National Committee, he made a brilliant speech at the Chicago Auditorium in answer to a speech of John P. Altgeld in New York. He delivered a speech for the Pittsburgh Bar Association in January, 1898, taking as his subject "The Vitality of the American Constitution;" in the following month he was the speaker at the Lincoln's Birthday celebration of the Republican Club of New York City, and on Grant's Birthday anniversary of the same year he made one of the most important speeches of his life at the Middlesex Club, Boston, forecasting the results of the Spanish-American War, in which contest the country was just about to enter. To that speech is credited his election to his only public office, that of Senator from Indiana. He was elected to succeed David Turpie, Democrat, for the term 1899 to 1906 and at its close he was returned for a second term, 1905 to 1911. In the Senate he rapidly attained high rank as an orator and debater and acquired much fame as a scholar of statesmanship.

It was in January, 1900, after a trip to the Philippine Islands and a short visit to China, that Senator Beveridge delivered his celebrated speech, demanding that America retain the Philippines as a possession, suppress the insurrection, and govern the islands. The speech resounded throughout the world and did much to stimulate Americans to a wider interest in world matters. The youth of the speaker—he was then only thirty-seven years of age—attracted considerable attention to his personality together with many admiring comments. When the great split took place in the ranks of the Republican party in 1912, Mr. Beveridge joined the Progressives and was chairman of the National Convention of that party at Chicago which nominated Theodore Roosevelt for another term. He was one of the foremost speakers in that campaign and delivered many impressive and remembered orations for the cause he was supporting. He was also that year candidate for the office of Gov-

ernor of Indiana but failed in securing the election. In 1914 he was Progressive candidate for the office of United States Senator but was again defeated. His last bid for public office was in 1922 when he was induced, much against his wish, to become candidate for the Senate on the regular Republican ticket. It was a Democratic year in Indiana and he was defeated by Samuel M. Ralston. Mr. Beveridge practically retired from active political life following his last defeat for office and devoted his attention to his literary career.

Mr. Beveridge began what was a most noteworthy literary career as an author in 1903 with a volume entitled "The Russian Advance," impressions of his travels in Siberia and Asiatic Russia. Then followed: "The Young Man and the World," (1905); "The Bible as Good Reading," (1906); "The Meaning of the Times" (1907); "Americans of To-day and To-morrow" (1908); "Pass Prosperity Around" (1912); "The Invisible Government" (1912); "What Is Back of the War?" (1915). In 1916 appeared the first and second volumes of his "Life of John Marshall," a work which was instantly recognized as a wonderful masterpiece. The third and fourth volumes appeared in 1919, when the completed work as by general consent placed him in the front rank of American biographical and historical literature. The life of Abraham Lincoln then appealed to Mr. Beveridge as containing material for what he determined would be his greatest work and he purposed to devote his exclusive attention and strength to it for at least ten years. It was in the active compilation of the data for this masterpiece of his life that he exhausted his strength and acquired the heart ailment which brought an unexpected end to his brilliant career.

Mr. Beveridge was a member of the American Antiquarian Society, the National Institute of Arts and Letters, The American Historical Association, The American Bar Association, the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, the Louisiana Historical Society, the Virginia Historical Society, together with numerous other similar organizations. He possessed the degree of Doctor of Laws from De Pauw University in 1902, and the same degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1920, and from Lafayette and Brown Universities in 1921.

Albert J. Beveridge was married, November 24, 1887, to Katherine Langsdale, of Greencastle, Indiana, who died June 18, 1900. Seven years later he was again married. The second ceremony took place in Berlin, Germany, where, on August 7, 1907, he married Catherine Eddy, of Chicago, Illinois, a daughter of Augustus and Abby Louise (Spencer) Eddy, noted diplomatist. He was father of two children, Albert Jeremiah, Jr., and Abigail, both of whom are attending school in the East.

VOTEY, Edwin Scott,

Manufacturer.

For nearly three decades Edwin Scott Votey, of New York City, has devoted himself to furthering the musical facilities enjoyed by the people of the United States. He is vice-president in charge of the manufacturing processes of the Aeolian Company, nationally known producers of pianos, organs, and phonographs. He also occupies official positions with allied interests and other important enterprises. It was he who in-

vented the pianola, which, before the advent of the radio, carried music into homes hitherto barren of that softening influence, and which continued to function as an important part of the harmonious home-life of the American people.

Edwin Scott Votey was born in Ovid, Seneca County, New York, June 8, 1856, son of Rev. Charles Augustus Votey and his wife, Fanny (Anderson) Votey, and brother of Josiah William Votey, Dean of the Engineering Department of the University of Vermont and sanitary engineer for the Vermont Board of Health. The family is of French extraction, the progenitor having been J. Pierre de Votey, born in France, who adopted the Anglicized form of his name when he came to try his fortunes in the New World. After a period of residence in Nova Scotia, he came to New York to live. The family he founded took its place among the intellectual and professional groups of Americans. The father of the subject of this record, Rev. Charles A. Votey, was educated in what is now Colgate University, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and received his theological training in the same institution. He was ordained a Baptist clergyman and served many rural parishes until he went to Detroit about 1890. In that city he built up the Fourteenth Avenue Baptist Church, a new organization, which under his ministration until his death in 1915 became a potent factor in the spiritual advancement of the section surrounding it.

His son, Edwin Scott Votey, completed the course of studies in the common schools. All his business years have been associated with the manufacture of musical instruments. He entered the employ of J. Estey & Company, organ builders, of Brattleboro, Vermont, as office boy in 1873, and four years later was traveling by wagon through Western New York, selling organs at retail. Then followed several years of activity as wholesale traveling salesman of organs. His ever-widening opportunities took him in 1883 to Detroit, where Mr. Votey organized the Whitney Organ Company to manufacture reed organs. The company, which soon took the name of Farrand and Votey Organ Company, took out numerous patents on reed organs and in 1890 added to their activities the manufacture of pipe organs for churches. That same year, Mr. Votey spent six months in Europe studying the pipe organs in use in various types of churches and selling reed organs. Farrand and Votey built the great organ for the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, and built and installed in Aeolian Hall, No. 18 West Twenty-third Street, New York City, the first Aeolian Pipe Organ. Patents on pipe organs were also taken out by the company. In 1897 the Votey Organ Company was organized and took over the pipe organ business of Farrand and Votey, operating it successfully in the manufacture of Aeolian pipe organs and pianolas until 1899, when the Votey Company was bought by the Aeolian Company. It was in 1895 that Mr. Votey made the first pianola in a workroom on the third floor of his residence in Detroit, a small instrument without a case. Since it lacked power, the second model was made nearly as large as an upright piano. Brought to New York, this tested out so well as to interest Mr. H. B. Tremaine. Others were made smaller, like the first model, six in number, controlled by levers. The next twenty-five pianolas

Charles A. Dorrance

made were operated with stop knobs, as on the organs, in order to please the salesmen, but soon the levers were proved to be most desirable and were adopted as now used. Folding pedals were also utilized.

By 1897 Mr. Votey was so prominent in the musical instrument industry that he was elected a director of the Aeolian Company. He moved to New York in 1900, when the Votey plant was moved to Garwood, New Jersey, where the manufacture of pianolas was taken up on an extensive scale. In 1903-04, Mr. Votey was secretary and treasurer of the Aeolian Company, from 1903 to 1916, secretary, and since 1916 has been vice-president. He makes yearly trips to Europe, being sometimes called on for more frequent journeys, in order to look after the Aeolian factories in England, Germany, and France. Thus it may be seen that the business career of Mr. Votey has been progressively successful and has brought him now to high position, not only with the Aeolian Company but with fourteen other corporations. He is vice-president of the Aeolian Weber Piano & Pianola Company, director of the First National Bank of Summit, New Jersey, of the National Lock Washer Company, and the State Title & Mortgage Company. His civic interests are manifold, leading him to serve as president at one time of the Community Council in Summit, where he resides, and as a member of the Library Board. He casts his vote with the Republican party. His church is the Baptist. Mr. Votey belongs to the Engineers', the Uptown Club of New York, the Canoe Brook Country and the Highland clubs.

In 1878, Edwin Scott Votey married Annie M. Gray, of Phelps, New York, daughter of Henry Gray, who was in the boot and shoe business. Three children were born from the union: Fannie, now Mrs. J. M. Rogers; Edwina, now Mrs. J. E. W. Tracy; and Charles H. Votey, who married Mae Studor.

DOREMUS, Charles Avery, A.M., Ph.D.,

Consulting Chemist and Educator.

Prominent in the annals of scientific achievement in America is the name of the late Charles Avery Doremus, analytical chemist, whose long and fruitful years were given to advancing the study and the practical application of chemistry. He put his special knowledge and highly skilled technical training to wide public use. He invented, he pursued various lines of research, he was a consulting chemist for half a century, and professor of chemistry in various institutions of learning. Professor Doremus lived in New York City all his life. His writings have a permanent place in such significant works as the Century Dictionary, on which he was a collaborator, and the "Text-book of Legal Medicine and Toxicology," published in 1903, for which he wrote the section on Gaseous Poisons.

Charles Avery Doremus was born in New York City, September 6, 1851, son of Robert Ogden and Estelle Emma (Skidmore) Doremus. The father was professor of physical and chemical science at Bellevue Hospital Medical College and at the College of the City of New York. He did splendid work in popularizing science, reënforcing his graphic and forceful lectures with pertinent and amusing stories drawn from his own extensive experience. He was a skilled experimenter, a good amateur painter, and an accom-

plished musician. He invented compressed gun powder, which was sold to Italy and France. The inventor in person appeared before Napoleon III, taking with him his ten-year old son, the subject of this record, and introducing the boy, who held out his hand to the Emperor, which that ruler took with a jest and word of understanding to the democratic little boy. The mother of Charles Avery Doremus was a descendant of the great Indian fighter, Captatin John Underhill, of Long Island. The boy was the first of a family of seven sons and a daughter born to this couple, whose marriage occurred October 1, 1850.

A liberal education was accorded Dr. Doremus, who graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1870, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Meantime, even as a child, he had been fascinated by his father's scientific pursuits. When he was six years old, he gave his first public lecture, in his lovely home at No. 70 University Place, to which were invited his own circle of small friends. His father fell in with the ambition, asked the boy what he wanted to talk about, and concurred in his choice of subject—glass-blowing. He sent his own assistant from the college, who set the table with the glass-blowing apparatus. The small lecturer then demanded of his mother two handkerchiefs, one for his personal use, the other to dust the apparatus "just like father." He grew up to the splendid height of six feet five inches, was very handsome and dignified, but possessed of an irresistible smile which came to be known in his later pedagogic years as "Charley's smile." He went to the University of Heidelberg, in Germany, for his post-graduate studies, where he took all the honor medals, and received the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. He continued his higher education at the University of Leipsic and in Paris, where also he won honors. In 1879, the University of Buffalo conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine.

In 1873 he was reporter on photography for the United States at the Vienna Exposition. His knowledge of this subject was the outgrowth of work done with his father and John W. Draper, when the three made the first daguerreotypes produced in this country. His report on the Exposition Dr. Doremus found on the desk of General Sherman, and he kept it as a textbook. Returning to the United States, he became chemist for the United States Dairy Company and was the first scientist to analyze elephant's milk. He was assistant in chemistry, toxicology, and medical jurisprudence at Bellevue Hospital Medical College from 1874 to 1879, and adjunct professor from 1879 to 1897. Besides his *alma mater*, Buffalo Medical College and the American Veterinary College claimed his services, the former for three years as professor of chemistry and toxicology. Dr. Doremus was professor of chemistry in the latter from 1882 to 1892 and emeritus professor during the next six years. From 1882 to 1904, he was busy promoting the development of the scientific department of his *alma mater*, the College of the City of New York, which he served in the various academic grades of assistant, 1882 to 1897; assistant professor of chemistry and physics, 1897 to 1901; assistant professor of chemistry, 1901 to 1903; and acting professor, 1903-04. He was one of the few surviving charter members of the American Chemical Society and rendered yeoman's service in getting new members

and creating enthusiasm in its early years. He also became an outstanding figure in the American Electrochemical Society and was a member of the Association for the Advancement of Science, the Society of Chemical Industry, and associate member of the Society of Electrical Engineers, the Medico-Legal Society, the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, the Société de Chemie de Paris, Société de Chemie Industrielle, and a Fellow of the New York Academy of Science. In 1896 he was United States delegate to the International Congress of Applied Chemistry in Paris, in 1900 chairman of the American committee on organization in Paris, and Section X, Berlin, in 1903.

Like his father, Dr. Doremus was interested in both the new and the historical in science. He had the first telephone receivers made, and the City College received the historic coils of copper straps, crudely insulated, with which Professor Henry made his classical induction experiments by hanging one coil on either side of a door. Dr. Doremus made synthetic diamonds with Henri Moisson, which are now in possession of George F. Kunz. He served as expert in many patent and criminal cases. His own patents cover water softening, a mechanical gas furnace, treatment of Kryolith, manufacture of hydrofluoric acid, alumina from clay, and potash from feldspar. He also did notable work in the fields of foods and sanitary chemistry, toxicology, and physiological chemistry. At the time of his death he had just perfected a new method for the production of aluminium. Death came to him December 2, 1925, at the ripe age of seventy-four.

In Washington, August 4, 1880, at the Ascension Church, occurred the marriage of Charles Avery Doremus and Elizabeth Johnson Ward, which was a social event of the first magnitude because of the prominence of the young couple. Mrs. Doremus was born at Newport, Kentucky, May 24, 1853, daughter of George William and Josephine (Harris) Ward. Her father was a cotton commission merchant of New Orleans. Her mother was descended from Captain Thomas Harris, who came from London, England, in 1611, to Henrico County, Virginia, and distinguished himself as a defender of that settlement in its very early days, when it suffered from Indian attacks. Her English ancestry included seventeen Magna Charta barons. Americans of equal distinction appear in her family tree, including James Madison, Zachary Taylor, and Thomas Jefferson. She is a member of the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Daughters of the Cincinnati.

Mrs. Doremus enjoyed an education of unusual liberality and cosmopolitanism. After studying under English tutors, she lived in Europe from 1870 to 1873, broadening her mental horizon and absorbing the culture of Germany, Italy, and France. Her work as playwright has been successful, and her plays popular as vehicles for such actors as James K. Hackett. She translated Molière's "Precieuses Ridicules" at the age of twenty. A dainty and charming little woman, five feet tall, she was the subject of this remark from her husband: "I married a short woman. She comes under my heart where she will always stay." Her vivid imagination and literary gifts found expression in well-known plays: the "Circus Rider," in which Rosina Volkes starred round the world; the "Fortunes of the King," played by James K. Hackett; and "By Right of

Sword," in which Ralph Stewart became famous.

Two children were born to Professor and Mrs. Doremus: one son, who died in infancy, and a daughter, Katherine (Doremus) Benjamin.

A scientist of national prominence and a man of delightful personality, Dr. Doremus knew many of the distinguished men of America, many intimately, and counted among his friends Blaine, Sherman, Roosevelt, and many others. He was always the refined and courteous gentleman. His profound and extensive fund of information was often drawn on to aid a friend or to add to a discussion. A host will remember him as teacher, fellow, and friend. For half a century he gave his genius to furthering the science of chemistry as an agent for the general promotion of human health and immunity to poisons. In recognition of his services the New York Section of the American Chemical Society passed resolutions on his death, containing the following tribute:

> The influence of Dr. Doremus as a teacher and a worker in many fields of chemical interest is long to be remembered, and the members of this section hereby express their respect for him as a colleague and as a brother in the chemical profession.

GREEN, Fitzhugh,

Naval Officer, Author.

The contribution to science made by modern "Vikings of the North," who travel by dog sledge has been so considerable as to challenge public admiration and to illuminate the pages of history with a never-fading brilliance. While spectacular and valuable feats in the air lately have put in the background the performances of the men who crack their whips over teams of Eskimo dogs, the memory of gruelling conquests by rugged explorers who have ventured into the Arctic wastes will remain fresh in the consciousness of the people wherever brave deeds are recalled. It is likewise fortunate for science that while the old-time explorer will cling to his pemmican and dog-power until he invades lands still undiscovered in the Other World, younger crusaders who have jousted with Boreas on his own terms are now going against him with mechanical wings, sputtering motors and gasoline. Perhaps there is no better exponent of the new order in exploration than Fitzhugh Green, of New York, who combines the ability to travel over the crystal trail with the adaptability necessary to approach Arctic objectives through the air. Long accustomed to seamanship and navigation as an officer of the United States Navy, he is master of the additional approach afforded by the ship, and on several occasions has been a member of expeditions whose vessels have shoved their noses through the icy waters of Greenland and Alaska to points from which the balance of the journey could be made only by the Eskimo "Overland Express." Mr. Green is further gifted with the power to describe in writing the wonderful things he sees, and his art in this respect is full of the quality that fires the imagination and transports the reader to the scene of action. A nephew of John L. Stoddard, the well-known traveler, lecturer and author, he has borrowed little from his distinguished kinsman, nor has he needed to, for he has been practically everywhere in the habitable globe and developed a style of expression peculiarly his own.

Fitzhugh Green was born at St. Joseph,

Missouri, August 16, 1888, son of Charles Edward Green, born February 12, 1860, engaged in the cotton business, and Isabelle (Fitzhugh) Green, who also represents a family of character and prominence. The original paternal American ancestor came from England in the early days of this country; the connection proceeding from him has become quite prolific and has taken a high place in every community in education, business, the professions and community affairs. A prominent ancestor on his mother's side was William Fitzhugh, who came to Virginia from England in 1650, and so impressed his personality upon the affairs of the Old Dominion that his name has been graven on its cornerstone ever since.

After the usual preparatory school courses Mr. Green received a congressional appointment to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1909 as a midshipman, and was immediately sent to sea. His first cruise was such an eye-opening experience that he developed an intense love for exploration, and his early impressions of the wonders of nature, revealed and unrevealed, have never left him. For two years, like Richard H. Dana, he was "before the mast," though on more up-to-date ships of the Atlantic Fleet; and like Dana and DeFoe he has cultivated the habit of describing with painstaking accuracy and faithfulness those details of item and action which satisfy the appetite of the eager reader. With materials gathered everywhere he has built many a fascinating newspaper and magazine story, while in books he had told of facts relating to exploration and the World War with marked success. Certain of his books have attracted unusual attention and interest from the fact that they are semi-fictional, a method employed with great aptitude by DeFoe.

As a naval officer he performed duty in the Bureau of Ordnance from 1912 to 1913. In 1913 he was sent as engineer and physicist to the Arctic regions with Donald B. MacMillan, member of Peary's North Polar Expedition of 1908-09, which discovered the Pole; as a member of the crew of the steamship "Erik" he accompanied MacMillan to the unknown areas of the Polar Sea in search of Crocker Land; they returned to civilization in 1916, after many harrowing adventures, which furnished the basis for a book by Mr. Green in 1923, entitled: "The Mystery of the Erik." During the World War he served as aide and Flag Lieutenant to Admiral Rogers in European Waters, from which experiences he extracted in 1918 the book "Clear the Decks," and in 1921 "Won for the Fleet." "Arctic Duty," telling some of his experiences with MacMillan and others, appeared in 1917, while in "Naval Institute Proceedings" were included some of his most vivid descriptions of his trek into the Arctic. His other books include "ZR Wins," "Midshipmen All," "A History of the American Navy," "A Life of Robert E. Peary," "I'll Never Move Again," and "Uncle Sam's Sailors."

In March, 1919, he was appointed officer in charge for proving and testing all ordnance material for the Navy at the Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, Maryland, and in June, 1921, he was detailed to duty as gunnery officer of the battleship "Texas." From 1923 to 1924 he served as aide to the President of the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island. His promotions from ensign (which rank he attained in June, 1911)

A.B.30—16

have been lieutenant (junior grade), 1914; lieutenant, 1917; lieutenant commander, February, 1918; and commander, March, 1927.

Mr. Green has performed valuable service for the country in connection with the activities of Peary, MacMillan, Nansen, Amundsen, Shackleton, Rasmussen, Stefansson, Byrd, Bartlett and others, but perhaps his greatest service has consisted in interpreting the Arctic, sailor life and the United States Navy to the people, a rôle he has been admirably fitted to assume by education, experience and temperament. In fact, Mr. Green has strengthened the tie which binds him to civilian affairs by excursions ashore on occasion, notably in a course at George Washington University at Washington, from which institution he took the degree of Master of Science in 1913, and later as author, publicist, publisher and literary manager. He developed such business ability and artistic skill that in 1925 he acted as temporary technical film director for Richard Barthelmess, from which position he transferred to the managing editorship of the George Matthew Adams Newspaper Service, a place he held with ability and success until 1926, when he was called to the post of aide to George Palmer Putnam, president of G. P. Putnam's Sons Company, New York publishers.

Mr. Green is a member of the Explorers', Army and Navy (New York and Washington), Racquet (Philadelphia), and Knickerbocker and New York Yacht clubs. On account of his accomplishments he has been elected to a fellowship in the American Geographical Society. He is a Democrat, an Episcopalian and member of the Phi Lambda Epsilon and the Phi Sigma Kappa college fraternities. Golf and yachting are his favorite diversions.

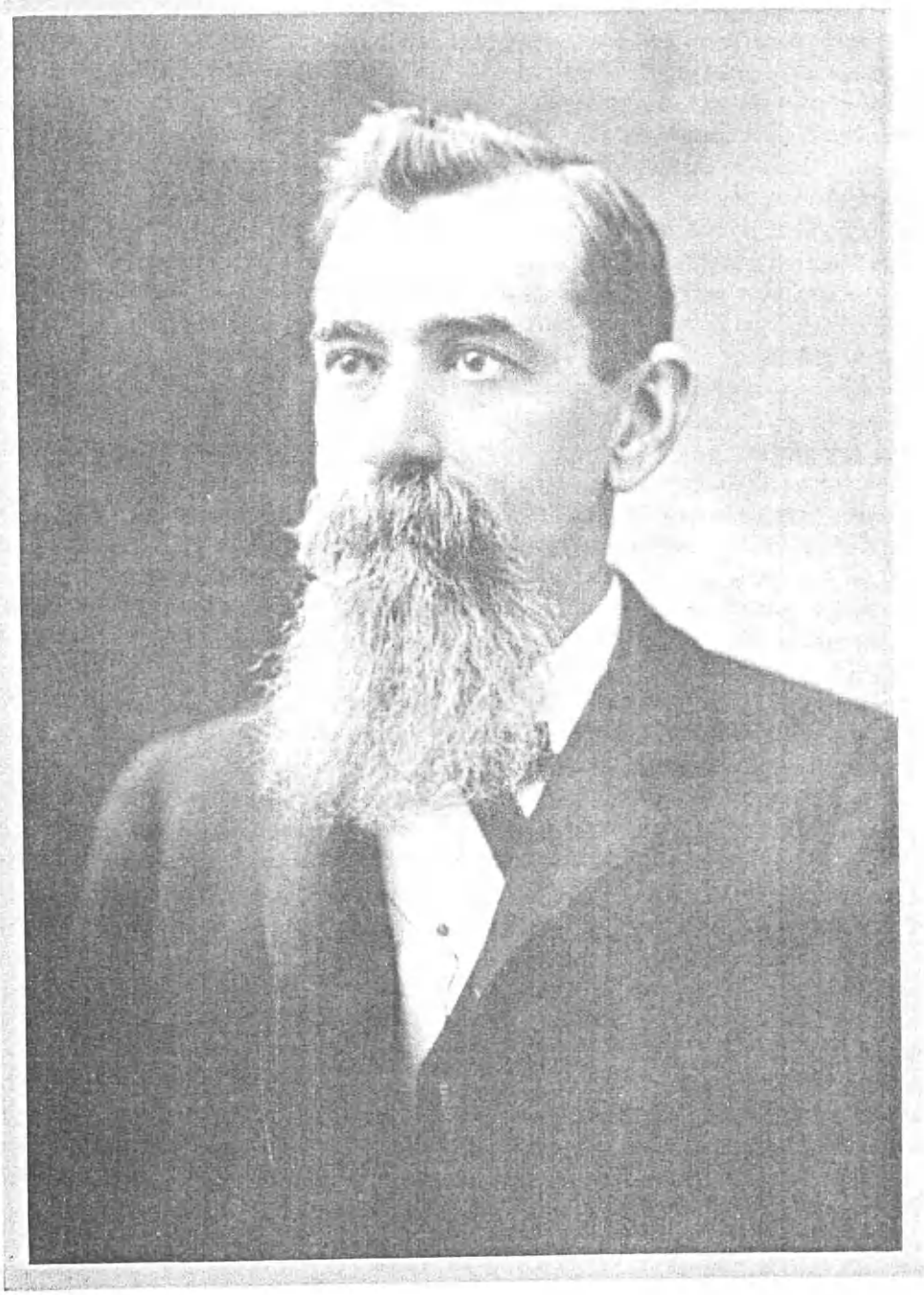
Fitzhugh Green married, November 27, 1916, at Philadelphia, Natalie Wheeler Elliott, whose father, a well-known banker, is deceased, and they are the parents of three children: Elizabeth, Richard and Fitzhugh Green, Jr.

IVEY, John Winston,

Banker.

John Winston Ivey, now deceased, was one of the most prominent bankers in the city of Lynchburg, Virginia. He served with valor during the Civil War, and, what is even more important, he returned to civilian life and took up his commercial and civic duties with all the spirit of the substantial American citizen that he was. His church, social and business associations brought him in contact with a great many people; and by all he was known as "a man of fairness, courtesy and genial spirit, a true and faithful friend, a wise counselor, a man of extreme kindness and of the strictest integrity."

Born on May 18, 1840, at "Chestnut Level," Chesterfield County, Virginia, Mr. Ivey was a son of Peter and Sarah Lawson (Dance) Ivey; a grandson, on the paternal side, of Joshua and Elizabeth Ivey, and on the maternal side, of Ezekiel and Asenath Dance of "Chestnut Level"; and a direct descendant of Thomas Ivey (1604-1653), of Bristol Parish, England. Thomas Ivey had married Ann Argent, of St. Leonard's Parish, England, and they came to this country from England, settling in Virginia prior to 1641, for the name of Thomas Ivey appears, under that date on the records, as the church warden of the Elizabeth River Parish, an office which he fill-



ed until the year 1648. The Elizabeth River Parish, it is worthy of mention, included a broad district near Norfolk, Virginia. Peter Ivey, the father, was born during the year 1787, in Prince George County, Virginia; and he died on August 19, 1847, in Chesterfield County. He was a particular successful farmer, being the owner and operator of three large and flourishing farms, in the State of Virginia, two in Prince George County, and one in Chesterfield. He served with distinction during the War of 1812.

His son, John Winston Ivey, received his early education in a private school of Chesterfield County, where he studied until he was fourteen years of age. His father, Peter Ivey, had died when the boy was but seven years of age; and at fourteen years the lad was left practically destitute insofar as his own estate was concerned. He accordingly journeyed to Lynchburg, where he lived and worked for some time with an older brother, Thaddeus H. Ivey, who at that time had a position in the office of the James River and Kanawha Canal. In passing, it is worthy of mention that this Canal was at that time the only means of transporting either passengers or freight between the two cities of Lynchburg and Richmond, Virginia. During the year 1860, when Mr. Ivey was still but twenty years of age, he received his first real contact with the world of finance when he obtained a position as a clerk in the Lynchburg National Bank—a type of commercial endeavor he was destined to follow for the rest of his life. Save for a one-year's absence during the period of his service in the army, Mr. Ivey remained with this one institution for a period of nine consecutive years; at the end of which time he resigned to accept the position of teller with the People's Savings Bank, an institution which is today known as the People's National Bank, of Lynchburg. Four years later, in 1873, he was elected cashier of this bank, a position which he filled until 1903 when he was elected to the presidency, and there he remained active until 1909, when he attempted to retire from all further commercial enterprise. His friends and associates would not hear of his leaving all contact with the house for which he had done so much, however, and they accordingly appointed him honorary vice-president, even while permitting him to take an inactive part in the affairs of the bank. The end came shortly after this, however, when, on January 8, 1910, John Winston Ivey passed away at his home in Lynchburg, thus closing a forty-nine year banking career, forty-one years of which were spent in the service of a single institution. He was treasurer of the Imperial Colliery Company of Lynchburg and a director in several of the coal companies.

There is a most interesting bit of local history closely connected with the early days of Mr. Ivey's association with the People's National Bank, while it was still operating under the name of the People's Savings Bank; an incident which speaks very loudly for the code by which Mr. Ivey governed his life, and of the confidence in which he was held. In 1864, when the armies of the North were drawing near Lynchburg, preparations were hastily begun to defend the town. At that time there were no time-locks on the bank vaults, and Mr. Ivey was given full custody of every penny contained within the entire building. He accordingly put these funds into a heavy chest, and the next morning, accompanied by

only a single companion, they loaded the chest into a an old farm wagon, covered it with a ragged tarpaulin, and drove down into Campbell County. There they hid the money in a hole, deep in a thick and lonely forest, covering the hole and their tracks as well with piles of leaves. At the end of the war Mr. Ivey returned to the spot and found the money untouched, and it was brought back in safety to the bank.

During the terrible period of that same war, Mr. Ivey enlisted as a private in Company G, Eleventh Virginia Regiment, which was then under the command of Colonel Samuel Garland. With this regiment, Mr. Ivey was under fire in the first battle of Manassas, and he participated in all the other action of his company, until May 2, 1862, in a skirmish immediately preceding the battle of Williamsburg, he received wounds of such severe character that he could no longer serve his command, nor was he able to take a further part in the conflict.

Mr. Ivey was, at heart, a home-loving man, with deep interest in everything that promoted the up-building of the community in which he lived. Ever unassuming, of quiet demeanor, he was always ready to respond to any noble cause brought to his attention and gave generously of his aid. Always favoring a progressive step, he at one time served as a member of the Lynchburg City Council. He found his most enjoyable recreation in horseback riding. His only club life was obtained through his membership in the Oakwood Country Club, of Lynchburg, but he was a particularly active member of the Court Street Methodist Church, for he served on the Board of Stewards for a period of time somewhat in excess of twenty-five years. He was for many years the treasurer of this church, and was a member of the Finance Committee when the present church was built. His death was a great shock to his friends, and a loss of moment to the entire community in which he lived.

John Winston Ivey had married (first), November 5, 1867, at Lynchburg, Mary Virginia Browne, a daughter of Edward S. Browne, a lawyer of Lynchburg. By this union there were two children: Otelia Walton Ivey, who was born on March 2, 1872, and who died on November 17, 1880; and Mary Winston Ivey, who was born on October 20, 1878. Mrs. Mary Virginia (Browne) Ivey died on November 11, 1887; and Mr. Ivey married (second), October 22, 1890, in Chesterfield County, Virginia, Florence Maitland Jackson, a daughter of William Maitland Jackson, a farmer of Chesterfield County. By this second union there were also two children: John Winston Ivey, who was born on August 8, 1891; and William Maitland Ivey, who was born on January 18, 1894. Mrs. Florence Maitland (Jackson) Ivey died on March 26, 1896; and the family home, at No. 717 Court Street, in Lynchburg, is now being maintained by Mr. Ivey's second daughter, Mary Winston Ivey.

BAINBRIDGE, William Seaman, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

Nationally prominent through his professional achievements in New York City and vicinity and through his original and thoughtful contributions to medical literature, Dr. William Seaman Bainbridge, physician and surgeon of New York, attained international distinction through his World War record. He is surgeon of the New York City Children's

Hospital and Schools, Randall's Island, consultant to a dozen institutions, and attending specialist in surgery for the United States Public Health Service in the New York district. He is also a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. His humanitarian services, both in peace and war, have been recognized with honorary degrees and membership in a long list of learned bodies, and with decorations from his own and foreign countries.

William Seaman Bainbridge was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in February, 1877, son of Rev. William Folwell and Lucy Elizabeth (Seaman) Bainbridge. His extended educational career included: the Mohegan Lake School, at Peekskill, New York, from which he graduated, and where he was senior captain of cadets; the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, which graduated him with the degree of Doctor of Medicine; Presbyterian Hospital; Sloane Maternity Hospital; and Post Graduate College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Bainbridge also took post-graduate courses of study in the European clinics and hospitals of especial renown throughout a four-year period, at intervals. The following degrees were conferred on him, respectively, by these colleges: A. M., M. S., Sc. D., C. M., LL. D. and Litt. D., LL. D. by Shurtleff College in Illinois, Washington and Jefferson, the University of Pittsburgh, the National University of St. Louis, Lincoln Memorial, and Coe College.

In addition to an extensive private practice in New York, Dr. Bainbridge has held many hospital appointments and continues to function busily in that field of his profession. He was professor of operative gynecology at New York Postgraduate Hospital and School, professor of surgery at New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, and surgeon for the following institutions: the Red Cross, now the Park Hospital, the Women's Hospital, the New York Polyclinic, and the New York Skin and Cancer, all in New York City. He was secretary of the Committee on Scientific Research, for the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital and honorary president of the First International Congress for the Study of Tumors and Cancers at Heidelberg in 1906. Other groups are utilizing Dr. Bainbridge as consulting surgeon: the Manhattan State Hospital, at Ward's Island; Tarrytown Hospital; Booth Memorial Hospital; Bergen County Hospital; the Cranleigh Hospital; South County Hospital, at Wakefield, Rhode Island; and Central Islip State Hospital, Central Islip, Long Island, all of which he continues to serve. He is consulting gynecologist at St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, Long Island, St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, and Ossining Hospital. In addition, Dr. Bainbridge is consulting surgeon to the Third Naval District, and special consultant to the Hospital for Joint Diseases. Because of his professional eminence, Dr. Bainbridge was sent from his country as delegate to the Congress Internationale de Medicine et de Pharmacie Militaires at Brussels, Belgium, in July, 1921, and made a member of the Permanent Committee, which led to his second mission to the Congress at Rome, Italy, in May and June of 1923, and to the Third Congress at Paris, in April, 1925, as well as to the Fourth Congress in Warsaw, Poland, in June, 1927. His varied experiences have formed the themes of

many informative and well-written books and articles. Of the former may be mentioned: "A Compound of Operative Gynecology;" "Life's Day—Guideposts and Danger Signals in Health;" "The Cancer Problem" (English, French, in two editions, Spanish and Italian); Reports on, respectively, Medical and Surgical Developments of the War, the Congress International which he attended as delegate, both the Brussels and Rome meetings, as well as that later held in Paris. Dr. Bainbridge contributed chapters to the following books: "Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences," compiled by Dr. Thomas L. Stedman; "Anesthesia," by Dr. James T. Gwathmey; "International Clinics; International Encyclopedia, published by Dodd, Mead & Company; the September, 1920, number of the Military Surgeon Journal, and the October, 1920, number of the Naval Medical Bulletin. Many articles from his pen on a variety of subjects have also added to modern enlightenment and medical progress, particularly in regard to cancer, abdominal surgery, and goitre.

Full as has been his career of peacetime achievements, Dr. Bainbridge has found time to be of great use to his country during the period of the World War as well as subsequently. He was one of the group forming the Reserve Corps of the Navy and was commissioned in March, 1913. That year and the next he acted as consultant to naval hospitals in the Third Naval District, operating on special cases and lecturing in the Naval Medical School in Washington. In 1915 he made a semi-official Red Cross, Hospital and Sanitary Survey of the War area, on both sides the firing line, and presented his report to the Government. It was on April 6, 1917, that he was called to active duty. This entailed his appointment to the surgical staff in the Brooklyn Naval Hospital, his organizing and training medical men entering the service, planning and inaugurating the training of hospital corpsmen of the Navy in the civil hospitals of New York, which took care of some 1,500 men and necessitated the Doctor's visiting some forty-eight institutions to secure their coöperation. He then helped fit out the medical and surgical department of the United States Steamship "George Washington," securing from personal friends contributions for the installation of an X-ray plant and Carrel-Dakin outfit, and himself donating many surgical instruments. While attached to this transport, Dr. Bainbridge originated the daily "Hatchet," which successfully kept up the morale of the men. Ordered, then, to special duty with allied armies in the field, he worked with the surgeons and observed various methods of treatment, transportation of wounded, etc., from the battlefront to convalescent camps in England, and reported on these to the Surgeon General, his observations being printed and widely distributed. As the Navy representative he lectured to the Association of Military Surgeons. He was then attached to the office at No. 280 as special aide to the Commandant, with four companions. At this time began his service as consulting surgeon to the Third Naval District, when he helped equip and inaugurate service at the temporary Naval Base Hospital, Ward's Island. He had also been ordered to the United States Naval Hospital in Brooklyn for a time, as consulting surgeon and chief of the Physiotherapeutic Division, which opportunity he used for purchasing new apparatus and adopting such new methods

of treatment as light and bath, etc. He was then appointed medical officer of the Squadron Staff, Sixth Battalion, Third Naval District Operative Reserve Force. As Medical Officer he cruised, in 1922, on the Flagship, Eagle Boat No. 44, a position he again filled in 1925 on the "Wheeling," and the following year on the "Dolbin." His rank was, in 1913, lieutenant, junior grade, Medical Corps, United States Navy, Reserve Corps; in 1917, lieutenant-commander, United States Navy, Reserve Force; in 1919, commander, of the same, Class 2. Under the reorganization under the title of Fleet Naval Reserve, his designation is M. C. F., U. S. N. R.

Many decorations, together with a recommendation for the Navy Cross, came to Dr. Bainbridge as a result of his work in this country and abroad during and after the War: Officer's Cross of the Legion of Honor, France, and his later promotion to Commander of that order; Officer's Cross Order of Leopold, Belgium, and Military Cross, First Class, from that same country; U. S. Victory Medal; Victory Medal and Conspicuous Service Cross from New York State; Commandatore of the Order of the Crown of Italy, Vittorio-Veneto Commemorative Cross from the same country; Officer's Cross Order of Polonia Restituta, Poland; Officer of Academy and Officer of Public Instruction, France. The recommendation of the Director General of the Medical Corps of the British Army, seconded by the Chief of the British Army Medical College, won his election to Life Fellowship in the Royal Society of Medicine, England. In recognition of his services to Belgium as chairman of the Committee on American Fund for Belgian Physicians and as member of the Committee of the Belgian Children's Milk Fund, Dr. Bainbridge was elected Foreign Corresponding Member of the Royal Society of Medicine of Belgium. Because of his outstanding professional work he was made honorary member of the Royal Academy of Medicine, Rome. Invited by the French Minister of War, in his capacity as Commander of the New York Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars, Dr. Bainbridge made a tour of investigation in the Ruhr and Rhine valleys. His report on his return was read into the Congressional Record and made a Senate document. It was translated into French and distributed throughout France and Belgium, as in the United States, to a total of 30,000 copies. So significant was it considered that in the Senate Dr. Bainbridge's report was said to supplement the Dawes' Report.

Honorary membership in the following societies has been extended to Dr. Bainbridge: the Maine State Medical Society; the Vermont State Medical Society; the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine; the Poughkeepsie Academy of Medicine; the Androscoggin County Medical Society; the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina; Essex South District Medical Society; New York and New England Association of Railway Surgeons; Pennsylvania Railway Surgeons' Association; Tri-State District Medical Society (Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin); American Academy of Physiotherapy; American Electro-therapeutic Association; Chester County Medical Society; Lynn Medical Fraternity; Chautauqua County Medical Society; New Hampshire Medical Society; Society of Natural Sciences. At the same time he is an active member of the following: the American Medical As-

sociation; the New York State Medical Society; the New York Electrotherapeutic Society; the American Therapeutic Society; the Eastern Medical Society; the Alumni of Presbyterian Hospital; the Society of Medical Jurisprudence; the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; the American Association of Obstetricians, Gynecologists and Abdominal Surgeons; the Association for the Study of Internal Secretions; The American Society for the Control of Cancer; the National Anesthesia Research Society, in which he is a member of the Research Committee; the Société d'Anthropologie de Bruxelles; the New York Academy of Medicine; the New York County Medical Society; the Medical Association of Greater New York; the Medical Society of The Bronx; International Medical Club; and the Associated Anesthetic bodies of the United States and Canada. In addition to his professional associations, Dr. Bainbridge has found time to belong to the following groups and to take a keen interest in their program of activities: the Society of Colonial Wars; the Military Order of the World War; the War Society of Cruiser and Transport Fleet; the Tiger Post, of the American Legion; the Veteran Corps of the Artillery of the State of New York; St. Nicholas Society; United States Naval Reserve Officers' Association; Society of the Legion of Honor; Military Order of Foreign Wars, in the National Commandery of which he holds the office of Commander-General after three terms as Commander of the New York Commandery; Delta Upsilon Society; Intercollegiate Young Men's Christian Association, of which he is a life-member and one of the Executive Committee; Sons of the Revolution; Medical Veterans of the World War; Foreign Policies Association; Société Amicale des Elèves et Anciens Elèves du Val-de-Grâce; Italy America Society, of which he is a life-member; France America Society; American Society of the French Legion of Honor; Union Interallies, of Paris, a life-member; National Institute of Social Sciences; English Speaking Union of the United States; Naval Order of the United States; and New York Society Military and Naval Officers of the World War. Clubs: Rotary; Surgeons' of Rochester, Minnesota; Foreign Students Cosmopolitan; Interallied Officers', of Paris and London; American, of Paris, a diplomatic member; Columbia University; Quill; and Union League.

At Glenheim, Yonkers, New York, September 9, 1911, Dr. William S. Bainbridge married June Ellen Wheeler. They reside at No. 34 Gramercy Park, New York City.

HUNTER, Thomas Alson,

Merchant, Manufacturer.

Resourceful and with a generous capacity for zealous labor, Mr. Hunter could not and did not live to himself alone; life with its blessings, had to be shared with others if it was to be enjoyed by him, and there are few men who have been given the power to touch so many lives, and influence, to such an extent, community interests. No life can be said to be an open book; but his was the life of one who resided and worked in his native community, and had been an important factor in its continued growth and progress from a comparatively small settlement. Such a career has all the elements of public significance, with no

part remote from the community-at-large. Familiarly called just "Tom" Hunter, his position in the community and the cotton industry is hard to fill as a result of his passing to the Great Hereafter, and no one was more universally beloved or mourned than this public-spirited citizen and foremost business man of Greensboro, North Carolina.

Of an illustrious and long established family of the South, Mr. Hunter had carried his family traditions and honor to further and greater heights during his lifetime. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Hunter, was a cotton planter, and extensive slave owner in the days before the Civil War, residing in Clay Township, Guilford County, North Carolina. For several generations the family had been devout churchmen and prominent members of the Methodist Protestant Church, and Samuel Hunter, with his wife, Cynthia (Hardin) Hunter, is buried in the Tabernacle churchyard of that denomination. Their son, John C. Hunter, was born in Clay Township, and acquired a liberal education for those times. He taught school for a number of years, and because of this capacity, he was exempt from military service during the conflict between the States. At the close of hostilities, he purchased a farm in Clay Township and gave it his undivided attention until his death at the age of fifty-nine years. He married Dora Greeson, who like her husband, had been born in Clay Township, a daughter of Gideon and Elizabeth (Rankin) Greeson, and a granddaughter of Thomas Greeson. Her father had been a farmer and cabinetmaker during his active life, and had probably spent his entire career in Clay Township. Her mother was a daughter of Thomas Rankin, and a granddaughter of William Rankin, who had come to North Carolina in 1765 to join his brother John, the latter two, sons of Robert Rankin, who came from the North of Ireland and settled in Philadelphia in 1745, remained there until his death. John preceded his brother by a year, and both settled in the eastern part of Guilford County. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Hunter were the parents of the following children: Henry, Thomas Alson, of whom further; Samuel Greeson, and Bessie.

Thomas Alson Hunter was born on his father's plantation in Clay Township, Guilford County, North Carolina, February 17, 1866. As a boy, he attended the rural schools near his native home, and later prepared for his commercial career by taking a business course at Oak Ridge Institute. Upon the completion of his studies, he received an appointment as a teacher, but after a term, he found employment as a clerk in a general store in Clay Township. Thereafter he became a salesman for J. W. Scott's wholesale house of Greensboro, with which company he remained for a number of years. In 1897, Mr. Hunter assisted in organizing the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company, of Greensboro. He was elected secretary and treasurer of the concern and gave his undivided time and attention to his duties until 1912. At this time, as a result of the extensive growth and expansion of the company, he delegated some of his responsibilities in the management of the many associated interests. The Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company is recognized as one of the largest and most important commission houses in America, and represents many of the southern cotton mills as sales agents and

has gained a leading position in the cotton industry, both as commission merchants and manufacturers, controlling a number of cotton mills in the South and maintaining sales offices in many of the large cities of the world where the products of other mills, as well as their own, are sold.

In later years, Mr. Hunter devoted the greater part of his time to the management of several of the mills controlled by the company and was treasurer of the Pomona Cotton Mills, at Greensboro, and president of the Sanford Mills, and the Deep River Mills at Randleman, North Carolina. At the time of his death, he was vice-president of the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company. In his management of the Pomona Mills he introduced many beneficial policies in the interest of the welfare of the workers. It is customary in the South in the cotton industry for the mill-hands to live in settlements erected by the mill owners. Not many years ago the "mill villages" were the most primitive sort of communities, and the standards of living were naturally very low. Mr. Hunter recognized this state of affairs and brought to his workers better homes and more congenial surroundings. He erected night schools for his employees, supplied them with libraries and community houses and sponsored a general spirit of comfort by inspiring and stimulating their finer sensibilities. These altruistic activities gained wide significance, and it was not long before the other mill-owners followed suit and established better quarters for the men who contributed so materially to the position which the proprietors had attained. This spirit of Christian kindness to the poorer classes of his community is of inestimable value to the cotton industry and has aided materially in the continued success of the Southern cotton mills.

Mr. Hunter gained further distinction in his ever-readiness to espouse the worthy enterprises of the community and to ally himself with measures for civic welfare which are so closely related with his city's growth. He was a wise counselor, and although he did not seek public office, was called time and again to serve in various capacities and to lend his advice in the legislative councils. For a number of years he served as a member of the Board of Aldermen, when Greensboro was operated under the old form of government, and as chairman of the street commission; he originated and secured the passage of the "Hunter Ordinance" which provides that the streets and sidewalks of the city be paved, supervising this work to the marked improvement of the community. He was an admitted leader in the administration of affairs and keenly discerned the merits of proposals, and likewise differentiated with acute sincerity and shrewdness between the beneficial and the evil. He possessed a marvelous insight into character and was not deceived by words or deeds of any one, nor did he ever resort to subterfuge in his support of any principle. He was patriotic to the core, and gave liberally of his means as well as of his time and influence to the success of the various Liberty Loan and welfare drives, which brought victory to the champions of democracy in the recent holocaust among the nations of the world. As chairman of the city's war work drive which brought National recognition for the manner in which it was carried on, Mr. Hunter was responsible in no small measure for its success. He was an en-

thusiastic organizer and inspired all with whom he worked with that same degree of fire and ardor admitting of no obstacles to bar the road to the ultimate goal.

In church activities Mr. Hunter was likewise prominently identified with the affairs of his parish. He was a charter member of the Grace Methodist Protestant Church of Greensboro, and had been deeply interested in the growth and expansion of the influence exerted by his faith. He served as chairman of the Board of Education of the North Carolina Methodist Protestant Conference, and vice-chairman of the Board of the Church Orphanage, which institution he aided in establishing. Mr. Hunter was the representative of his community to the general conferences in 1908, 1912 and 1916, and was selected as a member of the board of home missions at the general conferences. He was recognized as one of the most valuable men of his congregation, and faithfully supported each measure adopted by the members and sympathetically coöperated with the pastor in all his duties. In his church life, as in his every other walk of life, he exercised such optimism and inspired hope that it could not fail to instill a similar feeling in the hearts of his fellow-members.

He was an organizer of the Greensboro Country Club, and was a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Club of the city. He was also a member of the board of directors of the Southern Life and Trust Company and the American Exchange Bank of Greensboro. He was vice-president of the American Land Company.

Mr. Hunter married, in 1892, Eugenia McIver, born in Moore County, North Carolina, a daughter of Langsten G. and Mary (Harrington) McIver. Langsten G. McIver was the son of Alexander McIver, an old distinguished family of the South. He was a planter and had extensive lumber interests and turpentine orchards. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter were the parents of the following children: 1. Anne, who died in September, 1926. 2. Marion. 3. Eugenia. 4. Thomas A., Jr. 5. John, died in childhood at the age of seven. 6. Ruth, died at the age of eight.

After an illness of two weeks, Mr. Hunter was fatally stricken with pneumonia and died December 13, 1918, at the age of fifty-two. The community, the church, the cotton industry, and his family were stunned by his loss. In his home life, Mr. Hunter had been a devoted husband and a thoughtful and kind father, and gave and received the unstinted love and affection of his dear ones. Although Mr. Hunter was a member of a number of clubs he preferred to spend his time with his family, to whom he was devoted, and would spend many delightful evenings reading aloud to his children. He rarely was away from home excepting on matters of business or church or city affairs. In his community life, he was a genial, tireless and willing neighbor and friend, and was a power and tower of strength which he exercised during his life and attained the well-rounded citizenship that occupied a large place in the hearts of his associates. He was a loyal friend, never afraid to speak the truth where it could help, but never would he cause pain by the spoken word or by any action. The great wealth of his nature, his kindliness of heart and liberal acts of philanthropy were abiding heritages which he left with those whose privilege it was to know him. In church life, his position was fittingly indicated by the resolutions which were passed in tribute to his

memory. "Tom" Hunter lived well the life which he had been given and distributed the bounty which was his with generous measure among the other children of earth, whose right to life and happiness he recognized as on a par with his own. Enriched by his numerous actions, an exemplar of absolute earnestness in his various vocations and serene in the knowledge of tasks dutifully and diligently performed, and of accomplishments marking the steps in which he trod in his colorful and illustrious career, Mr. Hunter now "belongs to the ages," mourned and revered by the community in which he left a permanent niche in the history of his each endeavor.

REILLY, Edward Francis,

Capitalist, Philanthropist.

The material prosperity which secures today the dominant position of the United States among the great nations of the earth, is based upon the commercial success and the conservative traits of those American men of affairs who constitute the great mainstay of national finance and trade. The late Edward Francis Reilly may be designated as a true son of that period of adjustment and adaptation which preceded the present era of unrivalled opportunity. To the casual observer, the frenzied finance of recent years seems precariously balanced upon no very stable support, yet, underneath the seething surface of speculation and inflation, lies the enduring and firm foundation which those men of Mr. Reilly's matured judgment and wide experience have builded through a lifetime of integrity and service.

A diversity of interests and undertakings contributed to the success of Mr. Reilly, ranging from early operations in the produce market; a period as an insurance agent, and a business partnership with his brother; to final establishment as a prominent and prosperous dealer in large real estate holdings. Throughout his entire business career Mr. Reilly maintained consistently and continually that firm integrity of purpose and deed and that unswerving probity of thought and action which constitute two of the most fundamental and important prerequisites to success—no matter what be the vocation or profession. Mr. Reilly leaves behind him a spotless business record which the rising generation of business men would do well to emulate.

Edward Francis Reilly was born in County Cavan, Ireland, on October 5, 1849, the son of Francis and Anna (McFarland) Reilly, and when he was but two years of age he was brought to America by his parents. The father, Francis Reilly, settled his family in Detroit, Michigan, and there established himself in the real estate business, which he followed with such notable success that upon his death in 1896, he left an estate of $600,000 to be divided among his six children. During his latter years, his philanthropic and charitable activities occupied a great portion of that time formerly devoted to business pursuits. He and his wife had both been farmers' children in Ireland, and his subsequent success in the real estate world proves him to have been a man of perseverance and indefatigable energy.

Edward Francis Reilly received his early education in the Brothers' Academy, a parochial school, the Central Public School and the Capitol High School, following which he entered a local busi-

ness college. He did not wait to finish the course of instruction, however, before embarking upon his business career. His first position, that of a buyer of produce operating on the boat lines between Cleveland and Detroit, was soon relinquished for the more interesting insurance business. During his previous transactions he had occasionally acquired various parcels of land and other real estate holdings, which were now to occupy his entire interest. In association with his brother Thomas, and with the assistance of his father, Edward Francis Reilly continued to expand his interests and scope of activity in both real estate and insurance until finally he was generally recognized as a power in these allied endeavors in Detroit and its environs. His great real estate holdings were wisely disposed of at the psychological moments, and in this manner did Mr. Reilly build up his fortune. Upon his retirement from active business, Mr. Reilly devoted himself exclusively to philanthropic and charitable endeavors, even as his father had done before him. He became known throughout humanitarian circles in Detroit as a kindly, jovial, honest, free-hearted benefactor of mankind, a leader of men, and one whose life had been squared to those cardinal virtues of probity, industry, rectitude and honesty. He was philanthropic by nature, but his philanthropies were always directed by wise prevision and good sense.

It is interesting to note Mr. Reilly's deep patriotism, which prompted him during the Civil War to run away from home and join the army as drummer-boy in order to do his part in helping to free the slaves and to avert the dreaded secession of the Southern States. In Chicago, however, it was discovered that he was only fifteen years of age, and he was unwillingly sent home to his parents. During the late World War he contributed without stint to the many war funds and governmental drives. Politically, he was a staunch Democrat, and in his younger years he took an active interest in the welfare of his party. Fraternally, he was a member of the Detroit Council, No. 4, Knights of Columbus, and was ever a liberal supporter of its principles and social, religious and civic work. Our national game, baseball, appealed strongly to him, as did motoring also, and upon every possible occasion he indulged his tastes for these recreations.

Edward Francis Reilly was destined to have a long and especially happy married life, and before the hand of death stilled his activities, he and his wife had celebrated both their silver and golden wedding anniversaries. He was married at Detroit, Michigan, on September 23, 1872, to Mary Anna Woods, a native of Detroit, and a daughter of William and Adelia (Clain) Woods. The father, William Woods, was born in Ireland, came to America and settled at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, removing thence to Detroit where he assisted in the founding of the Detroit Gas Light Company. He married Adelia Clain, and they were the parents of three children. To Edward Francis and Mary Anna (Woods) Reilly were born four children, three of whom died in infancy. The fourth child, Joseph Edward Reilly, who is unmarried, and his mother, Mary Anna (Woods) Reilly, survive Mr. Reilly, and reside at the present time (1926) at No. 49 Davenport Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, although the family home, in which Mr. and Mrs. Reilly had lived for thirty years and which had been Mr. Reilly's father's

mansion, was located at the corner of Second and Abbott streets.

Edward Francis Reilly was a member and a lifelong supporter of the Roman Catholic church, having been affiliated with St. Aloysius' Catholic Church since his earliest days, and later a member of the Board. He gave freely, however, to many churches, no matter what denomination, thereby proving him to have been a man of sound and broad humanitarian principles.

The death of Edward Francis Reilly occurred at his home in Detroit, Michigan, on December 27, 1925, in his seventy-seventh year, and bringing to a close an unusually beneficent and constructive life. That he will be deeply missed in his home, his church, in business circles, among his host of friends, and in the philanthropic work of Detroit is a foregone conclusion, and that his memory will endure in the hearts and minds of the many hundreds helped by his wise charity is an established fact.

By the terms of his will the bulk of his large estate passed into the hands of his wife and son, but he also made ample provision for a scholarship fund for the University of Detroit under a trust fund, as well as for the Catholic Foreign Missions, the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul of Detroit, and several others of his favorite charitable institutions.

Thus was born, and thus lived, labored and died Edward Francis Reilly, who achieved to a notable degree the greatest of all life's aims: that of leaving this world a better place than he found it.

SEIPPEL, Peter J.,

Lumber Merchant.

Head of a nationally known lumber company, the Peter J. Seippel Lumber Company, of Dubuque, Iowa, Peter J. Seippel ranked high throughout his State as a lumber expert and successful business man, and in his own city as a man of rare charm and character, sagacious, public-spirited, and far-sighted. He was a self-made man, building success on his own ability and hard work. His personality, his generosity, and his achievements made him universally popular.

Peter J. Seippel was born in Schoenberg, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, August 7, 1862, and brought by his parents to America at the age of two years. Their first home was at Glen Haven, Wisconsin, whence they moved in 1870 to Guttenberg, Iowa, where the mother lived until her death in 1922. The son, Peter J. Seippel, as a boy of sixteen went to Montana to work on the Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul Railroad, as a section hand, and was told to set off the blast, which exploded prematurely and badly injured Mr. Seippel along with other workmen; he managed to save some funds, which served to pay for medical treatment for the injured. Recovering, the boy became homesick for Guttenberg and started on the long walk to Iowa, working as he could find occupation. In a Dakota town he unloaded stoves for a hardware merchant, and in St. Paul he worked among the excavators of the old Ryan Hotel in order to procure the fare to ride home. This hard experience showed him his potentialities and roused his ambition. He moved to Dubuque, Iowa, where he attended the Bayliss Business College.

Mr. Seippel's first position in Dubuque was with Charles Robinson, lumber dealer. He was salesman for Mr. Robinson until February, 1887, a period of three

Peter Dippel

years, when he resigned and formed a partnership with J. A. Meuser to conduct a lumber business of his own in East Dubuque. In 1897, Mr. Seippel sold his interest in this early firm and embarked in the lumber business in Dubuque with his brother, Philip H. Seippel, and John A. Kerper. In 1905 the business was incorporated under the firm name of the Peter J. Seippel Lumber Company. This, in 1906, absorbed the Builders' Supply Company, and Mr. J. E. Lillig joined the firm. The following year the Meuser Brothers Lumber Company consolidated with the Peter J. Seippel Lumber Company, and J. A. Meuser joined the firm. During this period of expansion, the firm acquired extensive interests in the West and in British Columbia, largely through the inspiration and activity of Mr. Seippel. The company became a leading industry of Dubuque and widely known throughout the country. Until his death, the brother of Mr. Seippel, Martin R. Seippel (see following biography), was president.

Peter J. Seippel was popular in civic and social organizations. He was a member of the Republican party and Park Commissioner, declining the honor of the mayoralty for which he was suggested. He was generous, and a supporter of all welfare and civic movements. His clubs were: the Dubuque, the Golf, the Motorboat, the Dubuque Automobile, and the Stillwater Men's Club, of Stillwater, Minnesota. He was at one time a member of the Knights of Pythias, was a member of the Illinois Athletic Association of Chicago, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His church was St. Matthew's Lutheran, to which he gave liberally, as to St. Raphael's Cathedral, to which his wife and children belonged.

On October 10, 1888, Peter J. Seippel married (first) Maimee Power, who died March 20, 1905, survived by two children: Florence Seippel and Mrs. Blanche (Seippel) Murray, who died in 1918, during the influenza epidemic. On January 1, 1907, Mr. Seippel married (second) Katherine Jess, of Dubuque, daughter of Robert Jess, grocer and commission merchant, born in Killarney, and his wife, Mary (Dillon) Jess, also a native of Ireland. The children of the second union are: Katherine, Margaret, Peter, Jr., and Robert.

In Dubuque, on February 28, 1916, Mr. Seippel died while at the height of his powers and his public usefulness, at the age of fifty-four. Self-sacrificing and loyal in his friendship, he won the love and esteem of men in all walks of life, while his warm heart found many opportunities to bring solace and cheer to the poor and unhappy. His geniality and pleasant personality brought him social popularity, his keen business ability, the respect of his associates in the financial world. His greatest happiness was in his home and family. An editorial paid the following tribute to him:

> In everything that meant for the upbuilding of Dubuque and Dubuque interests Mr. Seippel had a prominent part. He believed in the building of a city beautiful here on the banks of the Father of Waters; he believed the Key City of Iowa should be made the manufacturing and business center of Iowa and always gave moral and financial support to any seemingly worthy project. He believed in the building of good roads, was a pioneer in urging permanent road building and in doing the many other things to make the home life of the people in the rural communities more worth the living.
>
> In private life Peter J. Seippel was a prince. He was blessed with an abundance of good words for his fellow-man and used them; but

he was seldom known to say ill of any person. To the poor he was always kind and helpful. It is said of him that many times when work was slack he has kept poor men on his pay roll simply to provide them a livelihood rather than because he had work for them and needed them. For the real needy, those in distressed circumstances, his purse was always open, as can be testified to by the Salvation Army and others engaged in charitable work.

It was Peter J. Seippel's way to treat others as he would be treated under like circumstances. His example and his life are worthy of study and of emulation.

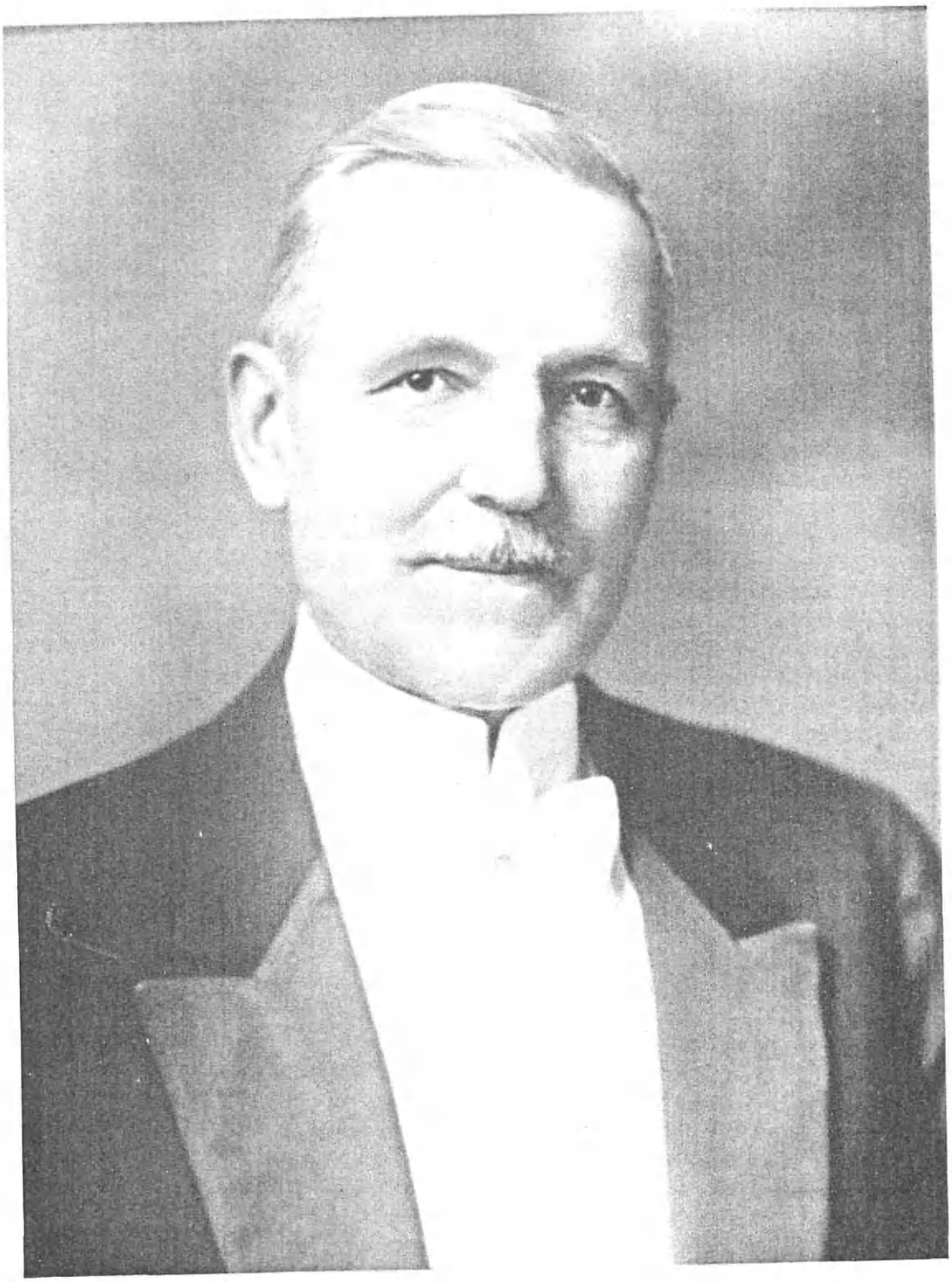
SEIPPEL, Martin R.,

Lumber Dealer.

Among the notable business men to whom is due the development of the lumber industry in the Middle States of the Great Northwest, one of the best known and most successful was Martin R. Seippel, president of the Peter J. Seippel Lumber Company of Dubuque, Iowa. He was a man of wide experience in his line and broad civic interests whose activities enormously benefited his town.

Martin R. Seippel was born in Glen Haven, Wisconsin, October, 21, 1874, brother of Peter J. Seippel, whose record precedes. His parents had come to the town from Schoenberg, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, some four years before his birth, and soon settled in Guttenberg, Iowa. There the boy grew up and completed his education in the grade and high schools, preparing himself for a business career by attendance at a business college in Dixon, Illinois. He then entered the lumber business on the advice of his brother, first as bookkeeper for Zimmerman & Ives, of Guttenberg, where he remained for seven years, until 1900. Mr. Seippel then joined the forces of the Glen Haven Lumber Company, at Glen Haven, Wisconsin, the name of which was changed to P. J. Seippel, and the two brothers were joint owners. After five years there, Mr. Seippel purchased, again jointly with his brother, the Zimmerman & Ives Company. His possession grew as his powers increased, and he was able to purchase his brother's interest in the Glen Haven plant, and in 1900 to purchase jointly with him the Potoso Lumber Company, of Potoso, Wisconsin. Mr. Seippel ran the three yards. From October until May of 1909 he was a resident of Guttenberg. In 1911 came his removal to Dubuque where he was salesman and manager of the Peter J. Seippel Lumber Company of Dubuque, at the same time retaining his interest and purchasing his brother's shares in the Potoso yard. His other yards were sold to the Meuser Brothers Lumber Company. In 1916, at the time of his brother's death, he was elected president of the Peter J. Seippel Lumber Company, an office he retained until his own death. He was also executor of his brother's estate. Many other Dubuque enterprises had the benefit of his advice and assistance.

Public spirited and generous, Mr. Seippen entered wholeheartedly into all projects of community advancement. He was a member of the Metropolitan Lodge, No. 49, Free and Accepted Masons; Dubuque Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; and Dubuque Lodge, No. 277, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The Dubuque Club and the Chamber of Commerce also enrolled him as a member. Business and his home provided him with his chief recreational outlets. He attended St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church.



W. J. Bourke

In Glen Haven, Wisconsin, on June 29, 1904, Martin R. Seippel married Elsie Hutchcroft, born in that town, daughter of William and Mary Jane (Kalt) Hutchcroft. The father, born in England, came to the United States as a child of four, becoming a prosperous farmer here, and a veteran of the Civil War who gave four years of service to his country. To Mr. and Mrs. Seippel were born four children: 1. Martin, Jr., a student at Ames, Iowa. 2. Madelyn, who died February 19, 1913, aged five and one-half years. 3. Isabel. 4. Gwendolyn, both still in school.

Premature death through the ravages of influenza came to Mr. Seippel in his forty-fourth year, December 23, 1918. He had won a large circle of friends in the localities in which he lived and the respect of everyone whom he encountered in business. Of a generous nature, he was helpful to those in need, and rendered his kindly services in so tactful and sympathetic a manner as to endear him to all. He was a devoted husband and father, and a public-spirited and loyal citizen.

BOURKE, William Thomas,

Public and Masonic Official.

Secretary of the Board of Education for thirteen years, William Thomas Bourke of Omaha, Nebraska, attained distinction through his devotion to his responsibilities in that important position as well as through his eminence in Masonry. A thirty-third degree Mason, he was a lifelong member, Deputy of the Supreme Council in 1912-1913 and 1914, with jurisdiction over the Bodies in the Orient of Nebraska, and for twenty-two years recorder of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. The gentleness and generosity of his personality added warmth to the general esteem in which he was held.

William Thomas Bourke was born in Bloomington, Illinois, July 14, 1857, son of John and Mary (White) Bourke. The father, a property owner and farmer, who came to Bloomington from Canada, died when the son was four years old. The mother, born in Ireland, lived in Bloomington until 1884, and then resided with her son and his wife in Omaha until her death in 1888. William Thomas Bourke was educated in the Bloomington grade and high schools and at a small college for boys near St. Louis. As a young man he was introduced to the business world in Chicago, where he was in the wholesale clothing trade as an employee of Henry W. King. He then worked for the retail house of Browning, King and Company. It was in 1894 that he moved to Omaha, where he resided until the end of his life, and where he established a men's clothing store of his own, called William T. Bourke and Company, located on Fifteenth Street, which was operated from 1902 to 1912. In July, 1912, he left this business in order to accept the appointment as secretary of the Board of Education, a position he retained for thirteen years. The multitude of details in the board offices were handled so deftly under his able direction that he won the regard of all the executives of the school administration. The president of the board said:

> I never knew a man who had the many branches of affairs in his charge so well in hand.

He admired teachers and their profession and was so helpful to those in Omaha that they reciprocated his emo-

tions. Even after illness confined him to his bed, he continued his performance of his duties, directing from his sick-bed the preparation of the Omaha school budget for the coming year. Death came to him in Omaha, August 15, 1925.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Bourke was interested both in local and national progress and a well-informed reader of current events. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and at one time, of the Rod and Gun and the Happy Hollow Country clubs. His contributions to the World War took the form of helping his locality go over the top on patriotic and humanitarian drives. His favorite recreations were baseball, hunting, his home life, and reading.

So marked was his forward progress in Masonry that it was a distinguished factor in his career. The years between 1897 and 1925 were filled to overflowing with his Masonic activities, and in that long period of time, more than a quarter of a century, he gave to the fraternity that service which only one of his splendid character could give. He was initiated as Entered Apprentice Mason in St. John's Lodge, No. 25, Omaha, December 9, 1897. In all he received a total of forty-five degrees. He passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, October 30, 1898, and was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, December 24, 1898. The Blue Lodge degrees made a deep and lasting impression upon him and created within him an ardent desire to labor among the craft and live up to their obligations. Recognition of his zeal, his loyalty, and his willingness to work was extended by his brethren, who made him Worshipful Master, in June, 1903. Four years later he worked with others to establish the George W. Lininger Lodge, No. 268, and for a time was Master, by unanimous vote. To his memory is dedicated a room in the infirmary of the Nebraska Masonic Home, Plattsmouth, Nebraska. He was received into the fellowship of Omaha Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, in September, 1903, and in Omaha Council, No 1, Royal and Select Masters, in November and December of the same year. In September and October, 1908, he was given the degrees of the Red Cross, Knights of Malta, and Knights Templar in Mount Calvary Commandery, No. 1, Omaha. The distinguished honor of the Red Cross of Constantine was bestowed on him in 1909, with membership in the Coeur de Lion Conclave, No. 10. Within three years he had attained to the highest office in that exclusive body, that of Most Puissant Sovereign, an honor retained throughout 1913 and 1914. Meantime in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Mr. Bourke found another field of labor. On June 12, 1899, he was made a Perfect Elu, fourteenth degree, in Mount Moriah Lodge of Perfection, advancing to the eighteenth degree, Knight Rose Croix, July 9, 1899, in Semper Fidelis Chapter. On January 1, 1900, he was raised to the thirtieth degree, Knight Kadosh, in St. Andrew's Preceptory, and on March 2, 1900, was created a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, with the ceremonial and official degrees in Nebraska Consistory. On October 20, 1903, came recognition of his meritorious work in the shape of election by the Supreme Council to receive the rank and decoration of Knight Commander of the Court of Honour. On September 6, 1904, he was elected secretary of the four Co-ordinate Bodies for a term. Three years later,

February 25, 1907, he was selected from among his brethren and elevated to the office of Venerable Master of Mount Moriah Lodge of Perfection. October 20, 1909, brought him the culminating dignity of the thirty-third and last degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, with which he was coroneted on December 4, 1909. His unwearying zeal brought him, on June 26, 1911, election to the highest office in St. Andrew's Preceptory—that of Eminent Commander. He was then selected Deputy of the Supreme Council with jurisdiction over the Bodies in the Orient of Nebraska, an office he filled with distinction from October, 1912 to 1914, inclusive. In the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, also, Mr. Bourke attained eminence. He was admitted into Tangier Temple, December 14, 1900, and four years later elected Recorder, a position in which he served for twenty-one years. He was known and loved in every Temple of the Shrine on the North American Continent, and saw his own Temple grow from hundreds to thousands.

In Chicago, October 11, 1883, William Thomas Bourke married Frances M. Tobitt, born on the Gungreen estate, Hawkhurst, Kent, England, daughter of George Tobitt, nurseryman of the estate, and his wife, Ellen (Butcher) Tobitt. To Mr. and Mrs. Bourke were born: 1. Mary E., secretary of the Technological High School. 2. Thomas F., vice-president of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, who married Madge Chase, by whom he has children: Robert C. and William Thomas Bourke. 3. Norman Tobitt Bourke, professor of Mechanical Engineering at North Dakota University; married to Ruth Krueger, by whom he has a son, David V. Bourke. 4. Leonard K., married Elosia Coffin.

To this devoted public servant, this Masonic leader, this wise and loyal friend the whole city of Omaha paid tribute. In addition to general esteem was felt a warmth of affection given only to the truly good and charming man. The Omaha "School Forum," spokesman for the public school system of the city, published the following memorial to Mr. Bourke:

It will be long before the feeling of something amiss slips from the consciousness of those who frequent the sixth floor of the City Hall, and to scores of us who knew him best, there will always be a positive and unforgettable feeling of loss, when we enter the former offices of our friend, W. T. Bourke.

There was nothing, of interest to the teacher, too trivial for his careful and just consideration, and nothing gave more assurance than the knowledge of his support. It was like the reliance we have in a father whose hand is always within our reach. Not only professionally, but socially, charitably, and personally, we miss him.

"I cannot say, and I will not say
That he is dead. He is just away.

With a cheery smile and a wave of the hand,
He has wandered into an unknown land,
And left us dreaming how very fair
It must needs be, since he lingers there.

And you—oh you, who the wildest yearn
For the old-time step and the glad return—

Think of him still as the same, I say:
He is not dead—he is just—away."

JAEGER, Francis,

Prominent Business Man,

Participating actively in the development of Dubuque, Iowa, and playing a notable part in the progress of that section of the United States, Francis Jaeger

was for many years a wholesale liquor merchant, a member of the firm of Jaeger Brothers. He was a man of broad interests and genial personality whose influence was a potent factor in civic development.

Francis Jaeger was born in Peru Township, Dubuque County, Iowa, July 18, 1842, son of Adam and Margaret Jaeger. The father, born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, was a wholesale liquor dealer. Francis Jaeger, one of a family of four girls and two boys, was educated in the common schools. His training for the business he followed until 1902 was acquired in his father's establishment. In 1872, when he was thirty years old, he opened a wholesale liquor store of his own in association with his brother, Adam, and Jaeger Brothers throve until 1902, a period of thirty years. Mr. Jaeger then sold out the business to Brady, Elwanger & Company. The location of the store throughout most of its existence under its early owners was on Main Street. Mr. Jaeger was a keen business man and had large holdings in the High Bridge Company and the Electric Light and Power Company, as well as other enterprises. His political views were those of the Democratic party. He was a member of the Bowling Club and of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

On February 25, 1870, Francis Jaeger married Catherine Tschirgi, daughter of Matthew Tschirgi, a prominent brewer of Dubuque, and his wife, Catherine (Colivocer) Tschirgi, who reared seven children. To Mr. and Mrs. Jaeger were born: 1. Frank, who married Rose Lawrence, of Dubuque, a retired hardware merchant, there, and he has a daughter, Dorothy Jaeger. 2. Arnold, who married Julia Snyder, of Dubuque, and they have children: Alberta and Jeannette. 3. Louis, auditor of the Steam and Heating Supply Company, residing in Chicago; married Vera Whitby, and they have ten children. 4. Amelia, who married Dr. William L. Becker, of Dubuque, and they have children: William Becker, Jr., Catherine Becker, and John Becker. 5. Rudolph, residing in California, married Clara O'Neill, and they have four children. 6. Oscar, unmarried, in the grocery business with the firm of Jaeger & Kunert. 7. Frederick, deceased.

Francis Jaeger was one of those rare souls whose memory remains green in the hearts of those who knew him, for to know him was to love him. His ability and public spirit made him a constructive citizen, to whom Dubuque owed much. His generosity and loyalty brought him wide public esteem, while his devotion to his wife and family made their home a center of harmony and happiness. He died in Dubuque at the age of seventy, on August 7, 1912, and left a whole city to mourn his passing.

KRUG, Jacob Mitchell,

Manufacturer.

An American business man, typical in the scope of his interests and the magnitude of his success, Jacob Mitchell Krug was secretary and treasurer of the Krug Brewing Company, a rich and busy enterprise of tremendous importance to the economic development of Omaha, Nebraska. He also had large property interests in the city. His power was always used to further the real welfare of his fellow-citizens.

Jacob Mitchell Krug was born in Omaha, Nebraska, October 14, 1875, son of Frederick and Anna (Weddick) Krug.

Lyman Trumbull Shugart

The father, born in Germany, lived, on his arrival in the United States, in St. Louis, whence he moved to Council Bluffs, and thence to Omaha. He was a pioneer in the town, a brewer, founding the present large business, and died at the age of eighty-six, one year older than his wife at her death at eighty-five. Eight children made up their family. Next to the youngest of these was Jacob Mitchell Krug, who attended the Omaha public schools and the German Lutheran College at St. Louis, Missouri. He entered his father's business, spending his entire business life in that industry. He was one of the founders of the Castle Real Estate Company, which controlled the Krug property, and one of the heirs to the large Krug Estate, which consisted of Krug Park, an amusement place, the Krug Brewery, the Paxton Block, and a wide stretch of property in Omaha.

Generosity was an outstanding characteristic of Mr. Krug. He contributed liberally to all civic enterprises and to a long list of private charities. His political views were those of the Republican party. He was a member of Lodge No. 39, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in Omaha. A devotee of baseball, he was one of the founders of the Luxus Baseball Team, successful amateurs.

At Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 18, 1900, Jacob Mitchell Krug married Anna Louise Mergen, eldest child of John and Louise (Rosencranz) Mergen. Her father, a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, was prominent in Council Bluffs, a grocer and property owner. Mrs. Krug is artistic in taste and has created some very lovely and distinctive wares, such as hand-painted china. To Mr. and Mrs. Krug was born a daughter, Clara Belle Marion Krug, married to Raymond L. Martin, by whom she has three children: Raymond L. Martin, Jr., Anna Louise, and Jacob Mitchell Krug Martin.

Death visited Mr. Krug at the early age of forty-nine, December 2, 1924. An astute and high-minded business man, he was also a citizen of high ideals, working always toward community betterment. His friendly nature, his sincere pleasure in association with all kinds of people, and his courtesy and tolerance endeared him to all hearts. His home was harmonious and happy, a vital factor in the social life of the community, as was its head. His contribution to Omaha was constructive and forward-looking.

SHUGART, Lyman Trumbull,

Capitalist.

It is often characteristic of Fate that she cuts down in the midst of their greatest usefulness men who, if spared, might place a capstone upon their worthy services to the State, and that she leaves their surviving relatives and friends wondering at the scanty measure of her justice. On of the most striking examples of this tendency was Lyman Trumbull Shugart, a nobleman among his fellows at Council Bluffs, Iowa, who at fifty, standing on the threshold of more brilliant achievements, was snatched from earth into the Great Unknown.

Lyman Trumbull Shugart was born July 30, 1866, at Princeton, Illinois, the son of Eli E. Shugart and Angela (Downing) Shugart. The father, also a capitalist, was born at Fayetteville, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1836, the son of John and Mary A. Shugart; the father's father, Eli T.

Shugart, was a veteran of the Revolutionary War and of the War of 1812. John Shugart, a mason-contractor, was reared in Pennsylvania, and in 1840 became a farmer in Ashland County, Ohio, where he remained ten years, when he went with his children to Peoria County, Illinois, and later to Bureau County, Illinois, where he continued farming. Eli Shugart received his education at Vermilion, Illinois, at Haysville, Ohio, and at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. At Henry, Illinois, he became a hardware merchant. He removed to Princeton, Illinois, and continued in the hardware business from 1857 until 1868, then went to Council Bluffs, and dealt in farm implements for thirty-seven years, after which he became a wholesaler serving a large territory, as president of the Shugart Implement Company and Shugart & Waite, wholesale dealers and later manufacturers. The father became vice-president of a bank, an owner of real estate and a capitalist with manifold interests, a leading Mason and member of the Presbyterian church; his wife, Angela R. Downing, was the daughter of Herman and Rachel Downing, and they reared three children. He owned extensive ranches in Nebraska and was the founder of "Edgewood," the beautiful Shugart Estate on the White Pole Road six miles east of Council Bluffs.

Lyman T. Shugart was educated in the public schools of Council Bluffs and at Wheaton College, Illinois. After he had finished his course he entered the hardware business with his father, and showed such acumen that he was advanced through all the grades. On the death of his father, the sire's mantle fell upon his shoulders, and they proved amply broad to sustain the multitudinous activities, including supervision of the stock farm at "Edgewood." This farm, by the way, became the center of a delightful home life, and long was a mecca for numerous highly-placed officials and friends who shared the Shugart hospitality. Success in business and happiness around the hearthstone combined to invest in Mr. Shugart and his gracious chatelaine a warmth of charity and neighborliness that was felt wherever they went. Mr. Shugart was a generous though quiet donor to many worthy enterprises, and he gave with a Chesterfieldian touch. A list of his charities would fill a small volume, yet many of them are still unknown except to the recipients. He took great pride in Council Bluffs and was active in all civic enterprises. He was prominent in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Rotary Club, the Republican party and the Council Bluffs Country Club, of which he was a charter member. His principal executive positions in business were vice-president of the City National Bank and of the Empire-Shugart Hardware Company; but the stock farm and its agricultural products were his special pride.

Lyman Trumbull Shugart was married May 20, 1891, to Jeannette Hanthorn, of French and English extraction, daughter of John Hanthorn, successful miller, and Cornelia (Randolph) Hanthorn. Their children were three: 1. John, now running "Edgewood" stock farm; married Edith C. Curtis, and by her had Philip and David Shugart. 2. Angela married Richard E. Bennett, of Lincoln, Nebraska, and has Suzanne and Lyman Shugart Bennett. 3. Jane, a high school student.

A cloud of sorrow fell upon the wife and these descendants on November 5, 1916, when Mr. Shugart met death under his overturned automobile. In testimony of his worth to the community, the Council Bluffs Lodge of Elks passed the following minute which it spread upon its records:

Divine Providence calling startlingly sudden our brother, Lyman T. Shugart, brings into view clearly the value of this man's brotherhood to each and every member of this Lodge. We see now that this man, who sat so quietly among us, was personally and closely acquainted with every member and had made such individual acquaintance that each member of this Lodge mourns his loss.

It is our effort to express not only the sentiment of this Lodge but to include and make a part, with that of the Lodge, the sentiment of each individual member.

Lyman T. Shugart became a member of our Lodge by initiation on October 24, 1900, and has been active in every movement looking to its growth and betterment.

There never was a better, everyday man than Lyman T. Shugart. While not in the least ostentatious, his judgment was of the best and largely relied upon. He was always generous of his time and means in the promotion of all enterprises involving the good of this community. Because he was so approachable, none had the least hesitancy in calling upon him. We regard his family and public life as ideal, and worthy of emulation by us all.

We extend to his wife, children and brothers our sincere sympathy, and while their sorrow and grief can be but little assuaged by this assurance, they should take pride and comfort in the fact that his life, though all too short, was well spent.

This memorial was signed by a committee composed of Dillon L. Ross, Joe W. Smith and John P. Davis.

H. G. Turner, president, and R. D. M. Turner, cashier of the City National Bank, forwarded to the family this resolution:

Be it resolved by the Board of Directors that we recognize the great loss which this bank has sustained by his untimely death, and that we join with the patrons of the bank in extending to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy.

Resolved, further, that his associations with and labor in behalf of this bank were in every way helpful and tended to the upbuilding and prosperity of the institution.

An editorial in the Council Bluffs "Nonpareil," of November 7, 1916, said:

Not in a long time have Council Bluffs people been so shocked and grieved as they were when the news was flashed over the city Sunday evening that L. T. Shugart had been killed by his automobile, capsized in Fairmount Park. This tragic ending of a life just in the zenith of its power for good again emphasizes the truth of the old adage that "death loves a shining mark."

Mr. Shugart was one of the most prominent citizens of Council Bluffs. . . He was one of the most modest and unassuming men imaginable. His ways were quiet but he was ever among the most effective workers of the community. . . .

Princely fellow he was,—modest, whole-souled, high-minded, patriotic, intelligent.

Thus Lyman T. Shugart departed this earth, but his example will be a benediction for those who follow him for many years to come.

CLARK, Andrew Nelson,

Agriculturist.

In the building up of the American nation the farmer has always played an important part, his energy, his faithfulness, and his success in pursuing an industry essential to human life lending to him dignity and weight and to a community general prosperity. To this notable class belonged Andrew Nelson Clark, of Lynnhurst, Ohio, by preference a farmer all his life. His business

ability found expression in association with his farm, and he maintained the well-established social position into which he was born.

Andrew Nelson Clark was born in Lynnhurst, Ohio, October 6, 1846, son of Daniel and Jane (Corlett) Clark. Both were born on the Isle of Man, and the family of the latter were well-known in Warrensville, Ohio. Several Clark brothers came to the United States together, and Daniel Clark stopped for a time at Warrensville, Ohio. He then purchased the farm on Richmond Road which became his son's property, consisting of one hundred and six acres at a cost of ten dollars an acre. The former owner of that tract, as of most of the land in the vicinity, was Jacob Perkins. Daniel Clark cut the trees on his virgin land, built his log cabin, and cleared his farm; as he prospered he replaced his first rude home with a fourteen-room frame house. He lived on the farm until his death at the age of fifty-three, and his wife died there twelve years later. Nine children were born to them: 1. Frances. 2. Angeline. 3. Louise. 4. Moses. 5. Amos, a veteran of the Civil War. 6. Charlotte. 7. Andrew Nelson, of further mention. 8. Cornelia, who married George Johns. 9. Dr. Franklin Clark.

Andrew Nelson Clark grew up on the home farm, attending the little brick school nearby. As his father died when he was twelve years old, he helped in the farm work and the chores, and early developed a love for the farm. To the fifteen acres left him by his father, he added forty-five purchased from the other heirs, and still later bought in Mayfield one hundred and twenty acres of good timber land on the Chagrin River. There he operated a sawmill, which made all the lumber, doors, windows, etc., needed in his section, which were used also in the erection of his own house on his home farm. In earlier years he combined a meat business with farming. Beginning in a small way, he soon made it a custom to travel to the West and purchase cattle, to be shipped to Cleveland in car lots. Some he sold at once to Cleveland dealers; the rest he killed and dressed in his own slaughter house on the farm, after which he took it over twelve miles of bad road to the Cleveland market, starting at three o'clock in the morning in order to secure the best prices. So shrewd was he and so unwearying that he met with great success in the meat business and made a comfortable fortune. He retired from active business several years before his death, which came to him on his home farm in Lynnhurst, February 25, 1922, in the seventy-sixth year of his life. His Chagrin River farm was subsequently sold to the Metropolitan Park Board, but the Richmond Road place remains a family residence.

On February 25, 1874, Andrew Nelson Clark married Mary Jane Whigham, daughter of Oliver and Rebecca (Foster) Whigham. The Fosters were early settlers of the northeastern part of Cleveland, now known as Glenville, and her grandfather had a fine farm of three hundred acres near the Lake shore at what is now One Hundred and Fifth Street. The Whighams, also farmers, owned the last farm on One Hundred and Fifth Street, where Mrs. Clark's father died at the age of twenty-six, and her mother later on in life. Mrs. Whigham, Mrs. Clark's mother, had as her first husband George Norton of Dublin, Ireland, an officer in the British Army, stationed in the East Indies, who died and left his

J. J. Dunn

widow with two children: George and William. By her second marriage Mrs. Whigham had three children: John; Mary Jane, widow of Andrew Nelson Clark, the only child living; and Oliver Whigham. Mrs. Clark, born on her father's farm at the foot of One Hundred and Fifth Street, Cleveland, has spent her entire life in Cuyahoga County, where she has seen a farming community absorbed by the ever-growing city, and where she still resides on the Richmond Road farm, save in winter, when she lives in Florida. To Mr. and Mrs. Clark were born two children: 1. Marion, wife of Staple Stevenson, resident on a nearby farm. 2. Florence, wife of Alton Brown, of Lebanon, Ohio, by whom she has a daughter, Louise Brown.

Bluff and hearty, full of vigor and geniality, Mr. Clark was one of the most popular residents of Cuyahoga County. His charming personality won many friends and his excellent judgment and business ability universal respect. To his wife and family he was devoted, and their home was a center of happiness.

DUNN, James Joseph,

Business and Political Leader.

Prominence along business and political lines came to James Joseph Dunn, of Dubuque, Iowa, as a result of constructive leadership. His public spirit, his unwearying zeal for public welfare, his broad-gauged attitude toward progress placed him at the front of community advance. Before his retirement, he was director of the United States Bank of Dyersville, was associated with many enterprises, and was treasurer of Dubuque.

James Joseph Dunn was born in Jackson County, Iowa, some ten miles from Dubuque, on September 7, 1850, son of Bernard and Margaret (Nash) Dunn, both natives of Queen's County, Ireland. The youngest of eight children, he was an infant when his father died, and grew up on the farm his mother purchased.

James Joseph Dunn, was educated in the graded schools of Garry Owen, Iowa, and learned farming by helping his mother on the home farm until he was eighteen years old. He then moved to Dubuque, where he learned blacksmithing and occupied himself at the trade with the Connelly Buggy Factory for fifteen years. From 1882 to 1885 he was in the grocery business, at Fifth and Main streets, with John McCollins. Prospering greatly in every business venture he undertook, he turned his mind to many lines of endeavor, and toward the end of his career was chosen director of the United States Bank of Dyersville, and president of the Dyersville Light and Power Company until its purchase by the Eastern Iowa Electric Company.

Meantime, Mr. Dunn advanced rapidly to a position of leadership in the Democratic party, for he was a gifted politician, with inborn aptitude for such an attitude toward his fellow-citizens. In 1882 he was elected clerk of the District Court of Dubuque County, succeeding P. J. Quigley, and held the office until 1892. From 1890 to 1896, he was chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Iowa, and during the first four years of that period, Iowa State Oil Inspector. From 1903 to 1916 he was sheriff of Dubuque County, and in 1918-19 treasurer of the county by appointment of the board of supervisors. Testimony in plenty to the campaigning skill of Mr. Dunn is to be found, but the most

outstanding is his support of Horace Boies in his candidacy for the gubernatorial chair in Iowa, when he was successful in carrying the election, the first Democrat so to do after the Civil War. In recognition of Mr. Dunn's large part in this success, the Democrats carried "Jim Dunn" banners in celebration of their victory. He had a marvelous memory for names and faces, pleasing acquaintances whom he had not seen for years by properly addressing them. He had also a cheerful optimism and geniality which melted any barrier of reserve and won him friends by scores. He probably knew more people than any one man in Iowa and had the friendship of all who were not his political enemies. He was generous to the poor and liberal in his contributions to public needs, such as those during the World War. The Fire and Marine Insurance Company listed him among its organizers, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks among its members. He was a communicant of the Catholic Cathedral, where he was baptized and married, and and where the marriage ceremonies of his children were solemnized. His favorite form of recreation was found at home with his family.

In Dubuque, Iowa, on June 28, 1871, James Joseph Dunn married Alice Powers, born in Kilkenny, daughter of John and Johanna (Nash) Powers, who brought her to Dubuque at the age of three. Loyal and conscientious Catholics, they were good citizens, and Mr. Powers was a farmer. Children: 1. Linda, widow of James Roddy, of Dubuque, and mother of the following children: i. Thelma, wife of V. J. Schmidt, who has two children: John and Mary Schmidt. ii. Muriel. iii. Janet, wife of R. J. Lassance, of Dyersville. iv. Kathleen, wife of Leo Nihm, and has one daughter, Kathleen. v. James. vi. Linda. vii. Alice. viii. Harold. ix. Joan. x. Mary Virginia. 2. Bernard Edward, deceased. 3. Vincent. 4. Genevieve, wife of Edward Byrne, of Nortonville, North Dakota. Children: i. Alice. ii. Helen. iii. Martin. iv. Edward. v. Roselma.

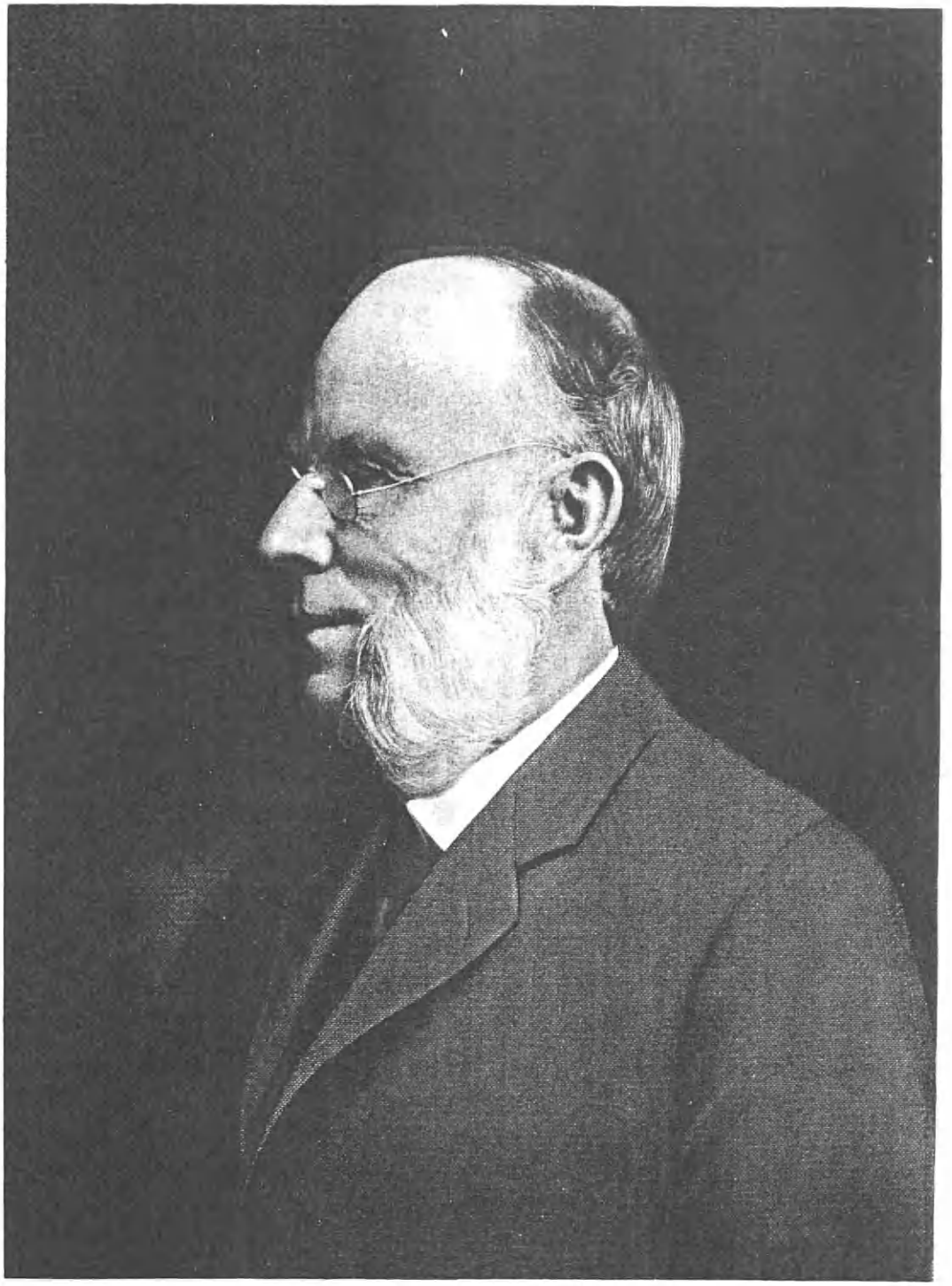
Death came to Mr. Dunn in Dubuque, December 4, 1924, at the age of seventy-four. His long career was a success to him personally and a continuous benefit to the community he so ably served. His noble personality brought happiness to many lives and warmed many hearts. He was one of those all too few incumbents of public office who give of their very best to the people they serve, and he won universal esteem as sheriff and treasurer.

FREEMAN, Abraham Clark,

Lawyer and Author.

California has always been noted for its great men, and it is indebted to them for making it one of the most advanced States in the Union. It was such men as Abraham Clark Freeman who, in the early days, made that greatness become real. He, like Abraham Lincoln, in whose State he was born and whom he resembled in many ways, had the pioneer spirit of intellect. He did not wait for things to happen; he made them happen. He was a lawyer with a very large private practice but it is as an author of books upon the law, voluminous in content, which have brought him permanent fame.

He was born in Hancock County, Illinois, May 15, 1843, the son of Obadiah S. and Nancy (Clark) Freeman. His



E. A. Freeman

mother was a descendant of Abraham Clark, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

His early advantages were those of the district school of Southern Illinois. In September, 1861, at the age of seventeen with a certificate to teach school, he accompanied the family to California. They located at Elk Grove. Mr. Freeman taught a country school in San Joaquin County during 1861-62. He also worked on his father's farm. In September, 1863, he entered the law office of Morris M. Estee, then district attorney of Sacramento County. It had been his early ambition to become a lawyer and he had burned the midnight oil in study toward that end. He was, therefore, after six months intensive study, able to pass the examination before the Supreme Court in July, 1864, and he was only a few weeks past the age of twenty-one when he was admitted to practice. He was with Mr. Estee two years, and four years with James C. Goods, improving these exceptional opportunities for study and experience. He then formed a partnership with Thomas H. Clunie, and in 1872 formed a partnership with J. H. Alexander, one of the Superior Court judges. In 1879 he formed a partnership with Mr. Bates, and in November, 1886, they removed their law offices to San Francisco. For many years he drew a large and important clientage. He was a man not possessed of a rugged frame but was endowed with a strong intellect, loving work for its own sake, and particularly as an author and law editor his industry and enthusiasm were phenomenal. He displayed unsurpassed genius as a legal editor.

In 1873, he published his first volume on the "Law of Judgments" and it was the first national treatise written or published in California. Of it the "American Law Review" said: "It seems impossible for a young lawyer to have composed so good a book in so good a manner; yet it seems almost impossible that, if old in law, so able a lawyer should not have long since become familiar to the profession everywhere; and we confess to a painful doubt lest he turn out to be some eminent barrister whom not to know is only to confess our own ignorance." He was author of "Co-tenancy and Partition," published in 1874, "Executions," published in 1876, "Void Judicial States," published in 1877. As a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1878-79 he took an active part in framing the new constitution. He was member and president of the commission to revise and reform the laws of California from 1899 to April 30, 1903.

The greatest volume of his work as a law editor was accomplished while editor of the "American Decisions," a post he assumed in 1879, and of "American State Reports," which he began in 1888.

One expressive tribute to his labor is: He gave the best that was in him for the promotion and the dissemination of the condensed legal ideas with which his wonderfully quick and direct brain was so familiar. His work has, as it were, radiated from him apparently without effort. The most knotty legal problem was solved in his unique and direct manner, which still further strengthened the likeness to Abraham Lincoln. But it is mainly with regard to his legal works that we speak of him as a great public servant. From the time when he commenced his publications—his monumental work on "Judgments," which ran through four editions from 1873 to 1892, than which we venture to say no work is better known throughout the whole continent, his work on "Executions" in civil cases, which he produced in three editions between 1876 and 1891, his earlier work on "Co-tenancy and Parti-

tion," which was produced in 1874, with a second edition in 1886, his splendid contribution on the subject of Partition to the thirtieth volume of the "Cyc"—all through these works runs the undoubted mark of his peculiar ability. Strong in seizing his facts, stronger in discrimination, he was at his best in that keen analysis which never failed him in dissecting his legal subjects with almost surgical delight, and his judgment was unfailing; we are nearly justified in saying his judgment was unerring. The works we have mentioned, great in themselves and in their service to the profession, appear puny and insignificant besides the colossal work upon which he had been engaged for the past twenty-five years. His name will go down to posterity forever coupled with the editorship of the trinity series of reports, the American Decisions, the American Reports and the American State Reports. In 1866, when on the death of Mr. Proffatt, he assumed the chair of American Decisions, then in their twelfth volume, his modesty made it apparent that he entered upon the great work with an amount of diffidence that might well have become a less learned man.

Speaking of his work in the "American Decisions" and "State Reports," the "American Law Review" says:

It is our deliberate judgment that if this enormous mass of annotations, written in careful text-book form, built with skill and patient diligence, were collected, arranged and printed in the form of an abridgement, no similar publication could hold the field. Mr. Freeman, however, disdained the idea of producing a separate encyclopedia of law. His aim was unique. By combining his commentaries with a fine selection of cases, drawn from every State in the Union, he produced an original and unified system, the benefits of which will be lasting. Mr. Freeman's life was essentially an intellectual one. He has looked upon stirring scenes and stood in the midst of the dissensions of men, but his dispassionate nature and the dominance of his intellectual faculties kept him from assuming any conspicuous place of activity in the turmoils he witnessed. He was a striking type of self-made man. Neither so exceedingly lowly in his origin nor so exalted in future life as Abraham Lincoln, he was unmistakably of the same stuff, born in the same State, and like his great prototype, he had his way to win the world, with little besides a delicate frame and determined will and clear brain and an honest conscience.

While Mr. Freeman's achievements will permanently connect his name with American law, he always had enough leisure for his friends, of which he had many, and to be a devoted man to his family. He died April 11, 1911, and is survived by Mrs. Freeman, whose home is at No. 3301 Washington Street, San Francisco. They were married September 17, 1867, in Elk Grove, California. Mrs. Freeman, before her marriage, was Josephine B. Foulks, daughter of Alfred and Euphemia (Pugh) Foulks, her father a native of Pennsylvania and her mother of Ohio. Mrs. Freeman is of Holland-Dutch and English descent on the paternal side, and Welsh on the maternal side. Her grandfather, George Foulks, was a native of Virginia, moving from that State to Pennsylvania. Her maternal grandfather, Jonathan Pugh, was also a native of Virginia, a son of Jonathan Pugh, who came from Wales. Her father was a merchant in Ohio until his death. Mrs. Freeman was an infant when the death of her father occurred, and in 1853 she accompanied her mother across the plains to California, being six months on the way. She was reared and educated at Santa Clara Seminary and at Elk Grove, where she lived until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman had one daughter, Mabel V., the wife of Benjamin Romaine, of San Francisco.

STORKE, Eugene Francis, M. D.,

Physician, Lecturer, Traveler, Author.

Of sympathy, knowledge and poise, which may be called the three essential

Eng. F. Stoke

ingredients in being a gentleman, a citizen, and a successful man of affairs, Dr. Eugene Francis Storke had his full share. The greatness of a man can be safely gauged by his sympathy. Dr. Storke's heart went out to all men — the rich, the poor; the high, the low; the wise, the foolish; the good, the bad. He could put himself in another's place that he might comprehend why his neighbor thought and did certain things. The result of so doing dissolved his emotions into pity and full understanding. The knowledge he possessed went hand in hand with his sympathy and regulated his emotions that they might not become maudlin, for he distinguished sincerely the significant from the insignificant and the pure from the alloy. His poise gave evidence of his strength of body, and strength of mind and knowledge, and was revealed in his voice, in his every word, his every thought and action. To enter a room where he was, was to feel his presence and acknowledge his superiority. Throughout his long career Dr. Storke was interested in everything progressive, and won signal honors in his various endeavors: as a distinguished physician, as an authority on Elizabethan literature, and as a pioneer in the movement for the development of Visual Education, the greatest of his works in this field being "Bible Mosaics," in fraternal circles where he attained the coveted thirty-third degree in the Masonic Order.

Dr. Eugene Francis Storke was the son of Orson and Electra (Tompkins) Storke and a member of a family established in the early Colonial days of this republic by Moses Storke who came from Scarborough, Yorkshire, England, and settled in New London, Connecticut, in 1746. He was born September 24, 1846, at Branchport, Yates County, New York, and attended for a number of years the local public schools of his native town. While still in his youth, he removed with his parents to Niles, Michigan, where he continued his elementary education. Soon after, he went to Wisconsin and entered the office of Dr. Dale. Ambitious, and determined upon a medical career, he prepared himself during his leisure hours by individual study for his entry into the Homœopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, Illinois. He qualified for admission to the institution within a short time and pursued the regular course of study, duly receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Upon the completion of his studies, Dr. Storke established himself in the profession in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he continued with substantial distinction and success for more than a quarter of a century. During this period, his reputation as a diagnostician was wide-spread throughout the city and the county. He took nothing for granted, but examined into the cause and real nature of any ailment, giving the most detailed attention to all his clients. Such conscientious and diligent conduct of his practice did not go unrewarded for he enjoyed the deep confidence and great respect of his colleagues and patients.

At the end of that time, however, Dr. Storke retired from the active practice of medicine and removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he remained until 1916, when he went to Los Angeles, California, and spent the remaining ten years of his life. It was during his residence in Minneapolis, that he was able to satisfy an early ambition and desire to travel. He made twenty-four round trips to Europe, visiting all the important cities of the

Continent, going to the remotest sections of the various countries. Essentially a student and keen observer, Dr. Storke acquired an extensive equipment of exact knowledge and appreciation of the life and standards of civilization of these foreign lands, and at the same time collected many specimens, trophies and pictures of the intimate and characteristic habits of the peoples. On his return to the United States, he made valuable use of his collections in illustrated lectures and addresses on the manners, customs and conditions of the places which he had visited. His topics on the lecture platform grew to great and diversified varieties. His delightful presentation augmented with stereopticon views of marvelous detail and interesting selection won universal acclaim. His lectures showed great research, sincere accuracy in preparation, a sympathetic touch and a profound veneration for the finest and most vital features in the world of letters. With a striking personality, comprehensive learning, a limitless vocabulary, Dr. Storke made a legion of friends and admirers in all parts of the country. Probably one of the most noted of his series of lectures was on Shakespeare and the Drama. Dr. Storke was an accepted authority on the life and work of Shakespeare.

With the introduction of the extended use of the radio for broadcasting purposes, he was time and again called upon to speak before the microphone, that his words and addresses might reach the ears of the millions of listeners in the distant and removed parts of the United States. He conducted a series of talks on various educational, travel and religious subjects which continued for a period of eight months, and the letters of appreciation and enjoyment which he received were fitting testimonials of the excellent service he contributed. Active in the many civic and community enterprises, Dr. Storke was an ardent supporter and sponsor of the progressive movements designed to promote the welfare and advancement of his fellows. In the field of religious development, he indicated in part his broad views and generous toleration, and while he was in Minneapolis, he was closely associated and influentially identified with the work of the Universalist Church, conducting also for many years the Bible Class of the Parish.

Always alert and shrewdly far-sighted, Dr. Storke was a pioneer in introducing the plan for Visual Education to the academic world. Perceiving its possibilities as an improvement and refinement of the stereopticon displays, he set about developing the idea with firm confidence and enthusiasm for its success. The mechanism of the plan is to adopt strips of motion picture films depicting subjects on art, history, architecture, literature, travel and kindred topics to be supplemented by information in epigram so that while the film is projected on the screen the lecture is read to coördinate with the view. This splendid idea of appealing to the eye as well as the mind in education has met with approval and hearty accord in the schools, churches, universities and clubs where it is used and is proving a happy and effective aid to pedagogy. Dr. Storke has prepared a series of visual textbooks, of which he has written all the material, and a complete syllabus, laying the foundation thereby for inclusive and detailed film libraries of educational subjects. His greatest work in this field and which he spent many years in preparing was "Bible

Mosaics." This is a remarkable edition based upon the New Dispensation inaugurated with the Christian Era and traces the progress from what he calls the "Dawn of the Christian Era" to "St. Paul's Mission" in twelve chapters. It has already been produced by S. P. Jennings and Company of Los Angeles, California, and distributed by the Society for Visual Education of Chicago, Illinois, and the Spencer Lens Company of Buffalo, New York. Of the many others which he has prepared, brief mention of a few, "Religious and Literary Shrines of the World," "History of Europe," "Authors, Artists and Statesmen" and "History in Architecture." Like pioneers in all movements, Dr. Storke, knowing that his idea would some day be generally accepted as a medium of education, did not live to reap the rewards in life which are justly his for the immeasurable benefits he has conferred upon mankind.

During his later life, he devoted the greater part of his time to literary work for which his wide experience and remarkable store of knowledge eminently fitted him. His works stand in the field of letters as remarkably creative and imaginative products of literature, rich in philosophy and human interest. For many years he conducted the noted medical journal, "The Medical Current," to which he contributed numerous articles of general and scientific importance that fill significant niches in medical and professional libraries. His skill with the pen was widely recognized and gave charm not only to his secular and medical writings but to the numerous other books of which he is author, including "Mr. De Lacy's Double," "The Veiled Singer," "Three of a Kind," "The Love that Dares," "The Love Sanitorium," "The Unfinished Symphony" and "Mysterious Force." His interests were so wide-spread and his talents were so adaptable to his every endeavor that even in his lighter productions he won the same praise, the same acclaim and the same good-will that he deserved in his many other enterprises.

Dr. Storke had been for many years active and interested in civic affairs, and was a prominent member of the Masonic Order, having attained the thirty-third degree of Masonry, a distinction belonging to a chosen few and which can only be achieved by the death of one of the selected beneficiaries of the honor. He was likewise a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and several literary societies of his community.

He married, at Santa Fé, New Mexico, October 6, 1896, Carol Johnstone, a daughter of Andrew and Mary (Allen) Johnstone, of Chicago, Illinois. By a previous marriage Dr. Storke had a son, Dr. A. F. Storke, a prominent specialist in Chicago.

Dr. Eugene Francis Storke died at his home in Los Angeles, October 19, 1926. He was not only a widely educated man, but one who was devoted to his home, family and friends; a loving, considerate and solicitous husband; a loyal and sincere neighbor. He gained his knowledge not only from books but by coming close to nature. To him sympathy and knowledge were for use, and he acquired that he might give out; accumulating that he might bestow. As his Maker had given unto him the sublime blessings of these attributes, the wish was revealed to him to manifest his gratitude by sharing them with his fellows, for he felt the true way of retaining spiritual qualities was only in the giving them away. Of him it can be said, "That man is the greatest who

best serves his kind." In his particular ventures, he was an able and revered physician, a worldly man of affairs; an author of merited repute, with a superb command of language, a vigorous and powerful style and an unusual sweep of thought; and one who carried on his mission in this life, by contributing to the well-being of his fellow-men and left indelible and tangible records of his services irrespective of that fact that he himself could not receive the rewards. In a word, this country, its citizens, and institutions—religious, educational and scientific—is the richer for having enjoyed the life of Dr. Eugene Francis Storke, scholar and gentleman.

NORMAN, Bradford, Jr.,

Financier.

A descendant in the tenth generation from one of the most notable of the Pilgrim Fathers, William Bradford, second governor of Plymouth Colony, and in the ninth or tenth generation from Richard Norman, who settled in Salem, Massachusetts, about six years after the arrival of the Pilgrims, Bradford Norman, Jr., not only represents the best New England tradition, but also possesses many of the characteristics which distinguished his pioneer forefathers. Having enjoyed in his boyhood and youth the best educational advantages, he made full use of these, and, as a result, his business career, though so far covering only a comparatively short space of time, has been one of notable success from the very beginning. He also gives much attention to civic affairs and is prominently active in social circles, while, true to the traditions of his family, he served his country with courage and effectiveness during the World War.

Richard Norman, the first of the name in America, came to this country, probably from Dorchester, England, in 1626, and was one of the first settlers of Salem, Massachusetts. One of the leaders of the Jeffrey Creek settlement, he later became identified with the settlement of Manchester and Marblehead, Massachusetts. He was the father of two sons, John and Richard, Jr., though some authorities also mention a third son, William, regarding whom, however, no reliable records are to be found.

John Norman, eldest son of Richard Norman, was born in England about 1613 and came to this country with his father in 1626. Like the latter he later removed successively to Jeffrey Creek, Manchester and Marblehead, in which last named place he died about 1672. His wife's Christian name was Arabella, but her family name is not known. They were the parents of five children: John, born in 1637, a member of the Salem Troop; Lydia; Hannah or Anna; Arabella; and Richard.

Richard Norman, Jr., second son of Richard Norman, Sr., was born about 1625 and came to this country with his father as an infant, removing later with him to Marblehead, where he died in 1682. The family name of his wife, too, is not disclosed by any records still in existence, but it is known that her Christian name was Margaret. They were the parents of eight children: Rebecca; Richard; William; John; Elizabeth; Joseph; Benjamin; and Jonathan.

Moses Norman was either the grandson or the great-grandson of John Norman or of Richard Norman, Jr., but it has not been possible to determine this

definitely. However, it is known that he was born in 1718 and that he was the first of the family to settle in Newport, Rhode Island, where he died, July 8, 1776. He married Priscilla Bradford, daughter of Gershom and Priscilla (Wiswall) Bradford, and fifth in direct descent from William Bradford, governor of Plymouth Colony. They were the parents of five children: Moses, of whom further; Ann, born in 1753 and died in 1848, who married Edward Talbee, of Bristol, Rhode Island; Priscilla, died in 1785, after having married William Thurston, of Newport, Rhode Island; Hope, born in 1762 and died in 1845, having married Caleb Hargill, also of Newport, Rhode Island; and John, who was born in 1765 and who died in 1805.

It is through Priscilla (Bradford) Norman, that Bradford Norman, Jr., traces his descent from William Bradford, the Governor. Inasmuch as the Bradford family name is also Mr. Norman's given name, it will be, of course, of special interest at this point to go in some detail into the Bradford family history. The name was derived from the Saxon "Bradenford" or "Broad Ford" and is doubtless very ancient. Two towns of considerable size in England are known by this name, one in Wiltshire near Bath, the other in Yorkshire near Leeds, and it is believed that the latter locality was the one from which originated the founder of the family in this country. It is possible that he was related to John Bradford, Prebend of St. Paul's, who was born in Manchester, Lancashire, about 1510 and who died July 1, 1555, being burnt at the stake at Smithfield. He was one of the first martyrs who perished in "Bloody Queen Mary's" time, laying down his life rather than to withdraw his opposition to papal bigotry, and calmly suffering death together with Rogers, Hooper, Saunders, Latimer, Cranmer and Ridley, other famous divines of this period, all his intimate friends.

William Bradford, the founder of the family in America, was born in Austerfield, Yorkshire, in March, 1588, son of William and Alice (Hanson) Bradford. His father died in 1591, and he went to live with his grandfather, likewise named William Bradford. The latter died in 1596, and the young boy, who was destined to play such an important part in the early history of this country, then went to live with an uncle, Robert Bradford, of Scrooby, a little village five miles from Austerfield and near the Nottinghamshire estates of the Brewster family. Though his social connections were good, his educational advantages were few. However, through hard study he became proficient in Hebrew, Latin, Greek, Dutch and French, laying even then the foundation for the brilliant intellectual development which later enabled him to become a leader of men. He joined the church, in which Rev. John Robinson preached, and soon became one of the most active Separatists. About 1608 he went with his fellow-believers to Holland. Though inheriting considerable property upon coming of age, he learned the art of weaving. After some twelve years' residence in Holland he embarked for England, July 22, 1620, and, September 6, 1620, set sail from Plymouth with the first company of Pilgrims in the "Mayflower." After many hardships they arrived in Cap Cod harbor in November of that year. When the first governor of Plymouth Colony, John Carver, died, in 1621, William Bradford was elected as

his successor, and from then on until his death in 1657 he was reëlected every year, excepting 1633-34-36-38-44, when he refused, as a matter of policy, to accept the office. He was prominent in the affairs and councils of the colony, and his house, at the foot of Burial Hill, was throughout his life the place of all council meetings. One of the early historians of the colony called him "the very prop and glory of Plymouth Colony," and when he died, he was "lamented by all the colonies of New England, as father to them all." He himself has left us one of the most notable records of Plymouth Colony, covering the period between 1602, when the church was first founded, and 1647. This valuable manuscript, preserved for many years in Old South Church, was taken away by the British during the Revolution, but eventually, after having been given up as lost for almost a century, was found again in Fulham Library, England. William Bradford married (first), in Amsterdam, Holland, December 9, 1613, Dorothea May, of Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, England. She was born about 1597 and lost her life by drowning, December 7, 1620, in Plymouth harbor, while her husband was absent on an inland exploration expedition. She was the first English woman to die at Plymouth and the first whose death was recorded in New England. He married (second), August 14, 1623, Alice (Carpenter) Southworth, daughter of Alexander Carpenter, of Wrentham, England, and widow of Edward Southworth. She died March 26, 1670, having been predeceased by her husband, who died May 9, 1657.

William Bradford, second son of Governor William Bradford and oldest son by his second wife, Alice (Carpenter) Southworth, was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, June 17, 1624. Next to Myles Standish he was the chief military man of Plymouth Colony. During King Philip's War he served as commander-in-chief of the Plymouth forces with the rank of major and he was severely wounded at the Narragansett Fort fight. He was assistant treasurer and deputy governor of Plymouth Colony during 1682-86 and again during 1689-91. After 1691 he was a member of the Council of Massachusetts. He lived in what is now Kingston, on the south side of Jones River, and died February 20, 1703-04. He married (first) Alice Richards, daughter of Thomas and Welthean Richards, of Weymouth, Massachusetts, who died at Plymouth, December 12, 1671; and (second) the widow Wiswell; and (third) Mary (Atwood) Holmes, daughter of John Atwood, of Plymouth, and widow of Rev. John Holmes, of Duxbury, Massachusetts.

Samuel Bradford, fourth son and child of William and Alice (Richards) Bradford, was born at Plymouth in 1668. He lived in Duxbury, where he was a juryman in 1700, constable in 1701, selectman in 1702, and one of three appointed to divide the common lands in 1710. He lived about one third of a mile northeast from the mouth of Island Creek and died April 11, 1714. He married in July, 1689, Hannah Rogers, daughter of John and Elizabeth Rogers, of Duxbury.

Gershom Bradford, second child and oldest son of Samuel and Hannah (Rogers) Bradford, was born in Duxbury, December 21, 1691. He later removed to Kingston, Massachusetts, and after 1744 was a resident of Bristol, Rhode Island. He married Priscilla Wiswall, daughter of Rev. Ichabod Wiswall, of Duxbury.

They were the parents of ten children, the sixth of whom was named, after her mother, Priscilla Bradford, and became the wife of Moses Norman, as related above. Though blind for the last fifty years of her life, she lived to the age of ninety-three years.

Moses Norman, oldest son and child of Moses and Priscilla (Bradford) Norman, was born in 1751 at Newport, Rhode Island, where he died March 25, 1806. He married Sarah Cornell, who was born in 1759 and who died in 1827, and they were the parents of eight children: Thomas; Elizabeth; Moses, who married Sarah Babcock; Ann; Hope, who married James Butler, of New Bedford, Massachusetts; Richard Cornell, who married Rachel Peckham; George Washington, of whom further; and Priscilla Bradford, who married Philip Stevens, of Newport, Rhode Island.

George Washington Norman, seventh child and youngest son of Moses and Sarah (Cornell) Norman, was born at Newport, February 22, 1797. He was a lifelong resident of his native town and married Hannah Spooner.

George H. Norman, son of George Washington and Hannah (Spooner) Norman, was born at Newport, January 1, 1827. He was educated in the common schools and then entered upon an active business career as a clerk in the leading shoe store of Newport, of which he became the proprietor a few years later. Even early in life he displayed unusual business ability and enterprise, qualities which before long made him one of the leading business men of his native town. In 1846, together with William H. Cranston, he founded the Newport "Daily News," in which he continued his interest until 1856. Being mechanically inclined and possessed by broad vision, he became interested in the construction and management of gas works at a time when gas was still a novelty and considered by most a doubtful venture. He erected the Newport Gas Works, becoming its first secretary and acquiring there valuable experience in this new field. Later he built gas plants at West Point, New York, and at Santiago, Cuba, which latter especially proved a profitable enterprise. Beginning with 1878 he became interested in the construction of water works, either as a private venture, as at Newport, or as a contractor for towns and cities. Besides the Newport plant, he built others at Middletown, Connecticut; Beverly, Lynn, Newburyport, Franklin, New Bedford, Lowell and Gloucester, Massachusetts; Manchester, New Hampshire; Bristol, Warren and Jamestown, Rhode Island; Seneca Falls and Hoosick Falls, New York; Frankfort, Indiana; Waukesha, Green Bay and Fort Howard, Wisconsin, etc. These activities, so highly beneficial to many communities and an important factor in their development, brought to Mr. Norman a large fortune, which he used wisely and benevolently. Though always keenly interested in public affairs and active in the work of the Republican party, he never sought or held public office, excepting only that of presidential elector, which he accepted twice, in 1868 and again in 1896. He died at Palm Beach, Florida, February 4, 1900. He married Abby Kinsley, daughter of the late Rufus B. Kinsley, a prominent resident of Newport, and they were the parents of nine children: Hugh K.; George H.; Bradford, of whom further; Maxwell, who died in Paris, France, in March, 1927; Guy; Reginald; Abigail, wife of Freder-

ick H. Prince, a Boston financier; Edith, widow of William R. Hunter, of Middletown, Rhode Island; and Mabel, wife of George Cerio and a resident of the Island of Capri, Italy. Four of the sons saw active service in the Spanish-American War.

Bradford Norman, third son of George H. and Abby (Kinsley) Norman, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, December 25, 1869. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1890 and since then has been a resident of Newport. He maintains a country estate at Portsmouth, known as Brook Farm which is his permanent residence. This estate includes the historic Chase homestead, or General Prescott House, the latter name being based on the fact that the British general of that name was captured there by a band of Continental soldiers during the Revolution. For many years he has been successfully engaged in farming and as a consulting engineer, and like his father he is extensively interested in water works systems in various parts of New England, having built and owning a number of them. During the Spanish-American War he served, like three of his brothers, with distinction in the United States Navy. He married, November 9, 1892, Emma Anna Collins, daughter of George and Anna Maria (Taft) Collins, of Newport, the latter having been born at Oxbridge, Massachusetts, August 29, 1827, and died September 25, 1902, at Newport, Rhode Island. Bradford and Emma Anna (Collins) Norman are the parents of two children: Bradford Norman, Jr., of whom further, and Barbara Norman, born March 25, 1899, wife of Dan W. Jones, of St. Louis, Missouri.

Bradford Norman, Jr., only son and oldest child of Bradford and Emma Anna (Collins) Norman, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, April 19, 1896. A liberal education was afforded him at St. George's School, Newport, which he attended from 1908 to 1914, and at Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1918 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. When the United States entered the World War he joined the navy as an enlisted man at the United States Naval Training Station, Newport. Having passed successfully a series of examinations, he was appointed to the United States Reserve Officers' Training Camp at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, and, after having completed his course of training there, he served in the United States Navy with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, with the destroyer forces at Queenstown, Ireland. At the end of the war he began his active business career in New York City in 1919. Mr. Norman was assistant vice-president in the finance department of the United States Shipping Board until 1922, when he established his own business, with headquarters at No. 1 Broadway, New York City. Recently he became associated with the firm of West & Company, investment bankers of Philadelphia and New York City. He is vice-president and a director of the Carpenter Container Corporation, and the Hardy Coal Company, and a director of the Chicago Junction Railway Company and the Union Stockyards. He is also an official of many other important corporations and for a number of years has been associated with the extensive business enterprises of his uncle, Frederick H. Prince, of Boston. He holds membership in the St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons,

Jessy Benedict Gessner

of Newport. His clubs include the Brook, the Harvard Club of New York, the New York Racquet and Tennis, the Chicago Racquet, the Creek, the Clambake, the Newport Reading Room, the Delphic Club, and others, and he is also a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity. Shooting, yachting, tennis and golf are among his favorite recreations. His hobby, however, is aviation. He has done a great deal of flying, both in Europe and in this country, and he is one of the pioneers of the first commercial route established between Newport and New York City. As a result of his interest in aviation he has become one of the most active members of the New York City Chapter of the National Aeronautical Association.

Bradford Norman, Jr., married at Los Angeles, California, March 4, 1926, Dorothy Clark, daughter of the late Charles J. Clark. Mr. and Mrs Norman maintain homes in Newport and New York City. He contemplates establishing his permanent home at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he will breed pedigreed and registered Hereford and Jersey cattle.

GESSNER, (Mrs.) Jessy Hornor (Benedict),

Attorney-at-Law.

A national leader of American women in their forward march toward success in the professions is Mrs. Jessy Hornor (Benedict) Gessner, of New Orleans, Louisiana, prominent attorney and vice-president of the American Bar Association. A Southern woman, typically feminine, a model wife and mother, Mrs. Gessner is also an excellent lawyer and public-spirited citizen. Her altruism is apparent in every progressive movement in her city. Her family traditions are in keeping with her own ideals, for the American progenitor of her paternal line was Thomas Benedict, who came to this country in 1637 and settled in Connecticut, while that of her maternal line was John Hornor, who came to American shores with William Penn.

Mrs. Gessner's father, William Sommer Benedict, was born at Gainesville, Alabama, February 11, 1843, son of Philip Benedict, who was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and grandson of Philip and Sybilla (Endt) Benedict. The grandfather of Mrs. Gessner had moved to Gainesville to engage in merchandising, and in 1849 followed the gold rush to California, making the long journey by way of Cape Horn, landing in Brazil en route. He had an interest in a California gold mine, but he realized the speculative nature of this venture in time to turn part of his capital into a mercantile enterprise, and he amassed a comfortable fortune which enabled him to return, after seven years in California, to the East. He settled in New Orleans where he died at the age of eighty. He had married Catherine Sommer, born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1816, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Schaefer) Sommer. Their son, William Sommer Benedict, was educated in the New Orleans public schools, and studied law in what is now known as Tulane University, then called Louisiana University. He was later instrumental in securing for women students the opportunities offered by that institution. Mr. Benedict practiced his profession of the law in New Orleans from his admission to the bar until his death in his sixty-fourth year, attaining fame and high prestige. He served for a time as clerk of the Federal Court. He was a member of

the Free and Accepted Masons; chairman of the finance committee of the Perfect Union Lodge for thirty-seven years; Grand High Priest of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and member of the Knights Templar. William S. Benedict married Jane West Hornor, born in New Orleans, daughter of Charles West Hornor, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1813, son of Joseph Potts and Jane (West) Hornor. Her father was educated in a private school in Philadelphia, at Moravian College in Nazareth, and he later studied law while cashiering in a New Orleans bank. Having been admitted to the bar, he practiced in New Orleans until after the Civil War, then, for a time, in Philadelphia, then in Washington, District of Columbia. While practicing in the Supreme Court of the United States he had the honor of introducing to that tribunal Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, the first woman admitted to practice there. A student all his life, in his last year, his ninety-third, he began the study of medicine. His second wife was Sarah Elizabeth Smith. To William Sommer and Jane West (Hornor) Benedict were born two children: Percy S. and Jessy H. (Benedict) Gessner.

Jessy Hornor Benedict was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was liberally educated in the New Orleans public and high schools and at Brown University, in Providence, Rhode Island, where she pursued special studies. Her legal training was given her at Tulane University, from which she received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1907, and at Loyola University, which conferred on her in 1922 the degree of Master of Laws. Admitted to the bar in 1907, she practiced law with her father until his death in February, 1908, and since that time has continued alone, occupying the offices he had used. In 1916 she was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, sponsored by Chief Justice White, who had suggested to her father that she be given the opportunity to study law. She has been most successful, building up a large clientele and ably handling important litigation in her section of the country. Her main emphasis, however, has always been laid on helping people unable to pay for expert legal knowledge, for she has the most generous of impulses. She was active in putting through the Legislature bills for the improvement of the condition of the poor, particularly children and young people. She has also attempted to have a bill passed arranging for State loan funds for the worthy poor. A founder of the Legal Aid Society, she has always been an officer or director of the institution and given her time freely to help those who called on the Society for help. She has herself handled over six thousand of these cases without compensation. Her personality is an interesting mixture of the gracious, highly-evolved woman of society and the keenly intellectual, well-poised lawyer and astute thinker. A founder member of the American Bar Association, she is a vice-president. She is also a member of the Louisiana Bar Association, the New Orleans Bar Association, the Commercial Law League, the American Association of Collegiate Women, the Tulane Alumni Association, the Loyola Alumni Association, the Brown Alumni Association, and the Consumers' League. She is a director of the Victory Homestead Association, the Reliance Homestead Association, and counsel for the Interstate Bank and Trust Company.

During the World War Mrs. Gessner was active in Red Cross work and used her expert knowledge of the law in behalf of the families of soldiers. She is widely traveled, a lover of books, of which she has a fine library, and of art. She is a member of the Arts and Crafts Club, the Little Theatre, and the Order of the Eastern Star.

In New Orleans, in 1895, Jessy Hornor Benedict married Karl Felix Gessner, a native of New Orleans, son of George J. and Josephine (Nicks) Gessner. A son was born of the union: Frederick Benedict Gessner, graduate of the Virginia Military Institute and the Georgia School of Technology, an electrical engineer by profession, with special training also as a civil engineer and chemist. He enlisted in the Regular Army the final year of the World War and was studying at Camp Martin for a time, also was being trained as officer of a machine-gun squad when the Armistice ended the war. He married December 28, 1925, and resides in Atlanta, Georgia.

ALEXANDER, George, D. D., LL. D.,

Clergyman.

As a vital, throbbing force in the work of the Presbyterian church, Rev. George Alexander of New York City stands out in bold relief among his fellows. Dr. Alexander has for many years been pastor of New York City churches and has served his denomination as official on many missions and educational boards, while at the same time he has wielded a powerful influence in general welfare work of the city. For many years he was president of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and at the present time he bears the distinction of being senior director of Princeton Theological Seminary. For two years he was president ad interim of Union College at Schenectady, served as honorary chancellor of that institution, and is now chairman of its board of trustees. He is president of the American and Foreign Christian Union, and was for two years president of the Council of the Reformed Churches in America adhering to the Presbyterian system. Dr. Alexander has been able to do a steadily developing and constructive work in all lines of his life endeavors, and notwithstanding the tendency toward decrease in downtown churches of Manhattan, the First Presbyterian Church of which he is pastor, has an enrollment of 1,893, exclusive of the mission stations.

George Alexander was born October 12, 1843, at West Charlton, New York, son of Alexander Ferguson and Margaret (Bunyan) Alexander, his father likewise a native of West Charlton. His grandmother on his father's side came from Scotland in 1772, and his grandfather, George Alexander, came a little later from the same country. His mother, Margaret Bunyan, is believed to have come from the same family as John Bunyan, author of "The Pilgrim's Progress." She was born at West Charlton in 1817. His grandmother was a Hume, who traced her lineage to the Royal Family of Scotland, and had descent from David Hume, the great English historian, philosopher and political economist. The family throughout has also been especially prominent in all missionary activities.

Dr. Alexander worked on the farm until he was nineteen years of age, then prepared for college at Charlton Academy, and in the fall of 1863 entered the sophomore class of Union College, from

which he was graduated in 1866 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was a leader of his class, was accorded the honor of delivering the Greek oration, and during his years of training developed a fondness for English literature that influenced his entire after life. After his college course he served two years as a private tutor for the step-children of Governor Lucius Robinson, of Elmira, and at the same time continued studying in preparation for his seminary course. At the time of graduating from Union he was twenty-two years of age, and had declared his intention to enter the ministry. In 1868, in pursuance of this plan, he entered Princeton Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, and was graduated in 1870. His *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1884, and (calling him in 1907 to the presidency where he served with distinction two years until 1909), conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1916, and making him chairman of the board of trustees, a place he has held ever since.

To resume the chronological account of Dr. Alexander's career, after leaving Princeton Theological Seminary he became pastor of the East Avenue Presbyterian Church (now the State Street Presbyterian) at Schenectady, and ably filled this charge for fourteen years. At the time Dr. Alexander arrived at this station it was a neglected suburb, but under his direction the church grew to a place of prominence and influence. During the last seven years of his pastorate he also served as a professor in Union College. His reputation had extended beyond the field of his immediate labors and in 1884 he answered a summons to the pastorate of the University Place Presbyterian Church, New York City. For an understanding of the rather primitive condition of things in New York at that time it is only necessary to mention that the year after he arrived, was erected New York's first building of steel cage construction. With marked dignity, force and understanding he occupied this pastorate thirty-five years, his career during that period contemporaneous with the rapid growth of New York to the leading city of the world. When the World War opened he was seventy-four years of age. The departure of so many of the boys for the front in France and the withdrawal of numerous others from the neighborhood left certain of the churches with diminished congregations, so that, at the suggestion of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, its members joined with those of the University Place and First churches in one congregation at the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, with Dr. Alexander as pastor and the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick as special minister. The church now supports an associate pastor, and one assistant, while there are five ministers in the out-stations. At the age of eighty-four, Dr Alexander is still in active service. He has taken cognizance of recent tendencies in ecclesiastical affairs, but in his theological views he is not a radical, nor yet a reactionary, but what might be termed a progressive conservative, with eyes open for new light on any question.

Dr. Alexander has never married, but has devoted his life and energies to his people, and has been happy in his work. Outside of his particular duties as pastor he has given much attention to denominational work. Since 1887 he has been a member of the Council of New York Uni-

versity; was vice-president from 1898 to 1909, and has been president since 1909. Since 1897 he has been president of the board of trustees of New York College of Dentistry, until its merger with New York University. He has been broadened by travel in Palestine, Egypt, Turkey, the Near East, Panama, and Brazil, while his visits to European countries have been numerous. His influence extends especially to the Central and South American countries, and it may be mentioned in this connection that he is president of the board of trustees of McKenzie College, Sao Paulo, Brazil. Dr. Alexander is a most congenial spirit, has had pleasant association with Andrew Carnegie and other men who have attracted a world-wide attention, and was a classmate of George Westinghouse, who invented the air brake for use on railroad trains. The ever dominant spirit of optimism has been a constantly winning factor in every activity of Dr. Alexander's busy and highly beneficent career and his contacts in the work of the church have been those bringing strength, comfort, and hope to his fellows.

GEENZIER, Enrique,

Consul General of Panama; Diplomat and Writer.

A distinguished diplomat and a noted writer of verse and prose, Enrique Geenzier, has a wide acquaintance and enviable reputation in governmental and literary circles. He has held high offices and has been the recipient of many honors bestowed in appreciation of his abilities and achievements. He is internationally known and several countries have awarded him decorations of merit, including Peru, France, Venezuela and Ecuador. Although a member of an influential family, he has always chosen to win each post and honor through the merit of his personal efforts and energy.

Born at Chitre, in the Republic of Panama, in the year 1887, he is the son of C. H. and Genarina (Nücher) Geenzier. His father came to America with his parents from Zurich, Switzerland, when he was five years old, and settled in the United States. Later he became an architect and civil engineer of prominence in Panama, and was one of the constructors of the Panama Canal. He is living in Panama, and has reached the age of seventy-five years.

Enrique Geenzier received his education in the public schools of Panama, and graduated from the high school there. In the year 1915 he began his business career, and entered the government service, which he has continued to serve in various positions, each post being an advancement to more important and responsible work. Starting as a clerk in the Public Works Department of the Government, he next became private secretary to a Supreme Court judge, then for a few months, he was secretary of the Panama Legation at Costa Rica, after which he was appointed Chief of the Consular Bureau in the Foreign Affairs office in Panama. He next served as private secretary for two presidents, P. A. Diaz and Belisaria Porras. This continued only a few months when he was appointed secretary of the Panama Legation at Washington, District of Columbia, from 1919 until April, 1921, when he became sub-secretary of Foreign Affairs at Panama. In October, 1924, he was appointed to his present post of Consul-General of Panama in the city of New York.

Mr. Geenzier is a prolific writer of poetry, prose and anecdotes and is an author of two volumes. His books bear the titles of "Crepusculos y Sombras," ("Twilight and Shadow"), published in 1916, and "Corazon Adentro," ("From the Depths of the Heart"), published in 1925, both of which were brought out in Panama, also his poem, entitled "Psalm of Life." He is a writer on political subjects for the Panama papers and is correspondent for the principal dailies of that country. In appreciation of his literary and political writings he has received many prizes and medals, including the award of the first prize, Gold Medal, in 1916, for his "Psalm of Life." In the year 1923 he received from the French Government the award of literary distinction of the Double Palm First-Class, for his ode entitled, "To France." Many other countries have bestowed upon him acknowledgement of his creative art, among them being Peru which bestowed the decoration of Grand Official of the Order of the Sun; and Venezuela, the decoration of Commander of the Order of Libertador; and Ecuador, with the decoration of the Order of Merit. Mr. Geenzier is a member of the Society of Consuls of New York. He is unmarried. The Consulate office is located at No. 24 State Street, New York.

FUNSTON, Major General Frederick,

Army Officer.

At a time that any chronicle is made of men who have played an important part in the world's events the name of Frederick Funston would be one of those men. Like a cameo was the individualism of the man who was for many years identified with the events of his time.

General Frederick Funston was born at New Carlisle, Ohio, on the 9th of November, 1865, and he was the ranking major-general of the United States Army at the time of his death, in February, 1917. He was the son of Edward H. and Ann Eliza (Mitchell) Funston. When he was two years of age the family removed to Kansas where they were homesteaders and it was here their son was reared. After attending the public schools of the State including high school, he entered the State University where he was a student two and one-half years. In 1890 he was appointed special agent for the United States Department of Agriculture, and in this capacity he took part in the Death Valley expedition in California in 1891. From 1892 to 1894 he was in Alaska and adjacent portions of the British Northwest in behalf of the Government. He crossed Alaska to the Arctic Ocean and traveled from the McKenzie River to Bering Sea, a total journey of 3,500 miles. He camped on the Klondike in the winter of 1893-94, and floated alone in a canoe down the Yukon River. He resigned from the Department of Agriculture and spent some time after that in traveling in Mexico.

In 1896 he became captain of artillery in the Cuban Insurgent Army, being promoted to major and lieutenant-colonel in turn. He took part in the campaigns of Maximo Gomez and Calixto Garcia, and after this service in behalf of Cuban Independence he returned to the United States, at the inception of the Spanish-American War. He was commissioned colonel of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, May 13, 1898, and with his regiment went to the Philippine Islands, where he participated in the

northern Luzon campaign of General McArthur.

One of the events in this connection will bring General Funston lasting fame as a soldier, and won him the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, May 1, 1899. He crossed the Rio Grande River at Calumpit in the Philippines, April 26, 1899, on a small bamboo raft in face of heavy fire, and established a rope ferry by means of which the United States troops were enabled to cross the river and win in battle. On February 14th of the following year he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. In the Philippines he continued in campaign service and was wounded once in battle at Santa Thomas. In January, 1900, General Funston was assigned to the command of the Fourth District Department of Northern Luzon. He organized and commanded the expedition that resulted in the capture of the insurgent leader, Aguinaldo, March 20, 1901. He was commissioned brigadier-general in the Philippines on the 1st of the following month. Before the close of that year he returned to the United States and commanded, in turn, the departments of the Colorado, the Columbia, the Lakes, Department of California, and army service schools. He returned to the Philippines and served as commander of the Department of Luzon, 1911-13; he was commander of the Department of Hawaii in 1913-14; in January, 1914, he was appointed commander of the Second Division of the United States Army, at Texas City, Texas. In the following April he commanded the expedition to Vera Cruz, Mexico, and he served as military governor of that city until the following November. He was promoted to the rank of major-general November 17, 1914. In February, 1915, he was appointed commander of the Southern Department, and in March, 1916, he was assigned to the general command of the United States forces along the Mexican border, as well as of the movements of the United States troops in Mexico, in pursuit of Villa.

General Funston was distinctly a man of thought and action and his life was an eventful one. He was a staunch Republican, which was the political faith of his father who represented Kansas in the United States Congress for a period of about fourteen years. General Funston was a contributor of many articles to publications of a political and economic order.

It is worthy of mention that in the Alaskan experiences of General Funston he was on the spot where gold was discovered at Dawson City eight years in advance of this discovery. The general was much in demand on the lecture platform, and was the author of a valuable work entitled "Memories of Two Wars." General Funston was one of the most honored and influential members of the Spanish-American War Veterans, and was affiliated also with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His splendid military career was terminated by his death in 1917, only two months prior to the time when the United States became involved in the great World War.

On the 25th of October, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of General Frederick Funston and Eda Blankart, daughter of the late Otto Blankart. Mrs. Funston resides in San Francisco, as do also the three surviving children: Frederick, Jr., Barbara Eda, and Eleanor Elizabeth. Arthur McArthur, the first child, died at the age of eight years.

General Funston was a kind and loving father and husband. A man who had seen hardships in the service of his country but who took success when it came to him modestly and with the dignity of the great general and soldier that he was.

The following is a letter from President Woodrow Wilson at the time of the death of General Funston:

The White House,
Washington, District of Columbia.

Dear Mrs. Funston:—

May I not tell you with what genuine grief I have learned of the death of your distinguished husband? I feel confident that I am expressing the feeling of the whole country when I say that we have lost in him an officer of unusual gallantry, capacity and loyal devotion to the interests of the country. He has repeatedly in very recent months proved his ability, and handled situations of unusual delicacy and difficulty with discretion and success.

May I not express my warm personal sympathy for you in your irreparable loss.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
Woodrow Wilson.

February 20, 1917.

The following Resolutions were adopted by the House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii:

House of Representatives of the Territory of Hawaii, February 26, 1917.

Concurrent Resolutions—

RESOLVED, By the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, the Senate concurring, that in the death of Major-General Funston, our nation loses one of its most valuable men, one whose counsel and services were of utmost worth, one who was a true and unselfish patriot, standing always with distinction and ability for all that is best and most emblematic of true democracy and genuine Americanship.

RICKARDS, William Thomas,

Banker.

Basic to all progress is the money market, the health of which in any community depends on the ability and integrity of local financial leaders. Local finances influence national, and men of vision who give stability and prosperity to their communities thus are important factors in the national economic scheme. To this significant group belonged the late William Thomas Rickards, head of the private banking house known for more than half a century as the William T. Rickards Banking Company, of Chicago, Illinois. Retired from active business in his later years Mr. Rickards traveled widely, making his winter home, between world tours, at Pasadena, California, and his permanent residence at Evanston, Illinois. He was a man of cosmopolitan interests, whose talks about conditions throughout the world, whose artistic photographs, and whose well-selected collection proved of great informative value to his many friends and acquaintances.

William Thomas Rickards was born August 20, 1849, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of William and Eliza (Tucker) Rickards. The father, a wholesale jeweler in Philadelphia before the Civil War, formed the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry at the outbreak of hostilities, and became colonel of this body of troops, was seriously wounded in battle and left on the field for dead, but rescued by a passer-by while still alive. Brought home, he was given slight promise of recovery, for the bullet passed through his chest near the heart and came out of his back, making his case one of interest to doctors, who utilized their study of it to advance medical knowledge in general. But Colonel Rickards did recover and live to a ripe old age. He went to the oil regions, settling in Oil

City, Pennsylvania, where he acquired oil holdings. He and his wife had four sons besides the subject of this record: Charles, now deceased; Harry, also deceased; George Collins, who served during the World War as a brigadier-general, cited on several occasions for valor on the field of battle, and after the war, until his retirement, Chief of Militia Bureau in Washington; now resident at Oil City, Pennsylvania; Dr. Louis S. Rickards, living in Franklin, Pennsylvania.

After completing his education in the Philadelphia public schools, William Thomas Rickards moved with his parents to Oil City, but found that country not to his liking. He, therefore, at the age of eighteen, went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he secured a position as bookkeeper for the H. F. Getchel and Sons Lumber Company, a position he held for seven years. In 1874, when he was twenty-five years old, Mr. Rickards again displayed his initiative and courage. He went to Chicago and launched his own business as commercial paper and private banking house, William T. Rickards Banking Company, in association with Edwin T. Johnson. Under his own management until his retirement in 1914, and later under that of R. M. Roloson, an associate, this firm gained fame as a discount house and bank run according to the highest principles of efficiency and honesty. Its prosperity was outstanding and contributed greatly to the general welfare of Chicago and vicinity. Since Mr. Rickards' death the firm name has been changed to Lane-Roloson Company.

Not only business, but social popularity as well came to Mr. Rickards, a man of keen intelligence and broad human sympathy and understanding. He made many trips abroad, visiting every country in Europe and Africa, and photographing with taste and discrimination the beautiful places he so enjoyed. He made colored slides of his pictures and at the instance of his friends and sometimes of his church gave informal talks in explanation of the scenes depicted. So great was his store of knowledge, so large the amount of illustrative material collected on his many travels, that he was urged to enter the lecture field professionally, but he always refused. His pictures and talk gave him and his wife, his constant companion and best friend, great pleasure, which they shared with their many friends. Mr. Rickards was also a very good painter in water colors. The family residence, used in summer, was in Evanston, Illinois, and their winter home was at Pasadena. Mr. and Mrs. Rickards were members of the Congregational Church of Evanston. His clubs were: the Glenview Golf of Chicago, the Union League of Chicago, and the Evanston, of Evanston, Illinois.

In Des Moines, Iowa, William Thomas Rickards married Mary E. Harbert, daughter of Solomon and Amadine (Watson) Harbert. Mrs. Rickards survives her husband, and lives in Pasadena.

Full of honors, surrounded by loyal and kindly friends, Mr. Rickards rounded out a successful and happy career to the middle of his seventy-eighth year, dying in Pasadena, California, November 19, 1926. Interment was in the family mausoleum at Rosehill Cemetery in Chicago. While vigor of intellect and tenacity of purpose might be said to lie at the foundation of the character of Mr. Rickards, nothing was more conspicuous in his business dealings and personal relations than an unusually strong

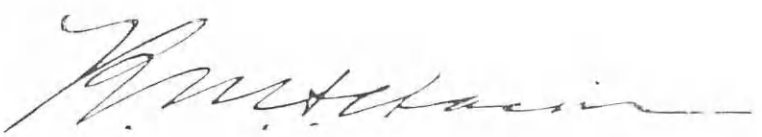
sense of justice and great kindness of heart. He was a good citizen in the best sense of the term, lending his aid and influence toward all progress. His home was a pleasure and inspiration to him and all his many friends, and his wife the dearest companion of his life, the subject of his happiest thoughts.

CHACON, Ruperto Marcos Aurelio,

Merchant and Manufacturer.

The career of Ruperto Marcos Aurelio Chacon as outlined on this page, should furnish inspiration to every ambitious youth. When Mr. Chacon came to America, his knowledge of the English language was negligible, and he was without the "pull" of influential friends. At that time the nation was under the blight of one of the worst financial panics in its history; yet young Chacon, starting with a capital of only $17.50, a well-trained mind, a character of the finest moral fiber and boundless ambition, made an enviable place for himself in a land of strangers, and demonstrated anew that America offers opportunity to those who have eyes to see and the will to do.

Mr. Chacon was born in Valparaiso, Chile, South America, September 29, 1870, son of Ruperto and Manuela (Donaire) Chacon. The elder Chacon, who died in 1895 at the age of sixty-seven, was a wholesale dealer in general merchandise. His earliest ancestors removed from Spain to Chile in the seventeenth century. Ruperto M. A. Chacon received his education in Fitler College, Valparaiso, also at Gabriel and McKay: the first two were German schools and the last, English. He then went to work in a stockbroker's office in his native city. After about four years in that position he came, in 1893, to New York City, and this most important step in his career was suggested in a most interesting manner. The Chicago Exposition, popularly known as the "World's Fair," was to be held in 1893, and for the purpose of attending the Exposition eighteen young men organized an *Estudiantina*, a musical group. All members were proficient amateur musicians. The organization was effected in 1892, and each member contributed one hundred dollars per month to provide funds to cover the expenses of preparing for and making the trip. Until the date set for starting, all devoted themselves assiduously to their instruments and frequent rehearsals were held. The result was, of course, a finished musical organization whose performances must reflect credit on the fatherland. They visited every Pacific Coast country on their way north, giving musical entertainments, dressed in their original costumes of the old Salamanca students of Spain. They arrived in New York City early in the summer of 1893, and during that season they gave concerts at Old Brighton Beach where the famous Anton Seidl and his organization were also giving performances. As a matter of fact they never got to Chicago. Their offerings were well received, and there was much to attract their attention and money during their hours of leisure. The result was that at the end of the season their money was gone, and the future held no encouraging promise. Appeal was made to the Chilean minister at Washington, who ordered that passage money to their home country be cabled by the Chilean government. Mr. Chacon was the only one of the group who decided to take a chance in the new country. He had liked the



United States from the beginning, and he was encouraged by the fact that he had letters of introduction to a few prominent New York business men, one of whom was the controller of the Equitable Life Insurance Company. With one accord they all advised him to return to his native land, as this country was then passing through one of the most trying periods of business depression it had ever experienced. Besides being a practical stranger, unfamiliar with American business methods, young Chacon found that the little knowledge of English he had acquired at home did not go far here. But the spirit of adventure was upon him, and he had that confidence in his own abilities and poise without which success can not be attained anywhere. He explained his predicament to the proprietor of the hotel where he was stopping, and in him found a true and worthwhile friend, who offered him credit for his living expenses until he could find employment and get on his feet financially. Mr. Chacon was also encouraged to remain here by Miss Justine Ingersoll, whose father was at one time Governor of Connecticut. Young and ambitious, courageous and with boundless optimism, he felt that his knowledge of music should enable him to earn a living. He knew he had exceptional ability as a performer on the violin as well as on the bandurria (which latter instrument he played as a member of the *Estudiantina*). With this idea in mind he went to Oliver Ditson and Company, the music publishers, to seek their aid and advice in securing violin students, to teach whom he was well equipped. The Ditson people told him the field of violin teaching was well filled, and advised him to become a teacher of the mandolin, bandurria or guitar, as there were few teachers of those instruments in New York City. Accepting this advice, he invested his capital of seventeen dollars and a half in a mandolin and guitar. The mandolin is fingered the same as a violin, but he must master the use of the plectrum, or pick. The knowledge he already possessed of stringed instruments stood him in good stead. Shutting himself in his hotel room for twenty days, he not only made himself an adept performer on the mandolin and guitar, but worked out a method of teaching that has never been excelled, according to musicians competent to judge. Immediately he began to secure students among the élite families of New York, and until 1908 continued in the vocation of musical instructor with gratifying success.

But the work of teaching is essentially individualistic, and at best can not approach a commercial enterprise in money-making possibilities; and besides that, an established business can be carried on after the founder has passed away. With these thoughts in mind and with the idea of building up a business that might be left to his family, Mr. Chacon organized the Rock Island Sponge Company for the importation and sale of sponges. He was president and treasurer of the company which was successful from the beginning. Later, he organized The Chacon Trading Company to engage in the business of importing and exporting merchandise and also to manufacture many products in the asphaltum line. This venture has proved so successful as to require all Mr. Chacon's time and attention, and has grown until its agents are to be found all over the world.

Mr. Chacon has been a member of the National Geographic Society since its organization. His chief recreations are

music, tennis and horseback riding. For some years he resided on a two-hundred acre farm in the Adirondack Mountains and during that time engaged in breeding horses as an avocation. A few years ago he disposed of the farm, and since then has been a resident of Flatbush.

Ruperto Marcos Aurelio Chacon married, in 1906, Bertha Marie Hollerith, daughter of George and Bertha (Louis) Hollerith, residents of New York City. Two children have been born from this union: Robert Aurelius, who is now (1927) nineteen years of age, and George Herbert, seventeen years old.

SCHUYLER, Louisa Lee,

Philanthropist.

An integral part of the present-day philanthropic system of America, both in private agencies and in State social service laws, is the outgrowth of the principles laid down by the late Louisa Lee Schuyler, of New York City, and of her work as crystallized in charitable institutions. She founded the State Charities Aid Association of New York and the system of visitation of State institutions by volunteer committees; she originated the first training school for nurses in the United States. She was a leader in the initiation and successful advocacy of legislation for the State care of the insane. Her powerful aid was given to the first movement for the prevention of blindness in little children, and led to her establishment of the Society for the Prevention of Blindness. Her brilliant mind was untiringly active and was joined to a heart of unbounded sympathy. Upon her was bestowed, in 1915, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Columbia University, which thus for the second time in its history honored a noble woman.

Louisa Lee Schuyler was born in New York City, October 26, 1837, daughter of George Lee and Eliza (Hamilton) Schuyler, and descendant of a long line of ancestors distinguished through centuries for manifold services to city, State, and Nation.

The daughter of this distinguished family, Miss Schuyler, received her education by private instruction. Born into social and economic conditions which opened to her every door of social success, she began at the age of twenty-three to make her choice in the direction of altruistic activities. Chance started her on her first notable accomplishment. While she was at a Christmas party at Nevis, the home James Hamilton built in 1835 at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, Miss Schuyler met the famous physician, Dr. Willard Parker, who said:

> I wish some of you ladies would visit those hospitals when you come to town. I asked a poor, bedridden Irish woman today, who had been there several years, whether she was being taken care of. "Oh, yes, doctor," she replied, "the doctors and nurses are very kind, but they are very busy, and I have no friends to come and see me. So I just lie here all day long, with no one to talk to, year in and year out, and the time seems long, very long!"

That roused the ever-ready sympathy of Miss Schuyler, who determined to visit those hospitals. The outbreak of the Civil War proved a greater emergency, however, and drew her into humanitarian service as a member of the United States Sanitary Commission, precursor of the Red Cross. She was Chairman of the Committee on Organization and Publicity of its New York branch during the four years of the war.

Meantime, she had kept in mind the work to be done in the hospitals of New York City. She had in 1856 volunteered as a teacher in one of the schools of the Children's Aid Society, and, the war, and her period of recuperation from overwork in connection with it, over, she began investigating the conditions in which lived the sick and paupered of the State of New York. She found the poorhouse of Westchester County, in the summer of 1871, filled with the sick and insane, of all ages and both sexes, in charge of ignorant pauper women, with no nurse or physician in attendance as regular residents. Many similar discoveries led Miss Schuyler to found, on May 11, 1872, in the home of her parents on West Thirty-first Street, the State Charities Aid Association. Her associates included Charles Loring Brace, Professor Theodore W. Dwight, Theodore Roosevelt, father of the late President, William E. Dodge, Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, and others. The object of the new body was to assist and befriend the sick and the needy in the public charitable institutions of the State. She was its honorary president. At the time of her death, half a century later, its active president, George F. Canfield, thus spoke in appreciation of her:

> . . . Her achievements through the agency of that society have laid securely the foundation upon which its present prestige and influence rest. It is a remarkable proof of her insight, judgment and vision that the State Charities Aid Association, which she founded more than fifty years ago, is still pursuing the policies which she laid down for it.

While visiting Bellevue Hospital in New York with one of her visiting committees, Miss Schuyler was struck by the inefficiency and ignorance of the nurses and proposed a training school for nurses in that hospital. As a result of her efforts, the Bellevue Training School for Nurses was opened May 1, 1873. It was established directly by and at the expense of the visiting committee of the State Charities Aid Association, and introduced as a demonstration experiment in a part of the hospital's wards, it was so successful that, at the request of the physician in charge, it was extended before the close of the first year to the entire hospital. In 1881, Miss Schuyler secured from the State Legislature the legal authority for her visiting committee to visit the county almshouses. Their reports on conditions, particularly as regarded insane inmates, convinced her of the need for radical improvements. As chairman of a committee on legislation for the insane, she secured in 1891 the enactment of laws placing 2,000 insane under the care of the State. With equal fervor, organizing ability, and success, she took up the cause of blind children and developed public preventive measures, her activities finally resulting in the formation of the Society for the Prevention of Blindness. She wrote a pamphlet called "Children who need not have been Blind," in 1909. In 1907, Miss Schuyler was appointed one of the original trustees of the Russell Sage Foundation, and eight years later came from Columbia University the honorary title significant of the public estimate placed on her work. In 1923 was awarded to Miss Schuyler one of the three gold medals of the Roosevelt Memorial Association. She also wrote technical reports and edited the autobiography of her friend, Mrs. Elizabeth Christophers Hobson, on "The Recollections of a Happy Life."

In 1926, when she was almost eighty-nine years old, Miss Schuyler died, at Cragston, the country home of J. P. Morgan, at Highland Falls, New York, where she had spent the summer with a cousin. Governor Alfred E. Smith, of New York, thus paid tribute to her:

The helpless and afflicted of New York State have lost a true friend in the passing of Louisa Lee Schuyler. She performed a noble work constructively and ably in her organized aid to the inmates of the State charitable institutions. She led the battle for State aid to what is now the system of State hospitals, and in organizing the State Charities Aid Association created a network of helpful endeavor that has earned her grateful prayers of countless thousands. It will be a perpetual memorial to her.

SULLIVAN, William Albert,

Business Executive.

There are men whose memories are always green in the minds of those who knew them whose personalities are so vivid that the recollection of them is fadeless; men of whom we cannot say, "They are dead," because their life still throbs in the hearts of those who loved them. Such a man was the late William A. Sullivan, for years officially connected with the world-famous firm of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company.

William Albert Sullivan was born in North Carolina, April 25, 1853, son of Dennis and Phoebe (Woodruff) Sullivan. As a child William A. Sullivan came to Newark, New Jersey, where he attended the schools of that city and graduated from its high school. He early entered upon the business of life, and for eleven years was associated with the large manufacturing firm of J. C. Wemple and Company, New York City, manufacturers of window shades. He came to Philadelphia in 1881, where for twenty years he was connected with the E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company, powder manufacturers, Wilmington, Delaware. His ability, application and vision soon brought him rapid promotion, and he rose from one position of trust to another, until he became president of one of the duPont subsidiary concerns, a position he held until his retirement in 1909. He was active in all departments and especially chosen on account of his tact, his understanding of men and situations; his ability to smooth down ruffled waters—and to jump into the breach as a pacifier when negotiations seemed almost at an end. As one who for many years was prominently connected in the explosive industry, he conscientiously labored on the theory that right is might; that honesty is the best policy; that truth is the fundamental of business negotiations; that fairness in business dealings is a foregone conclusion; that kind words can turn away wrath, and that tact is the hidden diplomat of business associations. A man of strong personality, Mr. Sullivan exerted a lasting influence on his associates and subordinates, and toward the latter in particular his conduct was ever marked by a degree of kindness and consideration which won for him their loyal support and hearty coöperation. Mr. Sullivan was not merely a successful business man, but he possessed such qualities of mind and heart which fitted him to enjoy the finer things of life. He had traveled extensively and in foreign countries made it a point to visit the famous galleries and museums, as he was interested in art, literature, and languages, and was an ardent lover of music. He was a fine

William A. Sullivan

German scholar and spoke that language fluently. As a true citizen he was interested in the welfare of his city, and ever ready to lend his support to any project which, in his judgment, tended to further that end. He was a life-member of the Philadelphia Art Club. His political affiliations were with the Republican party. Mr. Sullivan was for years a member of the Woodland Presbyterian Church, where his faithfulness and good judgment were very much appreciated and where at the time of his death he served as a member of the board of trustees.

Mr. Sullivan was a man born to command, wise to plan and with the power of close concentration. To a man of his stamp, work was happiness. Desiring success and rejoicing in the benefits and opportunities which wealth brings, he was far too broad-minded a man to rate it above its true value, and in all his undertakings he found that enjoyment which comes in mastering a situation—the joy of accomplishing what he undertook.

A man of fine personal appearance, as his portrait shows, his strong, resolute, clear-cut face lighted by keen, kindly humorous eyes, Mr. Sullivan looked the wisely conservative man of affairs which his career showed him to be. Possessing generous impulses and a chivalrous sense of honor, for dissimulation and intrigue he had no toleration. The old saying, "His word was as good as his bond," was frequently quoted as descriptive of his character.

On December 7, 1881, Mr. Sullivan married, in Philadelphia, Eugenie Catherine Hummel, daughter of John Matthew and Ann Catherine (Hummel) Hummel, and granddaughter of Jacob Hummel, etc. By this marriage he gained the life companionship of a congenial woman and one well fitted to be his helpmeet and adviser. Mr. Sullivan was peculiarly happy in his domestic relations, devoted to his wife and delighting in the exercise of hospitality. He was a man of whom it might be truly said, he was enshrined in the hearts of his friends.

The death of William A. Sullivan, on October 20, 1926, took from Philadelphia and the country-at-large a man that could ill be spared. Revered by all for his sterling qualities of manhood, he irradiated the ever-widening circle of his influence with the brightness of spirit that expressed the pure gold of character, and won a place for him that was all his own in the hearts of all who knew him.

He is not dead. Such souls forever live
In boundless measure of the love they give.

SILVA, Frank M.,

Lawyer.

When Frank M. Silva died in California, there passed from the stage of human affairs one of the most noted criminal lawyers in the country. Mr. Silva served as Federal Prohibition Director of Northern California during the latter part of the World War, and in 1920 was appointed by the late President Wilson United States District Attorney for the Northern District of the same State, and it was in the occupation of this post that he won a reputation that carried his name far and wide. He succeeded in apprehending the notorious train bandit, Roy Gardner, whose trial resulted in conviction and a prison sentence, and he did the same for the bootlegger Brolaski, in

both of which cases he handled himself so well that he received high praise from his associates and citizens generally. Brolaski had a long criminal record and was known to many police and detective chiefs throughout the country, but he was paroled some time after his conviction on the recommendation of the prison's medical officer, who made affidavit that he was suffering from cancer and at best could live only a few years. This action in Brolaski's case was prompted by the new policy of Government authorities who to some extent, at least, have followed the lead of the late Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of Sing Sing Prison, in the field of reclamation among the criminal classes; and it is worthy of mention as furnishing a helpful sidelight on the character of Mr. Silva that he was the first man to recommend that Brolaski be allowed restricted liberty under the parole plan. In many other ways during his official positions Mr. Silva proved that he possessed an unusually broad and sympathetic nature. His philosophy was that man's environment often causes him to fall into sin and error, and that a proper appeal to his conscience from helpful friendly sources is a much better remedy than the application of revenge by legal authority. This much has long since been realized by scientists, and it is a tribute to intelligence that it has been accepted, with reservations, in penal institutions everywhere. Mr. Silva accordingly had many friends among even the class his duty compelled him to prosecute; he was devoted to home life and admired by all with whom he came into contact, so that widespread general sorrow attended his passing.

Mr. Silva was born at Napa City, Napa County, California, March 6, 1879, the son of Manuel and Elizabeth (McKee) Silva, his father having been a soda manufacturer and capitalist of the same place. He was educated in the public schools of Napa City, St. Mary's College of Oakland, and the Hastings Law School of San Francisco. Soon after his graduation in law he successfully stood the bar examination and began the practice of his profession in his home town. Later his abilities caused him to be elected city attorney, and he was largely instrumental in drawing up the new city charter. Presently he was elected district attorney of Napa County for two terms. After a successful career here he removed to the larger field in San Francisco, and his record subsequently was such that in the autumn of 1917 he was appointed Federal Prohibition Director for Northern California. He made a notable record in this post, and on June 5, 1920, President Wilson appointed him United States District Attorney for the same jurisdiction. In this work he made a name as a criminal lawyer, as mentioned above. His term expiring with the end of the Wilson administration, the authorities looked around for a Republican to take his place, and he was requested to continue until a successor could be found. The record made by Mr. Silva was so high that a year was required before the right man could be located to uphold it; his successor was appointed by the Harding administration. He was a loyal Democrat throughout his career, and was campaign manager for Thomas Lee Woolwine when that candidate ran for governor in 1922. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church, and prominent in the Knights of Columbus, having been Past Knight of Alemany Council, No. 982, of Napa City, a Master of the fourth degree

in the Northern California Suzerainty, and active in Nevada as well. He held membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Holy Name Society, the Young Men's Institute, the Olympic Club, the Native Sons of the Golden West, and the Portuguese Lodge of the Sociedad Espinto Santo. After he retired from active participation in public affairs, he took up the practice of Federal law, which had long been one of the chief ambitions of his career. At the same time he took less active part in Democratic politics, although he never abandoned his fight for justice to the masses.

Frank M. Silva married Elizabeth Bella Strohl, daughter of George Washington and Sarah Jane (McCafferty) Strohl, the father a native of Ohio, and the mother a native of Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Silva were the parents of Francis Joseph, born January 5, 1910, and Sarah Elizabeth, born January 29, 1912. The death of Frank M. Silva occurred December 8, 1924, and proved the occasion for the bestowal of generous tributes from his associates of the bar, his former associates in official life and numerous friends who in one way or another had been the recipients of his friendly coöperation on all occasions. He was taken at the early age of forty-five, at a time when the future opened up grandly before him, and thus was borne home the oft-repeated truth that strange are the ways of Providence, which summons too many leaders in their prime.

BALLOU, Walter Seymour,

Prominent Rubber Manufacturer.

Identified for nearly threescore years with one of the largest industries of the United States, Mr. Ballou has been engaged in promoting the manufacture of rubber products in the country, and during that time he has risen from the foot of the path to conspicuous rank as president of one of the prominent rubber companies of New England and as a member of the executive board of the United States Rubber Company in New York City. Having mastered step by step all the intricacies of the industry, he has won recognition as an authority, and holds respect and esteem of rubber manufacturers throughout the country. He has devoted his diligent efforts and keen business sense for the general welfare of his company and for the industry in general. In addition to the commercial enterprises with which he has been identified, Mr. Ballou also is prominent in the social life of his community, in military circles where he served for more than fourteen years as a member of the Twenty-third Regiment of the New York State Militia, and in all movements tending toward the enhancement of civic affairs and the welfare of his fellows.

Tracing his ancestry through a distinguished lineage, this branch of the family in America is descended from early Norman-French nobles who went to England with William the Conqueror, and established themselves in various parts of the Island. The name in its earliest form was probably "Belleau" from the French, and has been found with several variations, as Belloue, Bellew, Belou, Ballowe, and Ballou. This latter spelling has been carried by the family whose record is traced herein. The progenitor of the family in America was Maturin Ballou, born in Devonshire, England, sometime between the years 1610-1620, who was an immigrant pioneer, coming to America in 1645, and settling apparently

near Providence, Rhode Island, where his name appears in the rolls of 1647 as a co-partner of the Providence Plantations, and in 1658 he was admitted as freeman. Among the numerous descendants who have added to the name and traditions of the family are Levi Ballou of Cumberland, Rhode Island, an eminent citizen and prominent legislator and leader of his community, and Rev. Barton Ballou, a notable Universalist minister and teacher. In the seventh generation, and the one through whom the family herein contained is traced was Levi Thompson Ballou, born March 13, 1815, and died in January, 1899. He was a successful farmer in Rhode Island and keenly active in the civic affairs of the State, having been a member of the Legislature of Rhode Island for a number of years. He married Louisa Seymour Ripley, and they were the parents of a son, Walter Seymour, of whom further.

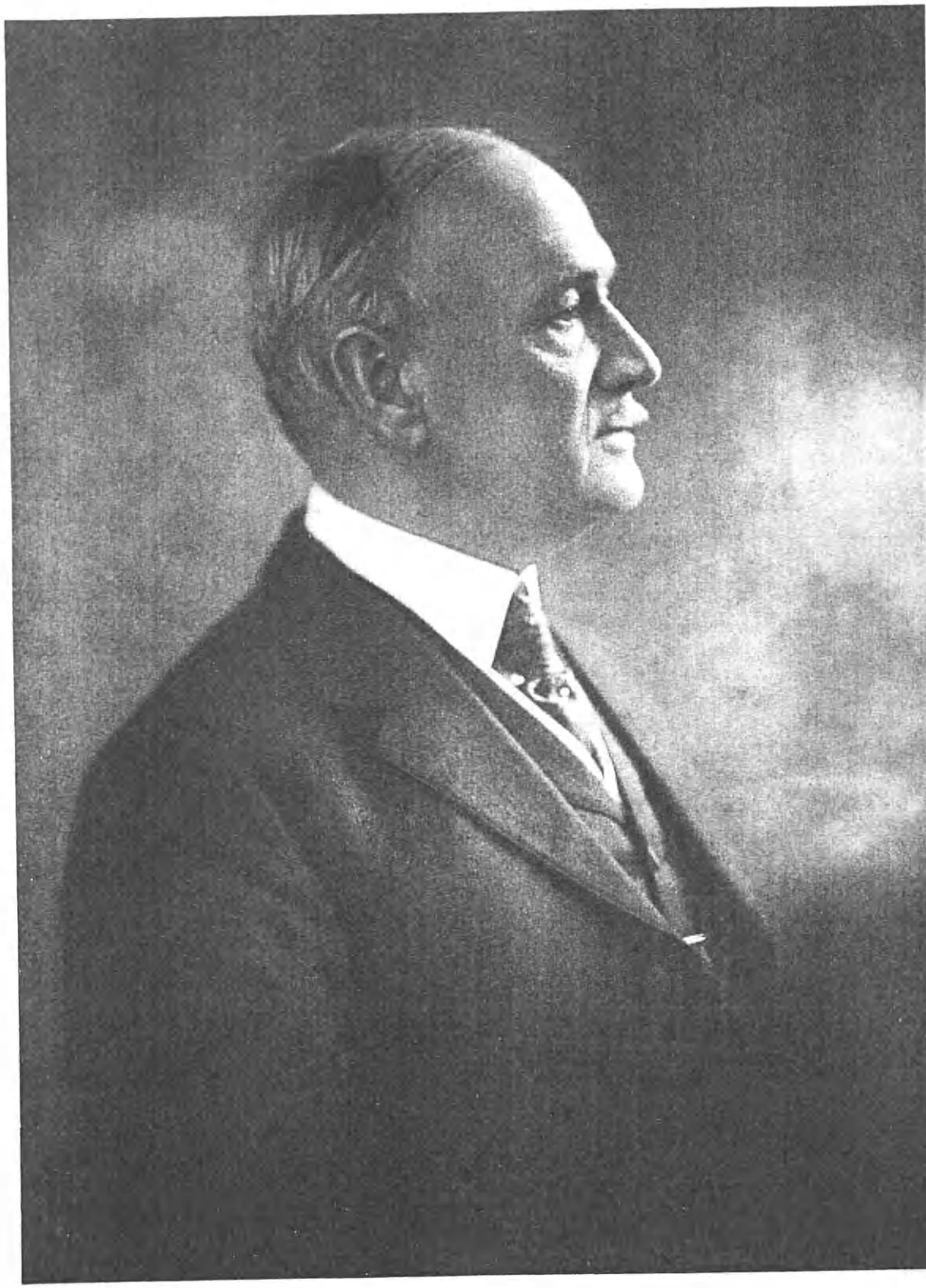
Walter Seymour Ballou, a son of Levi Thompson and Louise Seymour (Ripley) Ballou, was born at Cumberland, Rhode Island, March 2, 1849. He obtained his education at the local district schools and thereafter attended Dean Academy. At the age of nineteen, in December, 1868, Mr. Ballou entered the employ of the Woonsocket Rubber Company at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, working at first in the mill and then in the office. He devoted his faithful and loyal service to the performance of his duties and soon won the confidence of his superiors who gave him every opportunity for advancement, which Mr. Ballou ably grasped and rose through the various departments of the concern with the assumption of increased responsibility and trust. When they opened a store in New York City in 1871, he was placed in charge of it, remaining in this city for seventeen years. He then went to Providence as sales-manager of the company. Today, Mr. Ballou is the president of the Woonsocket Rubber Company, which position he has held upwards of ten years, and as guiding head of the organization has directed the business methods and policies to the continued success and expansion of the company. He is likewise president of the Banigan Rubber Company, and is a member of the executive board of the United States Rubber Company and has contributed substantially and constructively to the potent influence which this organization exerts in the industry. Enjoying the admiration and regard of his host of friends and associates, he is prominently affiliated with the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Lotus Club of New York, the Union League of this city, and the Hope, Squantum and Turks Head clubs of Providence, Rhode Island.

Walter S. Ballou married, at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, June 9, 1875, Ella Hall Corey, a daughter of John Allen Corey, a prominent merchant of the State. Mrs. Ballou is a member of the Colonial Dames and of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They had a daughter, Helen Corey, deceased.

The following ten "Ballouisms" have had circulation in his plant. They not only contain a wealth of wisdom, but may, perhaps, in their terseness, forcefulness and humor, be taken as indices of those qualities and attributes of their author which have won for him such a large measure of success as a manager of men and builder of business:

BALLOUISMS.

Never do anything that you can delegate to a subordinate.



Ross J. Brunker

Raise *harmony* rather than *Hell.*

Keep a *clean shop*; it will *reduce expenses.*

In little things a boy can do a man's work—you are *improving* him, and it costs less.

Stockholders furnish the fuel for *unnecessary expenses.*

A *very* small earning per day earns a dividend per year.

Answer all letters promptly with a *few words.*

Never get hot under the collar; it is bad for the spine.

Never *chase rainbows*; nothing there.

The waste in the Mill might furnish the legs for the corporation.

BRUNKER, Robert J.,

Financier.

The field of banking in Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania has a widely known representative in Robert J. Brunker, president and manager of the Western Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia, an institution which has been in operation for fourscore years, with an honorable and progressive record. During his more than forty-five years of uninterrupted service to the society, he has risen step by step through the different grades of responsibility and trust to his present office, in which he has been preceded by an array of able financiers.

Mr. Brunker is a member of an ancient family that was well-founded in social status and honored for service to the reigning sovereign. They were entitled to bear arms:

Brunker-Brouncker Arms—Argent, six pellets, three, two and one, a chief embattled sable.

Crest—An arm in armour embowed, holding in the gauntlet a sword, all proper.

Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1857, Robert J. Brunker is a son of Robert Darley and Frances (Ferry) Brunker. He received an excellent education to the extent of his studies which he pursued in public and select schools of Philadelphia. On the conclusion of his school training, in 1875, he made his entrance into the world of business when he became an associate of the drygoods firm of Sharpless & Sons, a well-known Philadelphia house, with whom he remained for six years. During the period of that connection he gained a valued insight into the conduct of business affairs that gave him an excellent start on his career.

Financial acumen is a gift most generously bestowed upon Mr. Brunker, and so pronounced was it in the days of his association with the drygoods business that it was a matter of a few years only when he was persuaded to accept a call to the Western Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia. Here he was given opportunity for demonstrating in a most practical way his aptitude for banking, being assigned to the position of assistant receiving teller. He was not long in proving his worth, which was recognized by promotions with the progress of the years, and commensurate with his own progress in service to the institution. In 1896, he was advanced to assistant treasurer, which office he held for twenty-three years, and in 1908 he was made assistant secretary. In 1917, he was elected to the office of secretary, being continued also in the position of assistant treasurer. To the office of treasurer he was advanced in February, 1919, and in December, 1919, he became one of the vice-presidents. Further distinction was his in 1921, when he was chosen a member of the board of managers. On December 9, 1924, he reached the apex of his career with the Western Saving Fund Society when he was elected president, as successor of the late C. Stuart Patter-

son, for more than a score of years the honored and able head of the institution. He is still the incumbent of the executive office, together with that of manager.

At this juncture of the review of Robert J. Brunker a brief history of the Western Saving Fund Society is apropos. Since the organization of the society and the approval of its charter, February 8, 1847, there have been seven presidents, whose wisdom and financial ability have been factors in the integrity and reliability of this venerable institution. Their names and years of service follow: John Richardson, 1847-1849; Henry Hollingsworth, 1850-1854; Coleman Fisher, 1854-1857; John Wiegand, 1857-1878; Frederick Fraley, 1878-1901; C. Stuart Patterson, 1901-1924; Robert J. Brunker, 1924—. Owing to various delays following the approval of its charter, the Western Saving Fund Society did not open its office for business until July 7, 1847. On that day the board of managers made deposits to the total of twenty-four hundred dollars, which sum was in turn deposited in the Bank of North America; and in harmony with its policy, on every business day since that opening day, nearly eighty years ago, deposits have been made in the Bank of North America, and withdrawals from its balance with that bank have been made to meet the demands of the ensuing day. Fair weather and foul has attended the activities of the Western Saving Fund Society. An increase of deposits and assets has been noted on the first day of almost every year in its history. The society successfully faced the panics of 1857, 1861, 1873, 1893 and 1917, during which times of stress there was no semblance of a "run" on the part of depositors upon the bank's treasury. The growth and progress of the society have reflected the growth and prosperity of the country. To the industry, intelligence and faithfulness of all its managers, officers and employers must the major part of the credit for the society's high standing in the financial world and the efficiency of its service be given. In all there have been one hundred and twenty-two managers, "a roll of honorable and honored citizens of Philadelphia." Three of the society's presidents died in the first ten years of its life, but in the last seventy years it has had only four presidents.

On the occasion of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the society, April 25, 1922, when a dinner was given in celebration of the event, and attended by officers and members of the society, and by leading financiers of Philadelphia, C. Stuart Patterson, then president, said, among other things:

> The differences between 1847 and 1922 are far greater than the differences between the days of the Revolution and 1847. It is not a changed world—it is a new world that confronts us. Think of the history of the country in the seventy-five years; the great Rebellion; the restoration of the Union; the war with Spain; the war to save civilization; the triumph of the Allies; and the Washington Conference, holding out to the world the hope of real and lasting peace.

Mr. Patterson then recounted the remarkable strides made in the area and population of the United States during the bank's life, and of the staggering advance made by science and invention, revolutionizing the means of travel, commerce and communication. He then went on to say:

> Great as have been these changes, there have been other changes whose effects are

wider and more far-reaching. There has been a change in the substance, though not in the form, of our government. The distribution of political power as between the United States and the States has been materially modified. It can no longer be said that the United States has a government of defined powers, nor that powers not expressly nor impliedly granted are reserved to the States or the people. Verily the whirligig of time has avenged the Federalists. The doctrines long despised of men now dominate the nation.

Reasoning with rare philosophy on the organic changes made in the Constitution through amendments thereto, he beheld little of national or economic progress entailed in those amendments he specifically mentioned, namely, Suffrage and Prohibition. Rather were they, in his opinion, tyrannies imposed under the form of law. He added:

There has been, and is, a growing tendency to paralyze individual and corporate initiative and energy by governmental regulation, not by law, but by the operation of the indiscretion of political appointees, disregarding the economic truth that unwise restrictions upon trade drive capital away, and ultimately contract the field of employment. . . .

We must look for the restoration of liberty, for the equal enforcement of the law, for the maintenance of order, for the preservation of the public faith, and for a lasting civilization to those dwellers in our land, whose industry, whose self-denial, and whose thrift, have developed in them the essential characteristics of citizens of a free state.

In aiding to build up such a citizenship, the saving funds have done a great work, and anyone, who, in any capacity, has helped in the doing of that work, may count himself fortunate.

Mr. Brunker, since his assumption of the presidency of the Western Saving Fund Society, has discharged the responsibilities of that office with due regard for the distinguished order of succession in which a kindly fate has placed him. In political alliance he is a member of the Republican party. His citizenship is above reproach, and during the World War period he rendered efficient and patriotic service to the Federal Government as one of the chiefs of the American League of the Department of Justice. He is a member of the board of trustees and chairman of the finance committee of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia. His clubs are: the Union League, the Art, the Penn, Germantown Cricket and Jewelers'. His religious fellowship is with the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Brunker married, August 16, 1881, Edith A. Henry, daughter of John N. and Mary A. Henry. Their children are: 1. Albert Ridgely, born in Philadelphia, January 7, 1883; married Margaret Gaylord, daughter of George Snow and Gertrude (Huling) Gaylord, her father president of the Menasha Printing and Carton Company, Menasha, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ridgely Brunker are the parents of a daughter, Barbara, born in Evanston, Illinois, October 15, 1925. Mr. Brunker is engaged in business in Chicago, Illinois. 2. Robert Henry, born September 4, 1883, died January 4, 1912, from the effects of injuries received in the performance of athletics during his sophomore year at the University of Pennsylvania. He was a highly esteemed member of Philadelphia society.

His place in the financial structure and the civic body of Philadelphia assured, Robert J. Brunker does not rest content upon his laurels; his aim is to enhance the prestige that surrounds his office of bank president and to be of the highest service possible through his historic medium to the greatest number of people.

SMITH, J. Willison,

Financier,

Early maturity, ripened experience, heavy responsibilities, and never a failure to rise to the occasion and discharge the duties imposed upon him, while not neglecting the amenities of private life, the church where he worships, the club or the fraternity where he comes in contact with his fellow-men, such is a brief summary of the career and character of J. Willison Smith, president of the West End Trust Company, of Philadelphia, the city where he was born, March 30, 1879, the son of James and Margaret (McCorkell) Smith. He attended the public schools of the city, and after completing his studies was for a time variously occupied. Mr. Smith entered the service of the Land Title and Trust Company on April 15, 1895, and for years was manager of the building operation department. He was real estate officer in charge of the real estate and building operations department from January, 1916, to July, 1917. He was a director and vice-president of the company from July, 1917, to September, 1921. He was elected president of the West End Trust Company in July, 1921, as the successor to Charles R. Dunn, who had held the office since May 1, 1913.

When this country entered the World War, Mr. Smith obtained leave from the Land Title and Trust Company in May, 1918, and served with the United States Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation as assistant manager of the passenger housing and transportation division until February, 1919, when he became manager of this division, remaining in the government service until August, 1919. The housing scheme of which he had charge represented thirty-four building operations throughout the country. It comprised more than 8,000 houses, at a cost of more than $70,000,000. Mr. Smith also is a director of the Giant Portland Cement Company, the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, the Philadelphia Company for Guaranteeing Mortgages, the First Penny Savings Bank, the Corn Exchange National Bank, and the Suburban Title and Trust Company. Mr. Smith has had neither time nor inclination to hold public office, although politically a Republican, and always loyal to the party and its principles. He is a Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of the Union League and Penn Athletic clubs. He is active in the Presbyterian Church, and in May, 1921, was elected a member of the Executive Commission of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, while in 1923 he was elected to membership in the General Council of that denomination. For several years he has been superintendent of St. Paul's Presbyterian Sunday School of Philadelphia.

Mr. Smith married, June 16, 1903, Sarah Winslow Drummond, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Lalor) Drummond; and they are the parents of the following children: 1. James Willison, Jr., born June 8, 1904. 2. Renée Lalor, born October 31, 1906. 3. Robert Drummond, born February 25, 1909. 4. John Winslow, born April 24, 1911. 5. David Pierson, born October 4, 1918.

The West End Trust Company, of Philadelphia, was chartered February 24, 1891, under the name of West End Trust and Safe Deposit Company. The officers were: President, A. Lewis Smith; treas-

Photo-Crafters Photo

J. Millson Smith

urer, Joshua Wills; secretary, Louis H. Richards, and the directors, George Drayton, Henry A. Borell, Joseph T. Richards, J. Darlington, H. A. Doan, Joseph S. Chahoon, Frederick F. Mylertz, George W. Hancock, Louis H. Richards, J. W. Supplee, William Platt Pepper, John J. Ridgway, Alexander Purves, and John H. Drake. On November 20, 1901, the charter was amended and the present name adopted. The stockholders' meeting on March 21, 1898, voted to increase the capital stock from $300,000 to $500,000. At their meeting held on December 11, 1901, they voted to increase the capital stock from $500,000 to $1,000,000. On May 1, 1913, the Independence Trust Company consolidated with the West End Trust Company, the capital stock thus becoming $2,000,000. In 1925, October statement, the resources were: office building, $1,000,000; investments, $4,784,206.18; time loans, $865,786.33; demand loans, $14,733,471.89, cash and reserve, $2,223,169.73; customer's liability and letters of credit, $38,128.98; total $23,644,763.11. The liabilities were: capital, $2,000,000; surplus, $2,000,000; undivided profits, $413,041.84; deposits, $18,393,592.29; letters credit issued, $38,128.98; bills payable, $800,000; total, $23,644,763.11; trust funds, $11,344,694,-41. The officers in 1924-25, were: president, J. Willison Smith; vice-president, William L. Nevin; trust officer and real estate officer, John M. Strong; assistant treasurers and assistant secretaries, Samuel L. Hayes, Frances T. Reinhart, and Frank G. Treston. Directors: C. Herbert Bell, Robert M. Coyle, Christian C. Febiger, John D. Johnson, John C. Lowry, Benjamin H. Ludlow, William W. Montgomery, Jr., William L. Nevin, J. Ernest Richards, Joseph T. Richards, G. Brinton Roberts, James S. Rogers, J. Willison Smith, A. Merritt Taylor, Thomas Raeburn White, William B. Whalen, and George Wilcox.

MAGUIRE, Jeremiah DeSmet,

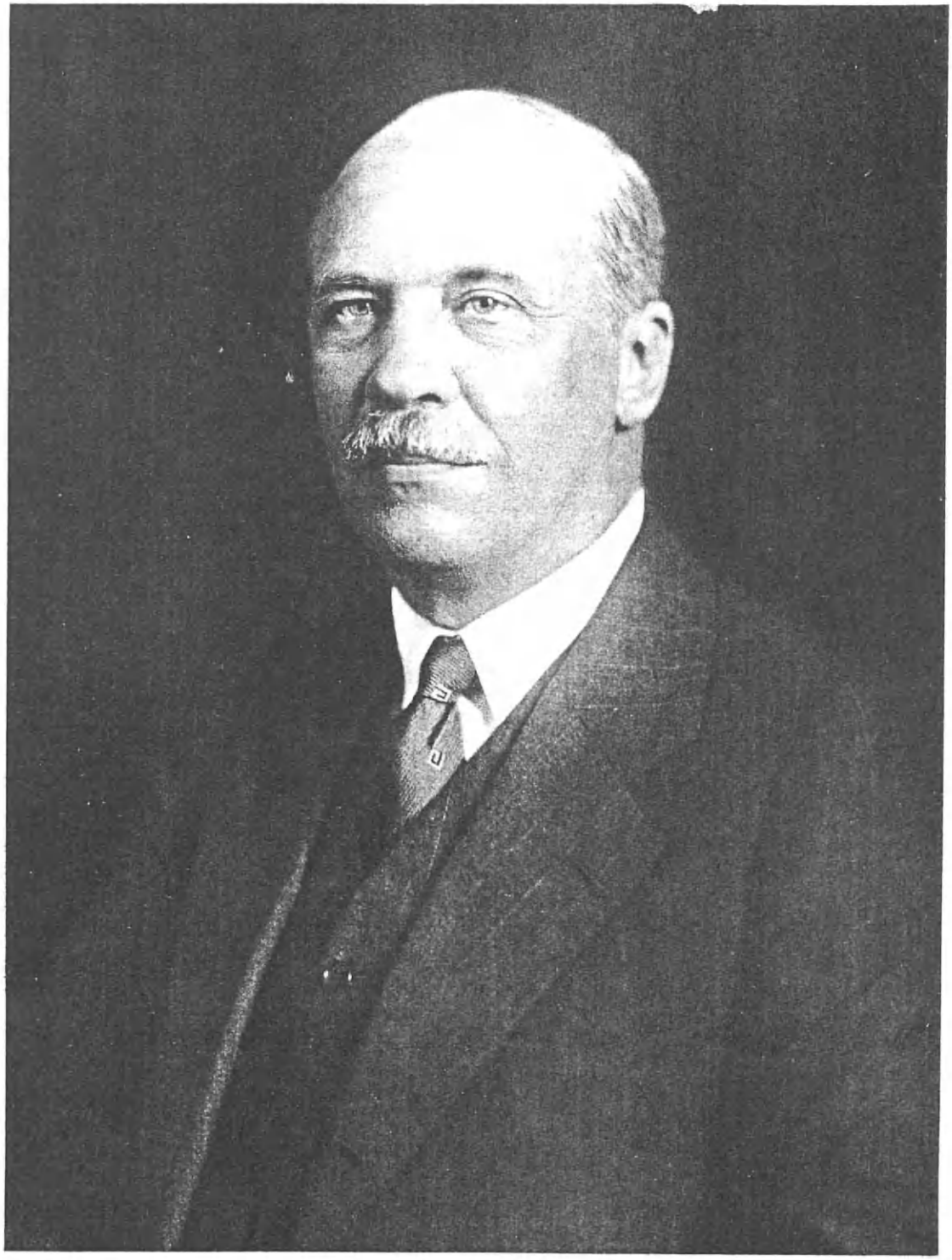
Rubber Manufacturer.

In the records of American business and the industrial world, there are many accounts of men who have won through their own unaided efforts positions of high esteem and substantial success in the community and in the industry in which they have made their careers. Jeremiah DeSmet Maguire is one of this type of men. He has not only risen above the standard in business life, but possesses also those excellencies of character which make men worthy of the regard of their fellows. Mr. Maguire is keenly alive to all the varying requirements of trade and rubber manufacturing. He has been conducting the operations of the Maguire Rubber Company for many years with skillful supervision and his foresight has materially contributed to the importance which the company has assumed in this industry.

Jeremiah DeSmet Maguire was born at St. Louis, Missouri, March 3, 1877, a son of Dr. James Constantine and Bridget Josephine (Ryan) Maguire. His father, born in 1824 and died in 1888, was a well-known surgeon. During the Civil War he served as a surgeon with the Union Army. The first known progenitor of the family in America was James John Maguire, who migrated from England to Virginia in the early Colonial days with other sturdy pioneers whose stock has given such substance and foundation to the growth and progress of the American republic.

Mr. Maguire attended the Christian Brothers College at St. Louis, Missouri, having completed his elementary training at private schools of his native city, and was graduated in 1895 with his degree of Bachelor of Arts. Thereafter he entered Cornell University where he studied engineering, and in 1898 received his degree of mechanical and electrical engineer. Mr. Maguire immediately went to New York City and began the practice of his profession, becoming within a short time associated with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company as engineer. He next joined the staff of the Christensen Engineering Company and then became identified with the International Steam Pump Company, in the executive division of the concern. Throughout all of these years and during his various fields of operation, he was loyal and faithful to the tasks which were within the scope of his authority, and exercised characteristic diligence and conscientiousness in the behalf of his superiors. At the same time he was always alert to opportunities which might permit him to contribute in a more substantial way to the general economics and welfare of his community and country. His hopes and plans soon materialized and the Maguire Rubber Company was founded, of which Mr. Maguire was made president. The products of this company are classified as mechanical rubber goods, consisting of such items as rubber belting, hose, mats, hydraulic and steam packings, etc. They market direct to the consumer. Under his able supervision and management the concern has enjoyed increasing volume of business and expanding marketing and distribution of the products, attaining a position of potent force in the trade. Recognized for his business ability, Mr. Maguire has been sought by numerous other organizations to serve in executive capacities for the benefit of all concerned. He is treasurer of the Standish Worsted Company, president of the board of directors of Railroad Utilities Company, and treasurer of the directorate of the Salem Manufacturing Company, and a member of the board of directors of the Acceptance Corporation. Mr. Maguire was elected in 1926 to serve as a director of the Garfield National Bank, at No. 200 Fifth Avenue, one of the oldest banks in New York. He is a very popular after-dinner speaker on business subjects. The Young Men's Christian Association holds his active interest and he is especially occupied with the furtherance of the Ex-service branches. During the period of the World War Mr. Maguire acquitted himself admirably in the work of the United States Navy in the Department of Justice. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Academy of Political Science, and is very actively interested in Cornell University affairs as a member of the Zeta Psi Fraternity. Mr. Maguire is likewise prominently identified with the fraternal and social enterprises and organizations of this city and others. He is a member of the New York Yacht Club, Cornell Club, Calumet Club, the Aldine, Knollwood Country Club and Oakland Golf Club of New York, and the University Club of Chicago. When the opportunity presents itself and the stress of business permits him, Mr. Maguire finds much recreative pleasure in golf, tennis and boating, for he is an ardent devotee of out-of-doors sports.

Jeremiah DeSmet Maguire married, at Santa Barbara, California, in February,



Samuel Thorne

1910, Ruth Swift, a daughter of Gustavus Swift, of Chicago.

THORNE, Samuel,

Attorney-at-Law.

Twenty-eight years of professional activity in New York City, wide public service, and a forceful personality have combined to make Samuel Thorne one of the well-known lawyers in the country. His services in behalf of education and religion are world-wide in their scope. Of excellent American stock, including both New England and New York colonial ancestry, he looks back upon a family record of nearly three hundred years of participation in the making of America. His own life program has been shaped in accordance with these traditions of patriotism and public service, and he has regarded the general welfare as of paramount importance.

The progenitor of this family was William Thorne, who came probably from Dorsetshire, England, was made freeman at Lynn, Massachusetts, May 2, 1638, and in the same year had "30 and ten" acres of land apportioned him there. He later settled in Jamaica, Long Island, and married Sarah (surname not known). The line descended through: Joseph, who married Mary Bowne; Isaac, who married Hannah Haight; William, who married Jemima Titus; Samuel, who married Phebe Dean; Jonathan, a leather manufacturer and breeder of blooded cattle, who married (first) Lydia Ann Corse. From this union Samuel Thorne was born in 1835, the eighth of eleven children. His early life was spent on his father's farm "Thorndale," Millbrook, New York, and at their New York City home in Washington Square. No doubt his lifelong interest in out-of-door activities grew out of his early rural environment. This interest was encouraged when, at the age of thirteen, with an older boy, he was permitted to ride horseback from Charleston, South Carolina, to Washington, District of Columbia. Probably this experience also helped to develop, or furnished the beginnings of, that wisdom and sound judgment which characterized his later life. His training seemed definitely calculated to promote self-reliance and initiative, as was evidenced by the fact that he was sent to England at the age of twenty-one to select and purchase for his father some of the first pedigreed short-horn cattle imported to the United States. "Thorndale" later gained an international reputation for its short-horn herd bred from the stock selected by young Samuel Thorne. To his interest in farming were later added many business activities, including directorships of banks and railroads and numerous trusteeships. Mr. Thorne was one of the founders of an association in New York City known as the "New York Farmers." They organized for the advancement of agriculture, both theoretical and practical, by investigation, discussion and social conference. The membership comprises many men well known in other fields.

Samuel Thorne married Phebe Smith Van Schoonhoven, daughter of William Henry and Margaret Smith (Brinckerhoff) Van Schoonhoven, and descendant of Geurt Hendrikse Van Schoonhoven, who lived at "Halve Maan," Albany County, New York, in 1675, and had a farm on Cohoes Island, in that county, and who married Maritie Cornelie, whose surname is not known. The line of de-

scent was: Captain Jacobus, married Anna Lansing; Colonel Jacobus, who married Elizabeth Clute; James, who married Alida Lansing; William Henry, who married Margaret Smith Brinckerhoff, whose daughter, Phebe Smith, married Samuel Thorne. Children: 1. Edwin, corporation official of New York City. 2. Margaret B., who married C. Richard Tjader. 3. William Van Schoonhoven, now deceased; married Thérèse Keyser. 5. Joel Wolfe. 6. Samuel, subject of this record, of further mention.

Samuel Thorne, formerly Samuel Thorne, Jr., son of Samuel and Phebe Smith (Van Schoonhoven) Thorne, was born in Saugatuck, Connecticut, June 29, 1874. He was educated in Cutler's School, New York; Yale College, New Haven, in the class of 1896; and the Harvard Law School, in the class of 1899. From the last two institutions he holds the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws, respectively. In the fall of 1899 he started as a law clerk in the office of Stimson and Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1900. Shortly afterward, he was appointed as one of the attorneys for the "Committee of Fifteen," of which Mr. William H. Baldwin, then president of the Long Island Railroad, was chairman. The Committee undertook an aggressive campaign to clean up New York City, and through this work he was brought into more or less intimate relation with the district attorney's office of New York County. Later, after Colonel Asa Bird Gardner was removed by the then Governor Theodore Roosevelt, and Eugene A. Philbin appointed in his place, Mr. Thorne was made a deputy assistant district attorney and continued to serve in that position under Mr. Jerome, successor to Mr. Philbin, until Mr. Thorne resigned to resume private practice in 1901 in the office of Joline, Larkin and Rathbone, No. 54 Wall Street. From 1907 until 1916, he shared offices with James R. Ely, at No. 15 Wall Street, and in the latter year entered the firm of Delafield, Howe, Thorne and Rogers, subsequently known as Delafield, Thorne and Burleigh, now located at No. 44 Wall Street, New York.

His educational and religious interests are extensive. Mr. Thorne is a member of the National Commission on Evangelism of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and of the Department of Missions of the National Council of the same church. In 1922, he served as delegate from the Diocese of New York to the General Convention of that Church at Portland, Oregon, and in 1925 at New Orleans, Louisiana. He is a trustee of Yale in China, of the American University in Cairo, and of Fukien Christian University at Foochow, China, and a director of the National Council on Religion in Higher Education. He has long been a member of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Education Movement and is a director of the Silver Bay Association and county chairman for the Westchester Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the executive committee of the New York State Young Men's Christian Association. His professional affiliations are with the Bar Association of the City of New York, the New York County Lawyers' Association, the New York State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. During the World War he was appeal agent for the Government in in connection with draft board No. 143, New York City. He is a member of the

Society of Colonial Wars and the St. Nicholas Society, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science; an Associate Founder of the New York Zoölogical Society, and a Fellow in Perpetuity of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. His political views are Republican. He belongs to the "New York Farmers," and is secretary-treasurer of the organization. He is a member of the Century Club, the University, the City, the Republican, the Down Town, the Apawamis, the Green Meadow, the American Yacht, the Camp Fire, and the Okeetee Clubs. Camping, hiking, shooting, and sailing are out-of-door sports which Mr. Thorne most enjoys.

In Boston, Massachusetts, June 16, 1903, Samuel Thorne, Jr., (now Samuel Thorne), married Ethel M. Cheney, daughter of Arthur and Emeline (Lewis) Cheney, now deceased. Children: Samuel, Jr.; Lewis; Ward Cheney; Emeline Lewis; Arthur; Peter Brinckerhoff; and James Neale Thorne.

VELESQUEZ, Emanuel Josep,

Exporter and Importer.

A native of Bogota, Colombia, of an old and honorable family in the annals of the history of Colombia, Emanuel Josep Velesquez, exporter and importer, has become an important trader in the intercourse of commercial activities between the United States and his own country. In the interchange of business relations, international good will is imperative, and Mr. Velesquez, possessing the ability of organization, the business acumen of a man of broad experience, and the culture of his country, is well-known in the largest city of the United States for his tactful, intellectual and executive leadership in importing and exporting circles. He is the founder of an enterprising and successful export firm in the city of New York, where he has lived and worked but one year more than a decade. In that brief period of time he has established his record and reputation as a business man of achievement.

Born at Bogota, Colombia, in the year 1884, he is the son of Christobal and Jesus (Galvis) Velesquez. His father was a Doctor of Medicine, who died at the extremely early age of twenty-eight years, in the year 1886; two years after the birth of his son. His mother is of a respected and well-known family, and is living at Bogota. Mr. Velesquez received his education in the city of his birth, and studied at the College of San Pedro Claver, at Bucaramanga, Colombia. He began his business career in Bogota in 1902, and later was appointed to the position of purchasing agent in the employ of the Bogota Street Railway Company. He remained in the service of this company for a number of years and was, before his resignation, offered the position of buyer and paymaster, which he accepted. He occupied that post until 1915 when he left the company to make the trip to the United States. Arriving in the city of New York, Mr. Velesquez was first engaged by Dodd, Restoy & Company to organize for them an Export Department, for which he was peculiarly fitted. With his knowledge of the market and traders he built up a department which became important in its especial field. In the year 1919 he decided upon an independent move and founded the prominent

export house of Manuel J. Velesquez, with attractive executive offices in the Wall Street District in lower New York, at No. 32 Broadway. One year later the business became Manuel J. Velesquez & Company, and as head of the firm Mr. Velesquez has drawn to the company and to himself a large circle of business and personal friends. Mr. Velesquez has always been identified with the reputation of straight dealing and honorable intercourse in his leadership in the importing and exporting activities. He is a sportsman of ability, and his favorite recreation is to be found in the outdoor sports, in which the environs of the city of New York give ample opportunity for the indulgence of active business men.

Emanuel Josep Velesquez married, at Bogota, July 24, 1915, Mercedes Cabrevia, the daughter of Aurelius Martin and Felisa (Garcia) Cabrevia. Her father was one of the most famous professors in Colombia. His wife was also a prominent educator. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Velesquez: 1. Mercedes, born January 11, 1917. 2. Alicia, born April 2, 1919.

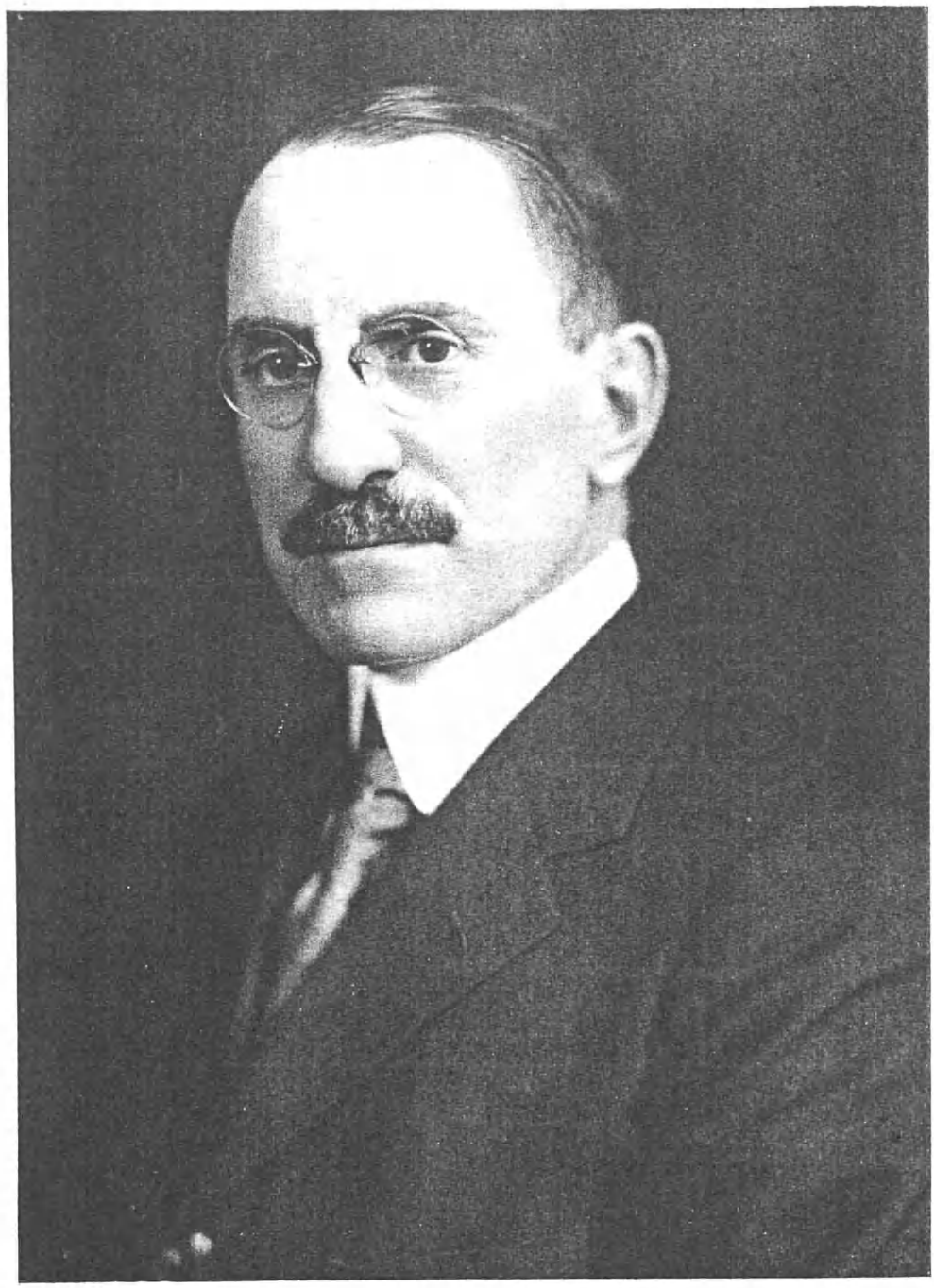
CARDEN, George Alexander,

Lawyer and Banker.

A substantial and representative Southern law firm is that of Carden, Starling, Carden and Hemphill, of Dallas, Texas, of which George Alexander Carden is a member. Mr. Carden makes his headquarters in downtown New York City, functioning both as a lawyer and a financier and banker.

George Alexander Carden was born at Dalton, Georgia, November 23, 1865, son of Moses White and Salena (Dunn) Carden. The American progenitor of the Carden family was Washington Carden, of Templemore, Ireland, who after a period of residence in England, made his way to the New World early in the nineteenth century.

The background of a cultured and happy home proved Mr. Carden's fortunate start on a liberal educational course and a successful professional career. He was educated at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute in Auburn, Alabama, graduating in 1882 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and at the Union College of Law, of Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois, which he attended in 1884-5. After additional studies Mr. Carden was admitted to the Texas bar in 1889. He became assistant district attorney in 1897, and acting district attorney in 1898. Mr. Carden has written numerous discussions of international relations as affecting the prices of agricultural commodities in the United States, and discussions of securities, prices, the change of values brought about by the relationship of gold accumulations in the United States, to world commodities values, the future of prices of agricultural commodities in the United States. These have appeared in newspapers and magazines all over the country. In political outlook Mr. Carden is Democratic, and while he lived in Texas assumed a position of party leadership, serving several years as chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee. He is identified with several industrial and commercial enterprises. He belongs to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Society of Arts and Sciences of New York, the Academy of Political Science, and the American Bar Association. His college fraternity is the Alpha Tau



Edward B. Temple

Omega. His church is the Protestant Episcopal denomination. His clubs are: the City and Dallas Golf and Country of Dallas; the University, Bankers', Squash and Automobile of New York; and the Timber Point, New York. His favorite forms of recreations are hunting, golfing and riding.

George A. Carden married (first), June 26, 1890, Caroline Burns Shumard, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, who died November 2, 1899, survived by three children: Isabel Griffin, wife of William V. Griffin; Salena Hulings, wife of Lieutenant-commander Garnet Hulings, United States Navy; and Carrie Maxwell, wife of Major Gerald C. Maxwell, of London, England. Mr. Carden married (second), February 17, 1903, Rose Porter, of Mexico, Missouri, daughter of Richard Porter, of Paris, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Carden have a home in Dallas, Texas, and one at Alamo, Bay Shore, Long Island. The children of the second union are: Elizabeth Ingersoll, wife of Ralph McAllister Ingersoll; and George A. Carden, Jr.

TEMPLE, Edward Brinton,

Engineer.

The Pennsylvania Railroad System is noted, among other things, for the brilliancy and efficiency of its personnel in its Engineering Department, members of this staff having contributed in goodly measure to the safety, certainty and enjoyment of the company's transportation facilities. Ranking at the front of the engineering force is Edward Brinton Temple, chief engineer of the Pennsylvania's Eastern Region. More than thirty-five years of service steadily increasing in value has been rendered to the system since Mr. Temple first entered its employ, and his advance, consistent and merited, has been in harmony with the company's policy of making the highest use possible of the trained members of its staff.

Norris Temple, grandfather of Edward Brinton Temple, was a son of Edward and Sidney (Hill) Temple, the former a farmer in Pennsbury Township, Chester County, and a member of the Society of Friends. Norris Temple was also a farmer in Pennsbury Township. He married Susan L. Smith.

Charles Temple, son of Norris and Susan L. (Smith) Temple, was born in Pennsbury Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1836, and following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, he carried on agricultural pursuits all his life. He had bought a tract of land in Concord Township and devoted it to general farming. A Republican in his politics, he served the township as a supervisor for a number of years. He married Philena Marshall, daughter of Thomas and Emily (Paxson) Marshall, and to them were born five children, of whom Edward Brinton, of this review, is the second. Charles Temple died in 1892, and his widow survived him until January, 1917.

Edward Brinton Temple, son of Charles and Philena (Marshall) Temple, was born in Concordville, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1871. From private schools in Concordville, where he prepared for higher studies, he entered Swarthmore, from whose engineering department he was graduated in the class of 1891. In June, 1923, his *alma mater* conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering.

He entered the employ of the Construction Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on June 20, 1891, immediately after he left college, and was assigned to duties on an engineer corps in making surveys and inspecting construction work. Among the largest pieces of work on which he was employed in those early days were the extension of Filbert Street Elevated Railroad, the erection of Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, and the construction of the Delaware River Railroad and Bridge Line.

In March, 1897, Mr. Temple was transferred to the chief engineer's office in Philadelphia, and was appointed assistant engineer in July, 1900. In 1901 he was given charge of the general drafting work and the preparation of the plans for stone arch bridges and masonry plans for steel bridges. He remained in that position until April, 1905, when he was appointed assistant to the chief engineer. On March 1, 1906, he was promoted to the position of assistant chief engineer, which he held until the advent of the United States Railroad Administration, in 1918, when he was appointed engineering assistant to the director of the Allegheny Region.

When the railroads were returned by the government to the corporations in March, 1920, Mr. Temple was appointed assistant chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which position he held until February 1, 1927, when he was appointed to the newly-created position of chief engineer, Eastern Region.

Mr. Temple has been closely identified with many of the large and important improvements on the Pennsylvania Railroad in recent years, on terminal projects in eastern cities, and on the elimination of grade crossings, and has had charge of the preparation of the plans for the Philadelphia Terminal improvements, which were formally approved by agreement with that city, July 13, 1925.

In 1920, Mr. Temple was appointed by Governor Sproul, a member of the Pennsylvania State Art Commission, and he was reappointed in 1923 by Governor Pinchot. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Railway Engineering Association, of which he is a former director; and of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, of which he is a past vice-president; a member of the board of managers of Swarthmore College; president and director of the Swarthmore National Bank; member of the Union League and the Pennsylvania Athletic Club of Philadelphia, and of Phi Kappa Psi College Fraternity. His religious fellowship is with the Society of Friends, with which all his ancestors herein mentioned were identified.

Mr. Temple married (first), October 17, 1895, Lucy Taylor Bartram, daughter of William and Ellen (Thorn) Bartram, and a direct descendant of John Bartram, noted botanist. She was a member of the Society of Colonial Dames and the Society of Friends. She died January 20, 1924, survived by two children: 1. Charles, born November 19, 1896; married, August 1, 1917, Emily Grace Young, of Easton, Pennsylvania, and they have a son, Edward B. Temple, born November 1, 1918. 2. Elizabeth Bartram, born November 21, 1903; married, October 17, 1922, R. Floyd Plank, of Blacksburg, Virginia, and they have a daughter, Lucy Bartram. Mr. Temple married (second), in January, 1925, C. Evelyn Smith, of Moylan, Penn-

sylvania, daughter of George M. and Mary Smith.

BELL, James Ross,

Merchant.

Scotch pioneers contributed largely to the settlement of the United States, and James Ross Bell, drygoods merchant at Council Bluffs, Iowa, was a fair representative of his worthy clansmen. Mr. Bell was descended from Scotch Presbyterians on the side of the father, who was a minister, and from the Clan Ross on his mother's side. Taken together, the families of Ross and Bell have doubtless added as much honor to pioneering as any two groups that could be mentioned. The Bells of Scotland are known wherever the English language is spoken, and the Rosses have carried their banner to Olympus and across the seven seas; Daniel Ross, it may be stated in passing, married a Cherokee Indian woman who became the mother of John Ross, the great principal chieftain who achieved fame as the champion of his tribesmen's rights in an extended controversy with Andrew Jackson, at the time President of the United States.

James Ross Bell was born April 1, 1838, at Glasgow, Scotland, the son of John and Maria (Ross) Bell. His parents were also natives of Scotland; they came to this country prior to the Civil War, and in 1856 went by covered wagon to St. Joseph, Missouri, where both of them died. They were the parents of ten children, only a few of whom they reared. James Ross Bell had attended school at Paisley and Edinburgh before crossing the Atlantic; he had also learned the trade of wire worker, so he was ready for business when they reached St. Joseph. He and his brother, Samuel R. Bell, opened a general store, and operated it many years; they likewise started a flour mill, and were interested in the Davidson-Bell Brothers' Flour Mill. They acquired considerable property in the Missouri city. James Ross Bell removed to Council Bluffs in 1876, and went into the grocery business, and later into drygoods and furniture. At first he shared a partnership with his brother-in-law, Frank Hall, as Bell and Hall. His furniture business was conducted under the name of Bell and Hays. In 1898 he and his son Andrew organized the grocery and drygoods concern of Bell and Son, which he headed until his death. He was very regular in his habits—seldom had a sick day—and could be found serving customers at the store from early morning until late at night. He was a handsome man, and could pass for twenty years younger than he was.

Mr. Bell acted as a captain in the Home Guard of St. Joseph during the Civil War, but took little interest in military affairs during his later years. He was a Republican, for twelve years was a trustee of the School Board, and served one term in the City Council, but beyond these offices he refused to consider advancement. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Bell was devoted to his family and was a generous contributor to the city's various enterprises. He used to delight his friends with stories of his native land, which he never ceased to love, although another furnished him with the opportunities he sought.

James Ross Bell was married, August 27, 1861, at Council Bluffs, to Cecelia Hall, native of Belfast, Maine, daughter

of Andrew Hall, of Scotch extraction, born in Maine, and Sarah (Moody) Hall, of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. Hall was a cooper by trade who left Maine and settled in Council Bluffs. Their children were eleven: 1. John, deceased, left two children, Robert and Faye. 2. James, died in infancy. 3. Maria, widow of John F. Segog. 4. Andrew. 5. Ross, died in infancy. 6. Celia (Bell) Woods. 7. Frank H., married Mattie G. Wright, of Bell, California. 8. James Roy. 9. Maude Graham. 10. Elizabeth Edna, married A. L. Stroop, and they have two children: James Gordon, and Jane Graham Stroop. 11. Frances Donaldine, married R. R. Mitchell, and they have four children: Virginia H., Jean E., Robert Stanley, and Donald R., of Denver.

James Ross Bell died in an Omaha hospital of heart failure, on June 22, 1915, and thus closed a life of great usefulness. That he was held in high esteem by his neighbors was attested by a Council Bluffs newspaper, which spoke of him as a man of "sterling integrity who was worthy of the universal respect accorded him by his fellow-citizens."

McDONALD, Andrew Young, Jr.,

Manufacturer.

Andrew Young McDonald, president of the A. Y. McDonald Manufacturing Company, of Dubuque, Iowa, and leading citizen, contributed in many ways to the upbuilding of a section of the country which is the backbone of America. He expanded the small plant established by his father until it became a significant factor in stimulating general business in Dubuque, in supplying the growing needs of a wide stretch of territory rapidly becoming more and more thickly populated, and in developing an entirely new type of equipment—that for handling oil—which brought it an international market. With all his personal ambition and strenuous progressiveness, Mr. McDonald retained his hold on the social and civic life of his town and was highly esteemed in both types of contact. To say that he carried on in the most spirited and effective way possible the ambitions of his father and other pioneer manufacturers of Dubuque is to summarize at their true worth his real achievements.

His father, Andrew Young McDonald, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to America about 1850, settling in Dubuque, where he expected to pursue his trade of plumber. The sparsely settled village could not support him, and he traveled about seeking work as plumber in nearby towns, but keeping in touch with Dubuque. Six years later he was able to open a small shop in Dubuque. This he closed unhesitatingly, however, when the call for troops to preserve the Union came from President Lincoln, for he meant to enlist. He served throughout the entire war as a soldier in the Union Army. Returning then to Dubuque, he found a much larger town, one which could give him full employment as plumber and one which called loudly for an article he soon found he could manufacture—the pump. In 1870 he started his first factory on a very small scale. Soon cylinders and plumbing fixtures were turned out along with pumps, all of such good quality that the business steadily found more and more favor and a wider and wider market. By the time of his retirement in 1890 and death the following year, the A. Y. McDonald Manufacturing Company, of which he had

Ay McDonald

for twenty years been president, was established as an integral part of the town's industrial progress. A. Y. McDonald married Hannah Moesner, of German birth, and they had children: Martha E.; Mary H.; Mrs. Ira G. Whitney; and John Manderson; together with A. Y. McDonald, Jr., of further mention.

Andrew Young McDonald, Jr., son of Andrew Young and Hannah (Moesner) McDonald, was born in Dubuque, Iowa, December 24, 1868. He was educated in the public and high school of Dubuque, and at Cornell University, from which he graduated with the degree of Mechanical Engineer, and where he was a member of the Glee Club, as player of the guitar, and the Zeta Psi Fraternity. His father's ill health brought him back to Dubuque and plunged him at once into the affairs of the A. Y. McDonald Manufacturing Company. Secretary and treasurer until thoroughly familiar with all the details, Mr. McDonald was elected president in 1909 and so remained until his own death. It was during his tenure of office that the business made its most marked and rapid progress, as was indicated by the growth of the Dubuque plant, and the establishment of branches at Omaha, Minneapolis, Des Moines, and Kansas City. Pumps, all kinds of plumbing and heating supplies, and a jobbing department to supply makes other than those of the company are maintained. In addition the company is manufacturing oil handling equipment for refineries and bulk distributing stations. Some forty salesmen take care of its market, and some four hundred workmen are busy in the Dubuque plant alone. The McDonald Single and Double Swing Joints, the McDonald Duplex Oil Vents and the McDonald Self-Closing Tank Wagon Faucet are products which have become internationally known and used. This was the first company, in all probability, to develop as a special industry the manufacture of such equipment for properly handling the various oils refined from petroleum, and it is the largest of its kind now in existence. This was one of the early users of steam power, also, and in June, 1918, this progressive plant abandoned steam and installed electric motors, now having in operation 485 horsepower in motors. The inspiration to this progress was doubtless Mr. McDonald. He died suddenly in his fifty-fifth year, while in the discharge of his duties in his office, April 20, 1923. His brother, John M. McDonald, is now the active head of the business, while his oldest son, Delos Lyon McDonald, is already identified with the company.

Although his first attention went to his plant, Mr. McDonald was alive to every phase of progress in Dubuque. During the World War he contributed largely to philanthropic and patriotic drives and turned over part of his factory to the manufacture of ship pumps. He was an active worker for the Young Men's Christian Association, the Red Cross, and the Rotary Club. A good golfer, he was a member of the Dubuque Golf Club. His church was the First Congregational of Dubuque.

On June 14, 1893, in Dubuque, Andrew Young McDonald married Abby Farwell Lyon, daughter of Delos E. and Eunice (Taylor) Lyon. Her father, born in Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, New York, was one of the most notable attorneys of Dubuque. Her mother was born in Alstead, New Hampshire. To Mr. and Mrs. McDonald were born the following children: 1. Delos Lyon,

who is secretary of the A. Y. McDonald Manufacturing Company, and who married Virginia Kolck, of Dubuque. 2. Abby Lyon, at home. 3. Andrew Young, a student at the University of Pennsylvania. 4. George Lyon, a student in the Dubuque High School.

Mr. McDonald was a straight-thinking, hard-working business man, ambitious not only for himself and the family enterprise, but for his own town and State. Entirely without cant and pretense, he soberly aligned himself with the right, whether it was business, politics, or public morals. His good nature was of the spontaneous, sincere type which wins a response from all who come within its pleasant radius. His own progressive spirit spurred on his associates. To his employes he was a "great man," whose praises they happily sung while he was yet alive to hear them. To his family and friends he was the center of a life of well-being and happiness, imbued with the spirit of love and service.

SIMONS, Laird Hardcastle,

Manufacturer.

In any history of the leather industry in the United States, mention must be made of the William Amer Company, manufacturers of glazed kid leather, of Philadelphia, one of the oldest of its kind in the country. Therefore, the account of the life of Laird H. Simons, head of the company, possesses much interest. He is a man who has always stood for the best, and any movement in his city that tends to further public progress finds in him an ardent supporter.

Laird Hardcastle Simons was born at Castle Hall, Caroline County, Maryland, February 25, 1874, Castle Hall being the old family home of the Hardcastles for generations. M. Laird Simons, father of Laird H. Simons, was a journalist in Philadelphia, and died when Laird H. Simons was six years old. His parents, John Perry and Maria (Laird) Simons, were Philadelphians. His wife was Margaret Millechamp Naudain of Delaware, whose grandfather, Captain John Pettigrew, was a Revolutionary soldier and guarded the James River and the Chesapeake Bay from the British, in his own privateer. M. Laird Simons and his wife were the parents of the following children: 1. E. Naudain, of Philadelphia. 2. Laird H., of further mention. 3. Herbert, of Philadelphia.

Laird H. Simons received his education in the county school at Castle Hall. In 1889, he came to Philadelphia and entered the leather business as a clerk with a leather jobber. Later, when then Baum Leather Company was formed, he was made secretary and subsequently became vice-president and director. In 1906 Mr. Simons entered the William Amer Company as secretary and treasurer, and upon the death of Edward C. Amer, in 1914, became president, and has held the office since, as well as serving as a director.

The William Amer Company is one of the pioneers in the manufacture of glazed kidskin in Philadelphia. It was formed in 1832 by William Amer, a leading citizen of Philadelphia, whose home, then one of the finest in the city, still stands at the corner of Brown and Broad streets. He remained head of the concern bearing his name until his death in 1875, at which time his son and partner, Edward C. Amer, succeeded him as president of the company. The business was originally located at Nos. 438-442 North Third

Lud H. Simons

Street, and in 1875, Nos. 444 and 446 North Street were added, and the growth of the concern has been gradual but solid, until now, 1927, they occupy the entire block, with also an additional plant at American and Willow streets. In 1906 the business was incorporated as the William Amer Company. The capacity of the plant in 1910 was one hundred and twenty-five dozens of skins daily; at the present time (1927), the capacity is twelve hundred and fifty dozens daily.

During the World War, Laird H. Simons was appointed by the United States Government as allocation commissioner for the entire country, having charge of the distribution of goat skins to kid manufacturing concerns. He served as secretary of the Morocco Manufacturers' National Association from 1906 until 1917, when the government organized The Tanners' Council, of which he was made a director, and later elected vice-president, and subsequently chairman of the board of directors. He has served as chairman and in many other activities of the kid manufacturers' group of the Council. He is a member of the International, National, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Chambers of Commerce. Politically, Mr. Simons is a Republican on National issues and an Independent on local issues. He has been an elder in the Presbyterian church for the past twenty-five years, first serving with the Tioga Presbyterian Church, then the West Side Presbyterian Church, and finally the Northminster Presbyterian Church. His clubs are the Manufacturers', Grub and others of Philadelphia. He is also a member of the Presbyterian Social Union.

Laird Hardcastle Simons married (first), November 18, 1904, Alice Black Putman, daughter of Frederick Marsten and Lydia (Carter) Putman. The death of Mrs. Simons occurred in 1905, and Mr. Simons married (second), February 26, 1914, Amelia Dominic Alexander, daughter of the late Edward Pratt and Euretta (Andrews) Alexander, of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Simons are the parents of the following children:—1. Euretta Andrews, born December 2, 1914. 2. Laird Hardcastle, Jr., born September 13, 1917.

GRUBBS, Hartwell Brown,

Commission Merchant

Hartwell Brown Grubbs, native of Muscle Shoals, Alabama, and well-known and picturesque figure in New York City commission merchant circles, with offices at No. 320 Broadway, proceeds from ancestors who were prominent in the original settlement of Captain John Smith at Jamestown, Virginia, these ancestors having come from England and probably originated in Scotland. Most of the descendants of the original paternal American ancestor became a part of the plantation and mercantile life of the "Old Dominion," and a few of them radiated outward to adjacent States, the one who chose Alabama as his home having become the ancestor of Hartwell Brown Grubbs.

Mr. Grubbs was born at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, the site of the Federal Government's tremendous water power and nitrate plant development, July 12, 1863, in the height of the Civil War between the North and the South and shortly after General Nathan Bedford Forrest, the intrepid Confederate cavalry leader, had rid the neighborhood of Union soldiers

by capturing Streight's 1,600 men with 400 of his own. His father, Adolphus Calvin Grubbs, was a successful merchant and planter, and his mother, Martha Jane (Mullins) Grubbs, was a true Christian woman of unusual strength of character. Mr. Grubbs passed his boyhood during the hard times of reconstruction in the South and thus received only a limited education. However, he was not afraid to work, and in 1876, at the age of thirteen, he obtained a position in St. Louis, Missouri, and bent his energies toward the establishment of a foundation for a future successful career. He learned the principles of business readily, saved his money and invested in a grocery and commission house business for himself. Some years ago, believing his opportunity lay in the East where trade centers, he removed to New York, and has since conducted his business as commission merchant from this city. His road has been far from smooth, particularly at first, and in his own words he has built success "upon numerous failures." His hobby is his work; he has belonged to many clubs but has never held political office. He has made it a rule of his life to always keep his word to the letter, so that his word has become his bond, and to conduct his business along the lines of strict honesty and integrity, without indulging in speculative ventures in order to "get rich quick." His progress therefore, has been substantial and enduring, and he has had no trouble keeping the friends and customers he has made.

Hartwell B. Grubbs married Bettie Cartwright, daughter of Peter Cartwright, planter, of Nashville, Tennessee, and their union has been blessed with three sons, Thomas Calvin, Hartwell Brown, Jr., and Peter Cartwright Grubbs.

SALVATORE, Victor,

Sculptor.

With the beginning of the twentieth century in the art of sculpturing and the change from the old style which dominated Italian work, another member of the school led by Bartolini has assumed international fame in his profession and is a popular member of the sculpture colony of the United States. Victor Salvatore is part of the movement toward naturalism, and his true originality lies in his representation of character. In place of the classic subjects invariably treated in preceding years, he has applied himself to the study of actual life, and instead of expressionless faces of the pseudo-classic, he has given vitality and energy to his reproductions. Mr. Salvatore has won several prizes and citations for his sculptures, and among those that demonstrate his art and craftsmanship is the bust of an old lady, the lines of whose face and whole expression have been faithfully carried out in the stone.

Victor Salvatore was born in Tivoli, Italy, July 7, 1884, a son of Joseph and Teresa Salvatore. When he was two years old, his parents brought him to America and he has made this his home since. After receiving his elementary education at the public schools of New York City, he displayed a marked talent for art and sculpturing and proved with primitive means his adeptness with his hands. Thereafter he attended Cooper Union Institute and then pursued art courses at the Art Students' League in New York City. He was a pupil of A. Phimester Proctor and Charles Niehaus.

Mr. Salvatore has been active in the art of sculpturing for many years and has exhibited at various shows throughout

C Herbert Bell

the country, among which are the National Academy of Design, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Brooklyn Museum and the Portland (Oregon) Museum. In each of these institutions he has works which are on permanent display. He is also represented in the Metropolitan Museum. In the St. Louis Exposition of 1904, he was awarded a bronze medal for his works, in 1915 at the San Francisco Exposition, he won a silver medal and in the National Academy of Design in 1919, Mr. Salvatore was given the Helen Barnett Prize. In that same year he won honorable mention at the Chicago Exposition, and in the following year at the Concord Exhibition was likewise given honorable recognition and mention. Among some of his prominent works may be included: Portrait bust in bronze of Dr. Foster Kennedy; portrait bust of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, for the Bell Telephone Company; marble bust of Mrs. John J. Chapman, deceased. Mr. Salvatore is a member of the National Sculptors Society, the Architectural League, the Numismatic Society, and the Artists Fellowship. He is also a member of the Century Club.

Victor Salvatore married, in 1918, Ellen A. Ryerson, of Chicago, Illinois, and their home is at No. 34 Gramercy Park, New York City. Mr. Salvatore has his studio at No. 8 Macdougal Alley where he also has much of his work on display and exhibition.

BELL, C. Herbert,

Business Man.

Among the widely known business men of Philadelphia is C. Herbert Bell, vice-president and director of Samuel Bell & Sons, nationally known flour merchants and millers, and officially identified with various business concerns.

Some fifteen or eighteen years prior to 1830, Isaiah Bell and his brother operated a flour and grist-mill on Wissahickon Creek, Philadelphia; the mill is now long since demolished, but the road crossing the creek from Chestnut Hill is still known as Bell's Mill Road. Under date of 1840 the Philadelphia directory shows W. and S. Bell engaged in the sale of flour and feed at No. 338 North Second Street. The S. Bell was Samuel Bell, grandfather of C. Herbert Bell. W. and S. Bell continued business until 1858, at which time the name Samuel Bell appears as flour merchant, doing business at No. 538 North Second Street, and so continued until 1868, at which time the directory shows the following entry after the home address of Samuel Bell, as follows: James S. Bell, clerk, No. 1336 North Sixth Street. In 1870 the firm name became Samuel Bell & Son, with James S. Bell as partner of his father, Samuel Bell. It remained under this name until 1872, when the name became Samuel Bell & Sons, and the name of Samuel Bell, Jr., father of C. Herbert Bell, was added to the partnership. In 1884 Samuel Bell died and his sons continued the business, and in 1888 James S. Bell withdrew and went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, becoming president of the Washburn-Crosby Company. Samuel Bell, Jr., continued the business as Samuel Bell & Sons until 1916, when it was incorporated, and C. Herbert Bell became vice-president and director.

C. Herbert Bell was born in Philadelphia, October 16, 1877, son of Samuel, Jr., and Ada A. (Rees) Bell. His early education was received in the private

schools of Philadelphia; he then attended Haverford College, later graduating from Harvard University in 1900. Shortly thereafter he became associated with the firm of Samuel Bell & Sons, of which his father was the head, and after holding various positions, in 1916, became vice-president and director, as stated above, offices which he still holds. He was formerly president of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, also a director of the Chamber of Commerce and The Bourse. He is also treasurer and director of the Quaker City Flour Mills Company.

During the late World War, Mr. Bell served from June, 1918, until February, 1919, in the Quartermaster Corps, in Washington, later known as the office of director of storage and purchase. He was in charge of the purchase and distribution of flour and cereals, domestic and overseas. He held the title of civilian expert, and was later commissioned captain in the Officers' Reserve Quartermaster's Corps.

Politically, Mr Bell is a Republican, but has never accepted office. His clubs number the Union League, Racquet, Art, Merion Cricket and Philadelphia Country, all of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

On May 15, 1918, Mr. Bell married Henriette A. Rogers, daughter of T. Mellon and Boydanna (Adler) Rogers, of Philadelphia.

ROBINSON, Judge Silas Arnold,

Jurist.

Steady advancement in the realm of the law and its application over a period of sixty-three years placed the late Judge Silas Arnold Robinson, of Middletown, Connecticut, very near the top of his profession. After spending two decades on the Superior Court bench, Judge Robinson served a brief term as Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. He proved altogether suited to the high standards of the judiciary of his State. Of him Chief Justice George W. Wheeler spoke thus:

> In professional eminence, in high character, in fairness of view, in public spirit, and in devotion to duty under all circumstances, Silas Robinson was splendidly fitted for the exceedingly exacting and important duties of a judge of our highest trial Court. The bar of his county had unanimously recommended him to Governor Bulkeley for this position and leaders of the bar throughout the State had joined in the recommendation. Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley did many notable services to the State of Connecticut, but I venture to say that no public action of his was of greater benefit to the State and its people than his appointments to the Superior Court bench of Samuel O. Prentice, John M. Thayer, and Silas A. Robinson.

The man who merited this high praise was a leader of the Middlesex bar, long president of its bar association, and a devoted and constructive citizen. He was, moreover, a handsome and dignified man of pleasing appearance and manner and of great intellectuality and wide culture.

Silas Arnold Robinson was born in Pleasant Valley, New York, September 7, 1840, son of a Baptist minister, Rev. Daniel Robinson, and his wife, Ursula M. Robinson. Soon after his birth he was brought to Connecticut to live by his parents and received his early education at Lewis Academy in Southington and subsequently at the famed Bacon Academy in Colchester. He completed his education and began the study of law at the Collegiate Institute at Sand Lake, New York, and finished his law course in the office of Gage and Alden, well-known

lawyers of Troy, New York. After three years of exhausive study and practical work in their office, he was admitted to the New York State bar in 1863.

It was in 1864, a year after his successful passing of his law examinations, that Judge Robinson settled in Middletown, where he began to practice law. His rise was steady. Meeting all the requirements of a good general lawyer, he ranked with the best of his contemporaries and stood out with particular prominence because of his judicial disposition. Of the old school of lawyers, a gentleman always, a profound student, and a thoughtful rather than a shrewd or eloquent man, he was still able to rise above the recognized limitations of his school. Though interested in local affairs, he was never very active in politics. In addition to his judicial service, his public offices included that of judge of the probate court in the Middletown district from 1878 to 1880; that of mayor of Middletown from 1880 to 1882; and a place on the School Board for many years.

At the General Assembly session of 1889, when the late Morgan G. Bulkeley was Governor of Connecticut, the name of Judge Robinson was suggested as one which would bring to the Superior Court bench recognized judicial qualities of a high order. The Governor made the appointment for the term beginning in 1890. Reappointments in 1897 and 1905 retained Judge Robinson on the bench as the senior judge, and advancement to the Supreme Court in his final year before his attainment of the age limit was due to the desire of the Governor and the people of Connecticut to do honor to the man who had given the State such long and honorable service. Governor Lilley appointed Judge Robinson to succeed Chief Justice Simeon E. Baldwin, and he took his seat in February, 1910, serving until September, 1910. During this long period the Judge was noted for his careful and conscientious interpretation of the law, and it was in part his disapproval of the law permitting default in accident cases to avoid trial by jury which ultimately brought about a repeal of this pernicious law. His judicial days over, his ripe experience and excellent judgment were still further to be utilized for public affairs, however, at an age when most men are retired. Judge Robinson was in 1915 appointed one of the receivers with John B. Dower of Hartford for the Middlesex Banking Company and the Realty Investment Company, and continued to direct their affairs to the time of his death. He was a man of great learning, a scholar in the true sense of the word, deeply read in all literature: the law, science, history, and art.

On June 13, 1866, Silas Arnold Robinson married Fannie E. Norton, of Otis, Massachusetts, a descendant of George Norton, one of the brothers who came from England in 1629, settling in Salem, Massachusetts. She died April 22, 1923. Of the four children born of the union, three survive: 1. Charles M. Robinson, a lawyer of New Haven; he is the father of one daughter, Anne. 2. Mrs. Winifred R. Rymer; she has two sons: Dana Robinson and Ralph Millman; they reside in Middletown. 3. Lucy Norton Robinson, who resides at home.

The long and honored record of Judge Robinson came to a close with his death at his home on College Street, Middletown, January 13, 1927. His former associates and members of the Middlesex

County Bar Association attended his funeral rites in a body, and the justices of the Supreme Court and judges of the Superior Court acted as his honorary pallbearers. The finest tribute to him came from Chief Justice Wheeler, who continued the ecomium, begun in the first paragraph of this record, in the eloquent terms below:

Judge Robinson served as a Superior Court judge for twenty years and in every year the quality of his service increased. He looked the part, his fine featured face was crowned with a full head of white hair, a distinguished man in any presence. They found from the first day of his service that he fitted the part, intellectually and professionally. He was a ripe lawyer, a hard student of the law, of keen intellect, having behind him a long and valuable experience at the bar, sound judgment, an innate sense of justice, and a determination under all circumstances to do his public duty and see nothing before him but the goal to a right decision.

Judge Robinson was a gentleman on the bench and off the bench, kindly in act and thought, never effusive, nor given to expression which had not behind it the sincere thought and feeling of a true man. He did not love pomp and show, he despised littleness and insincerity. In the great things of life, truth, justice, faith, charity, and love, and he had an abiding conviction, and he lived in their service. He tried many noted cases, and his memorandums of opinions as a trial judge often won the praise of lawyers and judges. One of these, the Shepang Voting Trust case, was tried by Judge Robinson at the beginning of his service. His decision was so excellent and upon so exceedingly difficult a subject, that the Supreme Court ordered it printed in Volume 60 of the Connecticut Reports.

His few months upon the Supreme Court bench were sufficient to indicate his qualifications for the bench. During the service I recall he spoke for the bench of Connecticut at a dinner given in their honor by the lawyers of the University of New York in 1910. Those of us who listened to his picture of the bench and bar at their best will not forget his address.

The generation which lived with Judge Robinson has, except for a few, passed beyond, else there would be a host to remember and acclaim this fine lawyer, just judge, true citizen, and noble-hearted and noble-minded man.

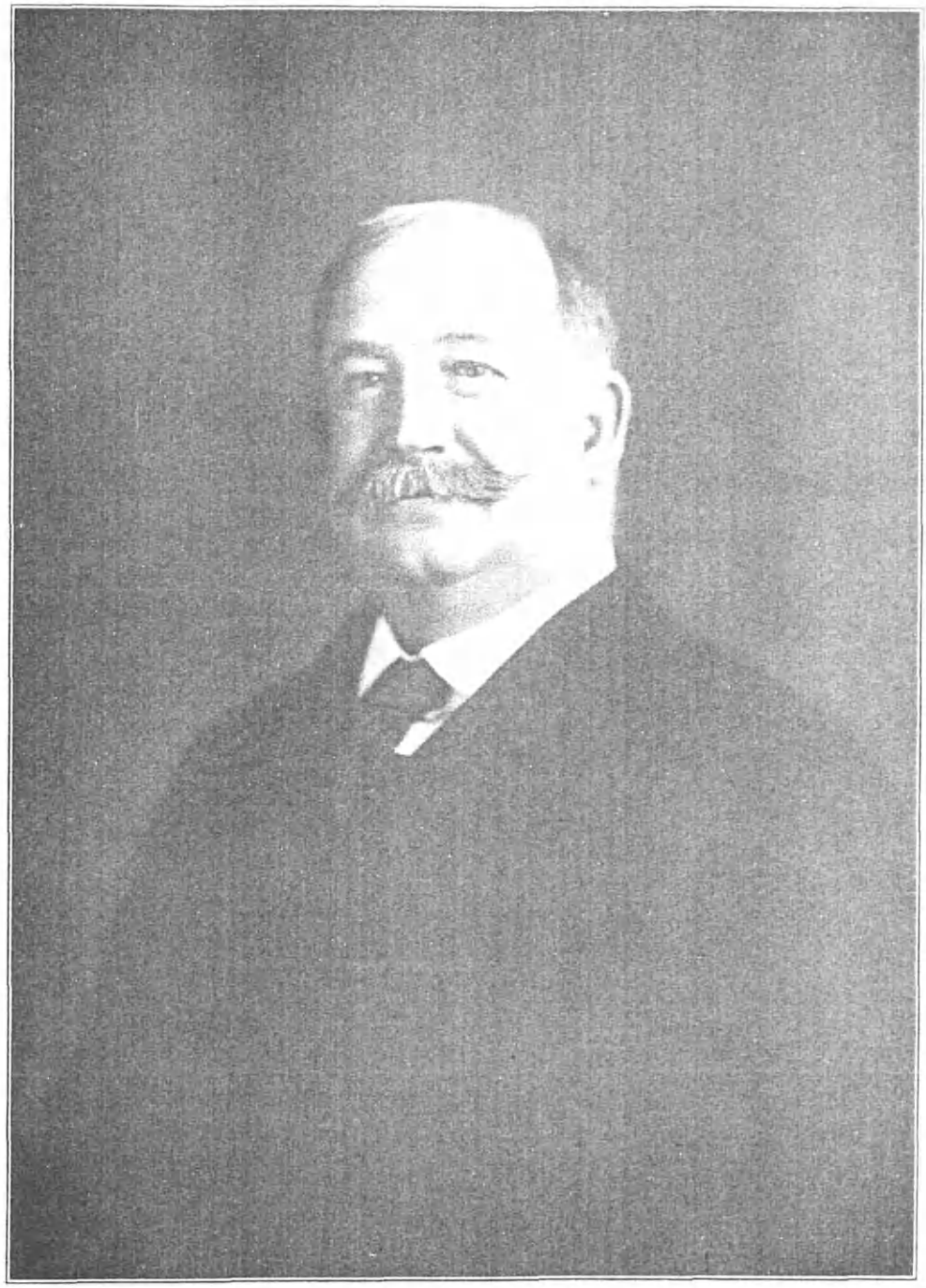
We are all debtors to his public service; to me in addition came the priceless privilege of his friendship.

RAYMOND, Samuel Atwater,

Public-spirited Citizen.

In the years that have passed since Samuel Atwater Raymond took part in the city life, time has painted his true picture as a man and citizen, and in Cleveland's annals his place is secure as one of her native sons who followed faithfully high ideals, who wrought worthily, and whose service was productive of a great measure of general good.

Samuel A. Raymond was born in Cleveland, Ohio, August 27, 1847, son of Samuel and Mary (North) Raymond. After preparatory study he entered Yale College and was graduated from the classical course in the class of 1870, at once entering drygoods dealings in Cleveland as a member of the firm of Raymond, Lowe & Company. The firm pursued successful operations until 1879, when Mr. Raymond became the private secretary of Amasa Stone. Upon Mr. Stone's death, Mr. Raymond was appointed agent of the Stone estate and he remained in charge of its extensive interests until his death. The weighty responsibilities of this trust left him little opportunity for private business connections, although he served the Van Cleve Glass Company as vice-president. The world of affairs contained no member by whom the strictest tenets of business honor were held more sacred, none more



Samuel A. Raymond

Sidney F. Tyler

conscientious or exact in meeting the spirit of an obligation. Unusual abilities and executive force might have enabled him to thrust aside, through the very strength of his resources, any opposition, but so far from adopting such methods, he was the soul of courtesy and consideration in all dealings. Quiet dignity and simple bearing characterized him, and in the midst of busy affairs he gave an impression of sincerity and upright purpose.

His civic interests were numerous and he was a loyal supporter of philanthropic and religious work. He was secretary and director of the Children's Aid Society, a trustee of the University School, and a deacon and secretary of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church. His contributions to their activities were those of the practical man of affairs, inspired by deep concern for the best interest of his fellows.

Samuel Atwater Raymond married Emma E. Stone, of Philadelphia. In his home, surrounded by his wife and children, he found his greatest joy and in their mutual affection and devotion was enacted an ideal family relation. Mrs. Raymond is a niece of the late Amasa Stone, previously mentioned, and a daughter of Daniel and Huldah (Gleason) Stone, her father having been engaged in bridge-building with offices in Philadelphia. Children: Mary, married Edward Masons Williams and has five children: Hilda, Madaleine, Edward P., Mary Raymond and Raymond; Hilda, married Frederick Ely Williamson; Henry A., married Margaret E. Garretson and has two children: Emma Garretson and Millicent; Julia, lives at home, served for nearly two years during the World War with the Red Cross in Italy; Edward, served as lieutenant, junior grade, in the United States Navy during the World War, stationed on the torpedo boat destroyer, "U. S. S. Winslow;" Jonathan, married Pauline Pollard, and has four children: Jonathan Stone, Pauline, Joan and Ann.

Samuel Atwater Raymond died February 9, 1915. A wide circle of associates and friends remember him as one of his biographers has happily pictured him: "His character was singularly strong, frank and sincere, and few men's lives have so well exemplified the principles of honor and probity as his. He was a citizen without reproach, widely known and respected, and by those who were favored with his intimate personal friendship he was very much beloved. His abilities were accompanied by those personal qualities which win affection as well as respect, and it can truly be said of him that he enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him. His sympathies were warm, his tastes refined, and his habits simple. Faithful to every duty in life, he guided his career by the standards of justice and uprightness, tempered by the precepts of gentleness and charity." When he died, in 1915, the confidence and esteem of his fellows, which were tendered him in full measure during the active years of his life, were the source of a universal regard that made his death a community loss.

TYLER, Sidney Frederick,

Financier.

To both the organization and the permanence of a very considerable number of standard institutions in the world of finance, as well as in that of public utility

of a very broad type and throughout many States, Sidney Frederick Tyler has devoted a business career of remarkable activity, his varied and distinguished capabilities proving an indispensable adjunct to the directorship and the presidency of banks and trust companies, railroads, and many affiliated corporations. An attorney-at-law and a financier, through his professions, as well as by his valued coöperation and counsel, Mr. Tyler is an outstanding factor both in behalf of the stability and the expansion of powerful business groups and institutions; while his alliance with benevolent and patriotic causes is as influential and inclusive.

Both branches of the ancestry of Mr. Tyler are recorded as among the early comers to New England, and as substantial builders and promoters of township settlement, patriotic associates in the preliminary projects of the Commonwealth, and soldiers in the Continental Army of the American Revolution—generation after generation serving loyally for civic, industrial and institutional progress. From the first-comer of the paternal name, the American genealogy is as follows:

(I) Job Tyler who was born in 1619, and died in 1700, came from England and settled at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1638 and at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1639; he married Mary, surname unknown.

(II) Hopestill Tyler, son of Job and Mary Tyler, died in 1733; he married Mary, daughter of Daniel Lovett.

(III) Daniel Tyler, son of Hopestill and Mary (Lovett) Tyler, was born in 1676, and died in 1734-35; he married Anne Geer.

(IV) Daniel Tyler, son of Daniel and Anne (Geer) Tyler, was born in 1700-1701, and died in 1802; he married Mehitable Shurtleff.

(V) Daniel Tyler, son of Daniel and Mehitabel (Shurtleff) Tyler, was born in 1750, and died in 1832; he was an adjutant and a captain of a company in the American Revolution. He married Sarah Edwards Chaplin.

(VI) Frederick Tyler, son of Daniel and Sarah Edwards (Chaplin) Tyler, was born in 1795, and died in 1880; he married Sophia Sharpe.

(VII) George Frederick Tyler, son of Frederick and Sophia (Sharpe) Tyler, was born August 4, 1824, and died September 24, 1896: he was extensively engaged in coal mining and railroad interests and in the activities of bank and trust companies, and he was a director of many of the most important financial institutions in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married Louisa Richmond Blake (see Blake VII), who was born in 1822, and died in 1883; and their children were: 1. Sidney Frederick, of whom further. 2. Harry Blake, born in 1852, married Eleanor O'Donnell. 3. Mary Louise, born in 1857, married John William Brock. 4. Helen Beach, born in 1859.

(VIII) Sidney Frederick Tyler was born December 23, 1850, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he attended schools kept by Robert Labberton and Reginald Chase, and the Episcopal Academy. Entering with the sophomore class at Harvard College in the autumn of 1869, he was graduated in the summer of 1872, and he then spent three and a half years in Europe. Returning to Philadelphia in the fall of 1875, he began the study of law in the office of George W. Biddle, Esq., and in the spring of 1878 he was

admitted to practice. He received an appointment as general agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company for the State of Rhode Island, in the summer of 1878, and he removed to Providence; the general agency of Massachusetts was added to his field of operations in 1879, and he then went to Boston to reside.

It was while he was living in Boston that Mr. Tyler was elected a member of the board of directors of the American Railway Improvement Company, of Louisiana; and he was also made a director and vice-president of the Clifton Iron Company, the Woodstock Iron Company, the Anniston Land and Improvement Company, the Anniston Cotton Manufacturing Company, and the Anniston Atlantic Railroad Company, all of Alabama. Upon the death of his wife, and on his return to Philadelphia, December 19, 1884, Mr. Tyler in March, 1885, was appointed sole receiver, and was elected president of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad Company, which office he held about six years. With others, in October, 1886, he organized the Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia, and was elected its president.

His call to share in the directorship and in executive office in many banking and industrial and other concerns, was a steadily increasing one from this time forward, and for varying periods he was associated with the following-named companies: in 1884, director of the South West Virginia Improvement (Coal) Company; in 1886, director and vice-president of the Flat Top Coal Land Association, Virginia; in 1888, president and director of the Ammonia Company, of Philadelphia; in 1889, director of the Security Trust Company, of Philadelphia, director of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Trust Company, of Kansas City, director of the United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, director of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Trust Company, of Kansas City, director of the United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, director of the Western National Bank, of New York; in 1892, director of the Baltimore Traction Company, Baltimore, Maryland; director and member of the reorganization committee of the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad Company, Indian Territory; in 1893, director of the Schuylkill River East Side Railroad Company, of Philadelphia; in 1894, member of the reorganization committee of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, of Philadelphia, member of the reorganization committee of the Savannah and Western Railway Company, of Georgia; in 1895, director of the Shenandoah Furnace Company, Virginia; 1896, director of the Edison Electric Light Company, of Philadelphia; in 1897, director of the United Coke & Gas Company, of Philadelphia; in 1898, member of the executive committee of the Sound Money League of Pennsylvania, member of the Arbitration Committee of the Philadelphia Clearing House, director of the United Lighting & Heating Company of New Jersey, Bullitt Building Association, of Philadelphia, Commercial Trust Company, of Philadelphia, Tonopah Belmont Development Company, of Nevada, Easton Consolidated & Electric Company of Pennsylvania, Easton Transit Company, Pennsylvania Motor Company, Easton & South Bethlehem Transit Company, Easton Amusement Company, and

the Easton Illuminating Company; director and president of the Twenty-third Street Railway Company, of New York.

In July, 1899, Mr. Tyler became president of the Asphalt Company of America, and held the office until March, 1901, when he resigned; and July 15, 1902, he resigned, because of the poor condition of his health at that time from the presidency of the Fourth Street National Bank, of Philadelphia. From June 14, 1904, he acted as vice-president of that bank, so continuing to May 15, 1906; and April 27, 1909, he was elected chairman of the board of directors. At the death of his father-in-law, William L. Elkins, in November, 1903, he became one of the executors and trustees of his estate.

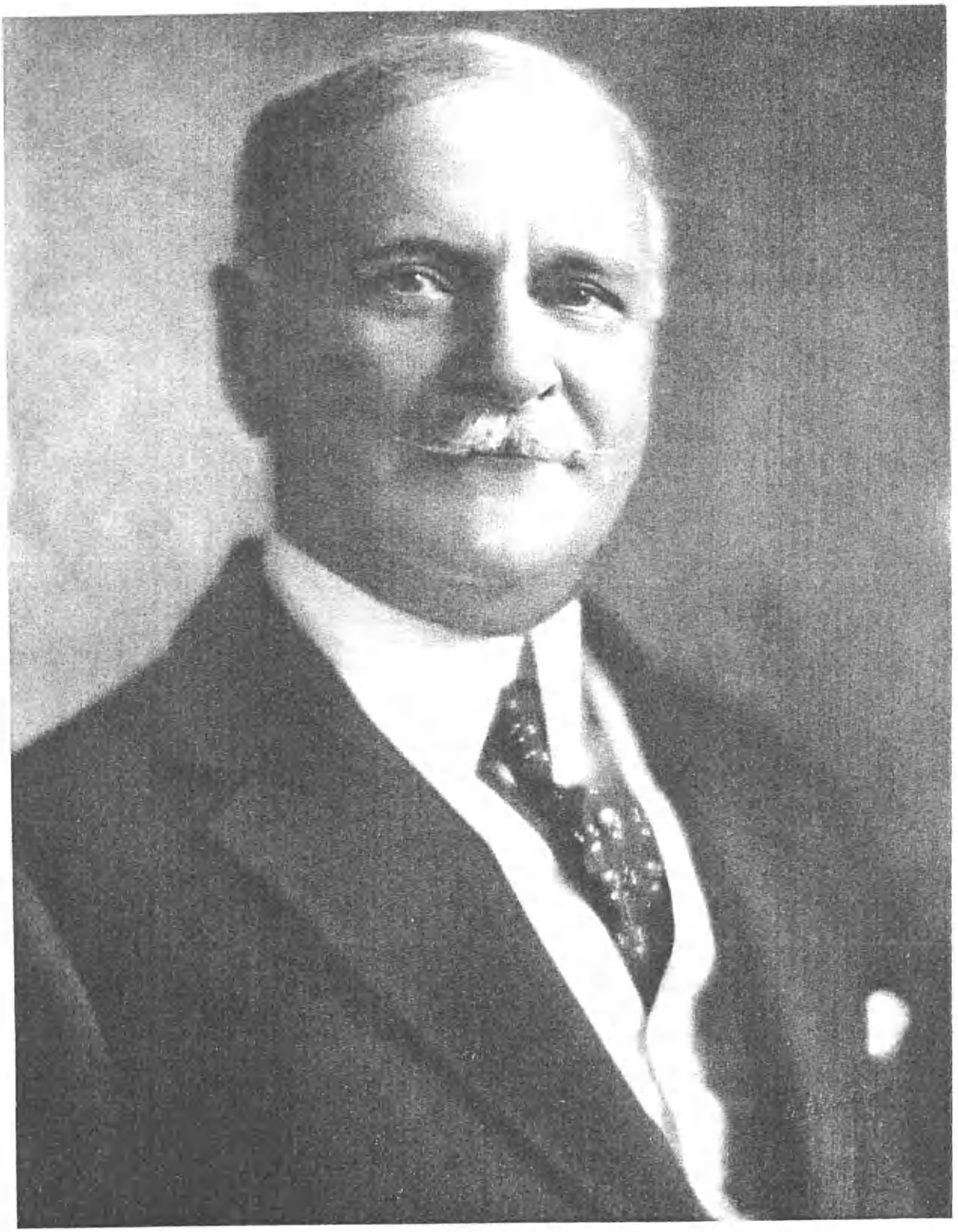
In 1912, Mr. Tyler was made a member of the Protective Committee for creditors of the Midland Valley Railroad Company, of which company he subsequently became a voting trustee. On June 21, 1913, he was made a director of the General Asphalt Company; October 2, 1914, he was made a member of the Protective Committee formed by the four and a half per cent bondholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company; August 3, 1915, he was made a member of the reorganization committee formed by security holders of the International Mercantile Marine Company; December 22, 1914, he was elected a director of the Philadelphia Electric Company; November 23, 1916, he was elected a director and member of the executive committee of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; December 8, 1916, he was elected a director of the Fidelity Trust Company; January 4, 1917, he was elected a director of the Standard Steel Works Company; December 26, 1917, he was elected a director of the Philadelphia Electric Company, of Pennsylvania; February 21, 1918, a director of the Eddystone Munitions Company; March 1, 1923, a director and member of the finance committee of the Bank of North America and Trust Company; November 10, 1924, a director of the Susquehanna Water Power Company.

In January, 1902, Mr. Tyler was made a governor of the Gynecean Hospital, in Philadelphia, and he held the office until about 1912; in November, 1905, he was made a manager of the Philadelphia Orthopedic Hospital, but resigned as such two years later; he is a life-member of the Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty; and he served for several years, beginning early in 1906, as a trustee of the Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia.

Of the patriotic and affiliated societies, Mr. Tyler is a member of the Orders of the Sons of the Revolution, Colonial Lords of Manors of America, Founders and Patriots of America, Society of Colonial Wars, and the Genealogical Society of Philadelphia.

In November, 1905, Mr. Tyler was elected a governor of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, and he continued to serve as such until about 1912, resigning membership therein in 1918; and he was also formerly a member of the Racquet Club. He is a member of the Philadelphia and the Rittenhouse clubs, of Philadelphia; and the University Club of New York.

For some years, beginning in July, 1901, Mr. Tyler was a vestryman at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Ashbourne, Pennsylvania; and he was a pewholder at the Church of the Holy Trinity. In May, 1905, and May, 1906,



Jno. C. Bell.

he was a deputy to the Episcopal Convention in Philadelphia.

Sidney Frederick Tyler married (first), February 10, 1880, Mary Woodrow Binney, who was born in 1857, and died December 19, 1884, daughter of William Binney, of Providence, Rhode Island, granddaughter of Horace Binney, of Philadelphia. Their children: 1. Charlotte Hope Binney Tyler, born January 5, 1881, in Boston; married Robert L. Montgomery. 2. George Frederick Tyler, born August 10, 1883, at Newport, Rhode Island; was graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1905 with his degree of Bachelor of Arts; married, April 27, 1905, Stella Van Tuyl Elkins, daughter of George W. Elkins. Mr. Tyler married (second), March 8, 1888, Ida A. Elkins, who was born in 1859, and died May 14, 1904, daughter of William Lukens Elkins, financier, of Philadelphia.

(The Blake Line).

(I) Jasper Blake, whose death is recorded in 1673, came from England to Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1650; he married Deborah Dalton.

(II) Timothy Blake, son of Jasper and Deborah (Dalton) Blake, was born in 1649, and died in 1718; he married Naomi Sleeper.

(III) Israel Blake, son of Timothy and Naomi (Sleeper) Blake, was born in 1683 and died in 1753; he married Leah, surname unknown.

(IV) Joseph Blake, son of Israel and Leah Blake, was born in 1711, and died in 1755; he married Abigail Clifford.

(V) Jonathan Blake, son of Joseph and Abigail (Clifford) Blake, was born in 1754, and died in 1825; he married Mary Dow.

(VI) John Lauris Blake, Doctor of Divinity, son of Jonathan and Mary (Dow) Blake, was born in 1788, and died in 1857; he married Mary Howe.

(VII) Louisa Richmond Blake, daughter of John L. and Mary (Howe) Blake, married George Frederick Tyler, and they were the parents of Sidney Frederick Tyler (see Tyler VII).

BELL, John Cromwell,

Lawyer, District Attorney, and Attorney-General.

Honor and service have been the guideposts of the long and busy career of John Cromwell Bell, whether exemplified in meritorious public work or in the high quality of his legal practice. He is rightly numbered among Philadelphia's most prominent lawyers, and is placed among the foremost of her citizens.

The surname Bell is an old and honorable one. Its origin is most probably from the Old French le Bel signifying the handsome one. According to authorities, among them Lower in his "Patronymica Britannica," the chief habitation of the Bells was the Scottish border; while the Cromwells were of course English; and hence John Cromwell Bell is of Scotch-English ancestry. The Bell family from which he is descended, is entitled to bear the following coat-of-arms:

Arms—Azure, on a fess argent between two church bells in chief or and in base a ship in full sail proper, a thistle, also proper.

Crest—A stag's head proper, attired or.

Motto—*Nec quaerere nec spernere honorem.* (Neither seeking nor despising honor.)

John Cromwell Bell was born at Elders Ridge, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1861, and is the son of Alfred M. and Sarah (Risher) Bell. He obtained his preparatory training in the

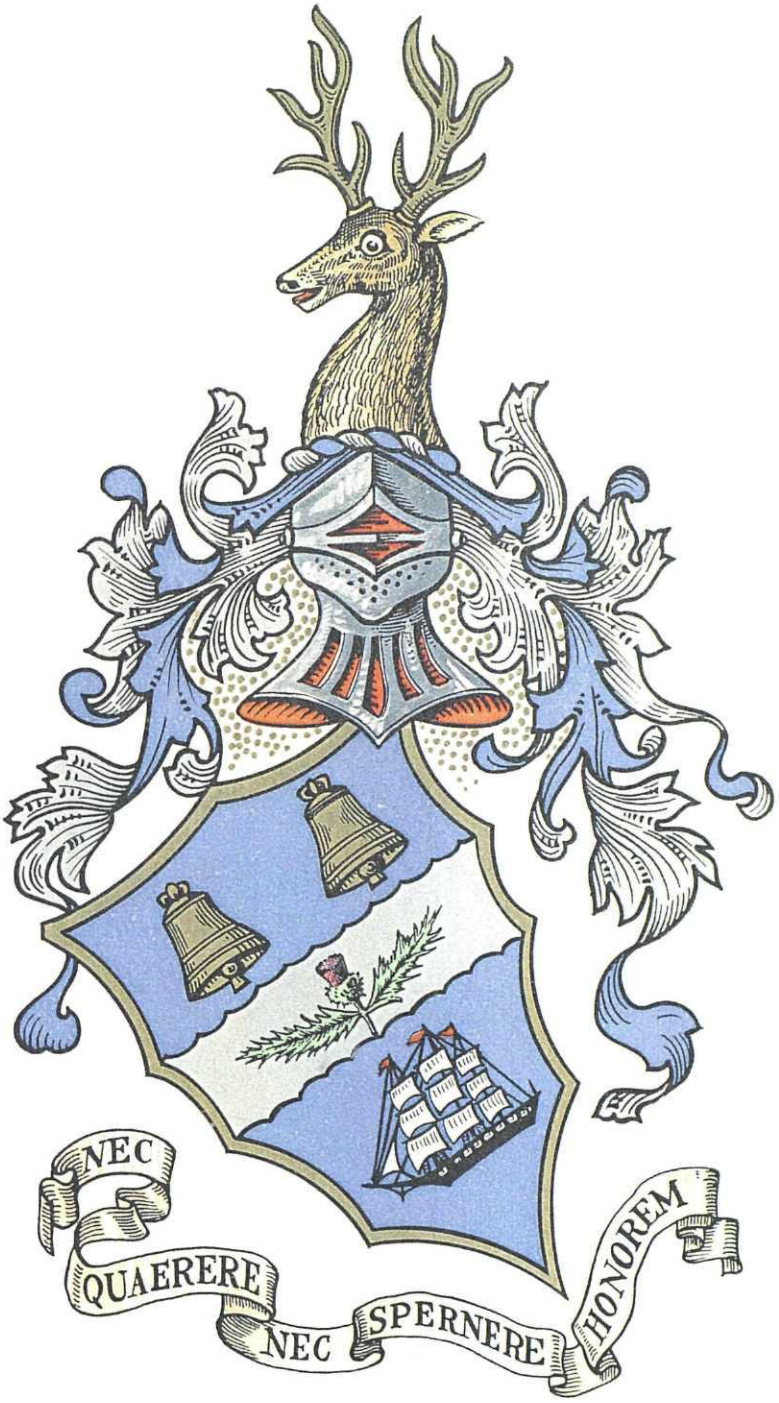
public, high and normal schools. His education for the legal profession which he had chosen to follow, was obtained at the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania from which he was graduated in 1884 with two of the highest honors bestowed by this department of the University. He immediately began the practice of law in Philadelphia. He was quickly recognized for his outstanding ability and achieved decided success, building up a large and firmly-established legal practice. In April, 1903, Mr. Bell was appointed by the Board of Judges to serve as district attorney of Philadelphia County. The Republican party, following this, nominated him for the same office and to it he was elected for a three-year term. During this term, most of the important cases, and they were many, he tried personally, and also argued the Appeals in the Appellate tribunals. In the language of President Judge J. Willis Martin, "Seldom if ever has the office been filled by one better equipped with knowledge of the law and of the world, and ability to give it expression in visible form, yet endowed with the culture of ripe scholarship."

As a result, the leading members of the bar, regardless of party lines, in a public letter requested him to accept a proffered renomination in 1907, which he, however, felt impelled to decline. Two of his papers, "The Several Modes of Instituting Criminal Proceedings in Pennsylvania," and "The Medical Witness," written when district attorney, are deserving of special mention. Upon his retirement from this office several hundred leading citizens, including eminent members of the bar, judges, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Provost of the University, and high State officials, gave him a complimentary dinner, presented him with a silver loving cup, and in addresses extolled his administration as district attorney. He resumed his private practice and continued to devote himself to it for several years.

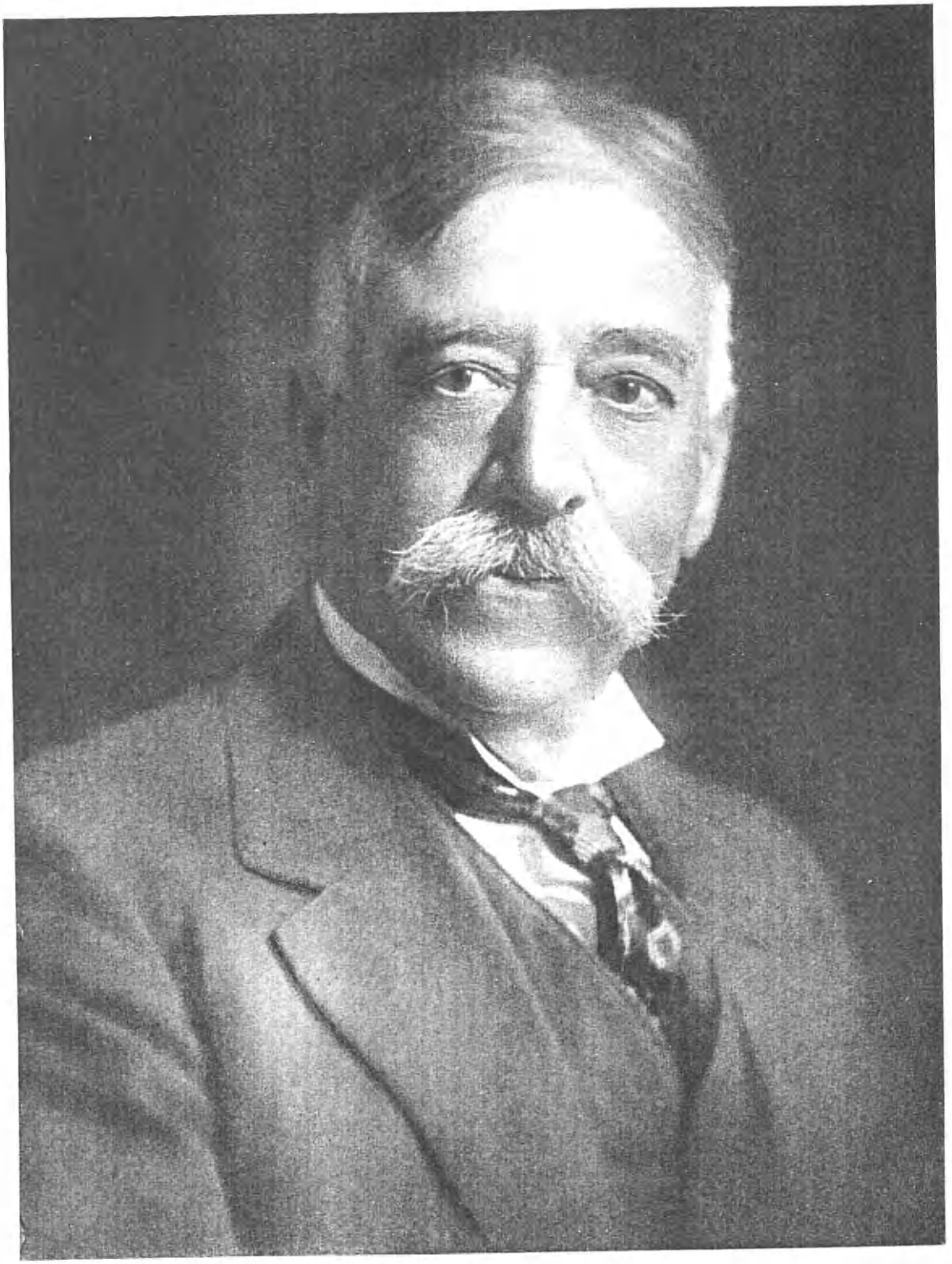
In 1911, Governor John K. Tener appointed him to the office of attorney general, an office which in every sense, both through personal fitness, and recorded attainments, he was preëminently fitted to fill. He remained in this office until 1915. One of the long to-be-remembered features of the Tener administration, is Attorney-General Bell's faithful and competent discharge of his difficult duties. A comprehensive detailed recital of Mr. Bell's achievements would be here impossible. Uniformly creditable service forms a fine background for several outstanding high points of accomplishment. The Public Utilities Law is one of these; another is the defence of the constitutionality of the Pennsylvania statutes before the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the disposition of the many matters of public importance which came before Mr. Bell as attorney general, he uniformly proved himself wise and just. He is possessed of that judicial instinct which guides him directly to the essential points of the issue, and he is able to augment this quality of clear understanding with the accumulated experience gained in the careful conduct of many important legal cases which his wide private practice has brought him. To this practice in Philadelphia he returned in 1915 and to it he has since devoted himself.

John Cromwell Bell is an enthusiast in the best sense of the term. He has carried through the years an admiration for



Bell



Adolph Dumser

all that ennobles, enriches and beautifies life. The ideals of the man are lofty and whether in private life or public interests, "service" and "loyalty" have been the watchwords of his career. With the best of his ability, therefore, in his public and private activities, he has sought to bring these best qualities into action; and hence has been an ardent worker for the advancement of his city and State, and their institutions. These personal attributes and the versatility of his talents are manifest in a published volume of his addresses entitled "Pennsylvania and Its University—And Other Addresses," by John Cromwell Bell. He is an able, forceful, convincing, and sometimes dramatic public speaker.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Mr. Bell by both Temple University and the University of Pittsburgh; and by appointment, during Governor Pinchot's term of office, he was an efficient member of the State Council of Education (1923-27).

Mr. Bell is an active and devoted trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and for many years has contributed liberally of his services and means to the welfare and advancement of this University; and recently, as evidencing his devotion, has erected bronze statues upon the campus, of two of the former provosts, Dr. Charles C. Harrison and Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith. Mr. Bell is a devotee of golf and keenly interested in all outdoor sports, and especially in Intercollegiate Athletics, having played upon his University's football teams of 1882-83-84; and for twenty-five years he was a member of the Intercollegiate Foot Ball Rules Committee; and for a still longer period as an alumnus and trustee, has been one of the board of directors of the Athletic Council of his University. In precept and practice, he has demonstrated his belief that academic and athletic training, alike and together, are the essential qualifications of man. His clubs include the University, Racquet, and Philadelphia Country.

John Cromwell Bell married, December 10, 1890, Fleurette de Benneville Myers, daughter of the Hon. Leonard Myers, Congressman from Philadelphia 1862 to 1874, and Hettie de Benneville (Keim) Myers. Mr. and Mrs. Bell are the parents of two sons, John Cromwell, Jr., and de Benneville.

DUMSER, Adolph,

Financier.

A life begun in a quiet home, which flung about him a protective mantle of loving care; and ambitious purpose worked out with an iron will; success achieved through energy and endurance never dulled, through ability never diminished—that is the history of Adolph Dumser, financier and corporation executive of New Orleans, Louisiana. His fine qualities of mind and heart were lavished, likewise, on all progressive community projects. His friends and those to whom he brought help and happiness were legion.

Adolph Dumser was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, March 28, 1858, son of Lawrence and Elizabeth (Gessler) Dumser. His mother, a woman of great enterprise, had a wholesale produce business in the city. The son was educated in the public schools of his native place and at St. Stanislaus College at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. His education completed, his mother found him a position with E. F. Del Bondio & Company,

wholesale grocers, where he remained until he was thirty-two years old. Endowed with the same mental astuteness and alertness as that displayed by his mother, he utilized every opportunity to learn of general and specific business conditions, at the same time proving so faithful and valuable an employee that he was given ever greater opportunities for responsible service. At thirty-two, then, when he was still young and optimistic, but when he had acquired balance and judgment, he formed a partnership and entered the wholesale grocery business and produce business on his own account as A. Dumser & Company, which throve under his management from 1890 until 1913, a period of twenty-three years. Then Mr. Dumser sold out his interests in order to devote himself to larger financial affairs. His wares had an excellent reputation throughout the entire South, for he dealt only in the very best, traveling to Europe, for example, for his cheeses, which he re-sold in carload lots, and securing from Wisconsin butter and cheese for quantity sales. As a merchant he was very successful and highly respected.

In 1913 he was elected president of the Metropolitan Bank, retaining the office until the merger of the institution with the Whitney Central Savings Bank and Trust Company, with which he remained until his death as vice-president and manager of the Poydras Street branch. He was vice-president of the great brewing company, the Jackson Brewing Company; president of the New Orleans Cold Storage Company; director of the D. H. Holmes Company, operators of the largest department store in the South; director of the Continental Homestead Association; and vice-president of the Pan American Life Insurance Company, which ranks as one of the largest in the South. Many other enterprises claimed his attention, as did civic and social matters. A Democrat in politics, he was a member of the old Orleans Levee Board and of the New Orleans Dock Board. During the World War he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Louisiana Food Administration Board, and he was a member of the Board of Administrators of the Charity Hospital. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and, before his marriage, of a wide variety of clubs, all of which he abandoned except the Dixie Club, a fishing club which gave him opportunity to enjoy the sport that offered him the greatest amount of recreation.

Adolph Dumser married (first) Jeanne Arteight, who died December 1, 1910. She was a daughter of Joseph and Marie (Lavigne) Arteight, the former a wholesale grocer and large property owner of New Orleans. Adolph and Jeanne (Arteight) Dumser were the parents of two children: 1. Joseph A., who died in 1919. 2. Marie, who married A. J. Neff; he died in 1918. Mrs. Neff has two children: Jeanne Margaret and Marie Elise. He married (second) Elise Michel, widow of Charles S. E. Babington, by whom she had a son, Charles S. E. Babington. Mrs. Dumser survives her husband and resides in New Orleans, and he also leaves a sister, Mrs. Theresa Brandner.

On November 27, 1925, Adolph Dumser, at the venerable age of sixty-seven, rested from his labors. He left a memory fragrant with good deeds, and a name which was a synonym for business ability and integrity. His geniality, his virile

Van Horn Ely

personality, his sincere liking for other people, his consideration, all these brought to him great popularity. He loved his family and home, on which he lavished every luxury, and with true Southern hospitality threw open its doors to the most delightful people of New Orleans. This is the record of a resourceful and progressive man who made himself into one of the citizens of whom America is proud.

The D. H. Holmes Company upon the death of Mr. Dumser inscribed on their minutes the following resolution, in part:

Mr. Dumser was a careful and painstaking man, having simple tastes and caring little for ostentation. Next to his immediate family his devotion centered on this and other institutions to which he gave many years of his life. He was a man possessed of good judgment; was outspoken in his views, and courageous in his convictions.

In the death of Mr. Dumser this institution has lost a distinguished and efficient director, and his colleagues on this board, a devoted and sincere friend.

ELY, Van Horn,

Banker.

In the interests of finance and public utilities, Van Horn Ely is a well-known figure in these fields throughout the country. A former president and member of the board of directors of the American Electric Railway Company, he is at present the Philadelphia partner of the banking house of Laird, Bissell, and Meeds, and is prominently identified with numerous other enterprises. To all that makes for the advancement of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, Mr Ely is an ardent supporter. He holds a distinguished position in club circles of the city.

From the study of known facts, the best authorities hold that the derivation of the family name of Ely is from the well-known "Isle of Ely" in Cambridgeshire, England, a religious seat in the beginning of Christian history, and that this place owes its name to a person bearing that title as his distinguishing cognomen. The first of this name is believed to be Nicholas De Ely, born in England, at one time Chancellor of England, and later Bishop of Worcester in 1368. Before the Norman Conquest, 1066, surnames were not in use in England, and the Normans introduced this and other continental customs, so that it is thought that the family is descended from these Norman Conquerors. The Christian name, Nicholas, is also suggestive of Flemish or Dutch origin.

(I) Of the record of the family whose ancestry is traced herein, the progenitor of the family in America is Richard Ely, who was born in Plymouth, Devonshire, England, and immigrated to America in about 1660, settling at what is now Old Lyme, Connecticut, at the mouth of the Connecticut River. He was connected with the other families in England near Wonston, and his coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Or, a fesse engrailed azure between six fleurs-de-lis azure, three and three.

Crest—Above a closed helmet, facing dexter side of the shield an arm erect, vested, argent, in hand proper a fleur-de-lis sable.

Motto—Scientia libertas et virtus.

It is through the similarity of these that the early ancestry of Richard Ely is made out. He married in England, Joane Phipps, who died about 1660 in England.

(II) William Ely, son of Richard and Joane (Phipps) Ely, was born in Plymouth, England in 1647, and died in Con-

necticut in 1717. For many years he had been Judge of the County Court of New London, Connecticut. He married Elizabeth Smith in 1681.

(III) Richard Ely, son of William and Elizabeth (Smith) Ely, was born at Lyme in 1690. He was prominently identified with affairs of the colonies and held a military commission at the time of the French and Indian War, during the siege of Louisburg in 1745. He married Ruhama Thompson, who was born in 1693 and died in 1726. Capt. Richard Ely died at Hartford in 1767.

(IV) Richard Ely, son of Capt. Richard and Ruhama (Thompson) Ely, was born in 1720 and died in the closing years of the eighteenth century. He married Mary Persons, born in 1726.

(V) Richard Ely, son of Richard and Mary (Persons) Ely, was born in Hector, New York, in 1752, and died in 1840. He married Eustatia Lay, who was born in 1752, and died in 1809.

(VI) William Ely, son of Richard and Eustatia (Lay) Ely, was born at Hector, New York, in 1790, and died in 1837. He married (first) Fanny Curry, who was born in 1796, and died in 1829, a daughter of Robert and Abby (Brown) Curry, and a second cousin of Robert Burns, the Scotch poet. He married, (second) Cornelia Runyan, a daughter of George and Sarah (Brokaw) Runyan.

(VII) Ellsworth Ely, a son of William and Fanny (Curry) Ely and father of Van Horn Ely, was born December 26, 1827, and died January 27, 1882. He married Maria Louise Van Horn, of Lockport, New York, born in 1838, a daughter of John and Maria (Dewhirst) Van Horn. Like her husband, Marie Louise (Van Horn) Ely traces her descent through an eminent lineage, the first of whom in America was Jan Cornelius Van Horn, a son of Cornelius Van Horn of Holland. The coat-of-arms of the family is as follows:

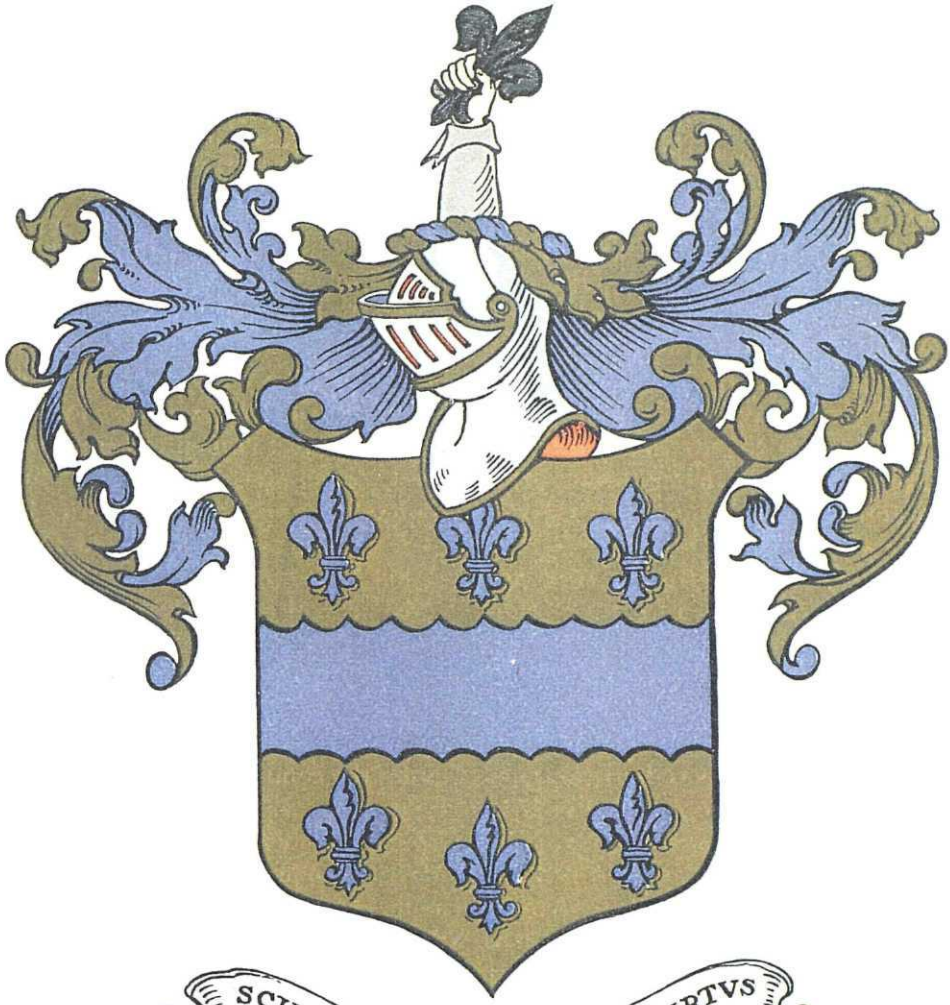
Arms—Or, a bugle-horn sable, garnished argent.

Crest—A bugle-horn sable, stringed and garnished argent; in pale a demi-horn or, issuant therefrom five ostrich feathers or and sable.

Jan Cornelius Van Horn came to these shores in 1645, became a member of the First Dutch Church (of New Amsterdam, now New York City) and died there in 1693. His son, Cornelius Jansen Van Horn, married Maria Louise Jans in 1659, and the record is then traced through his son, John Van Horn and his son, Captain Cornelius Van Horn, born in 1695, who was recommended for a seat in his Majesty's Council in 1725, which office he held until 1745. His son, James Van Horn, born in 1740 was a distinguished veteran of the Revolutionary War and served as a lieutenant in the First Battalion of Somerset, New Jersey, under the command of Captain Ten Eyck. He engaged in some of the battles in New England, and was then transferred to the Militia under Colonel William Alexander (Lord Sterling) in command of the First Battalion of Somerset. He saw service in the battles of Long Island, Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth. The record of the family is then traced through his son, James Van Horn and John Van Horn, grandfather of Van Horn Ely.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Ely were the parents of the following children: 1. Van Horn, of whom further. 2. Fred William, born May 18, 1869.

(VIII) Van Horn Ely, son of Ellsworth and Maria Louise (Van Horn) Ely, was born in Lockport, Niagara



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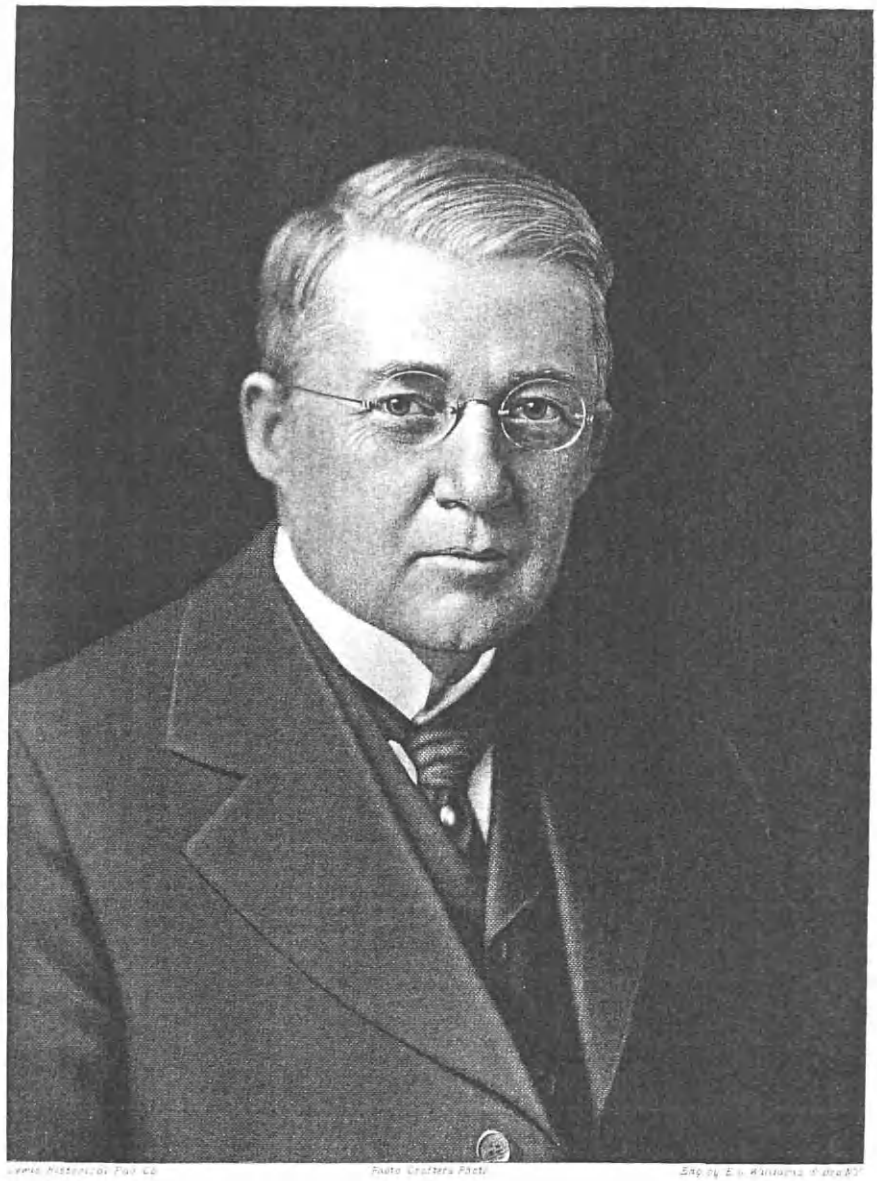


Lewis Historical Pub Co Photo Crafters Photo Eng by E. G. Williams & Bro N.Y.

Avery D. Harrington

County, New York, July 28, 1866. Combining the ancestral qualities of both his paternal and maternal descent, he has carried the family names and traditions to further distinction during his active career in the occupations in which he has been engaged. He received his education in the local schools at Lockport, New York, and was graduated from the Lockport Academy in 1884, and the Buffalo, New York, High School in 1886. Shortly thereafter in 1888, he entered the business world as a junior partner in the real estate firm of Bell and Ely, Buffalo, New York, and later was the successor of the firm. In June, 1899, he disposed of his interests in the real estate business and became assistant to the president of the International Traction Company of Buffalo, which was controlled by J. P. Morgan and Company. Mr. Ely remained in this capacity until March, 1905, at which time he was elected president of the street railways and lighting properties of East Liverpool and Steubenville, Ohio. On May 1, 1910, he incorporated the National Properties Company, a holding company which acquired public utilities in many cities of the East and Central West. On the first of January, 1916, the National Properties Company took over the American Railways Company, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which owned and operated the electric light and railway properties in twelve cities, including Wilmington, Delaware; Chester, Scranton and Altoona, Pennsylvania; Lynchburgh and Roanoke, Virginia; Huntington and Charleston, West Virginia; Bridgeton, Pitman, Salem, New Jersey, and Joliet, Illinois. Of this company, Mr. Ely remained as president until the summer of 1926, at which time he withdrew and became the resident partner of the financial house of Laird, Bissell and Meeds, and has been so engaged since.

Active in the numerous affairs for the welfare of his city, Mr. Ely is affiliated with the Republican party in politics. His clubs include: the Arts, Automobile, Merion Cricket, Gulph Mills Golf, Penn Athletic, Union League and Corinthian Yacht of Philadelphia; the Lotus, of New York; the American Yacht of Rye, New York. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the Jefferson College and Hospital since 1924; Chairman of the College Committee, since 1926, and a member of the board of directors of the Art Club of Philadelphia. His interest in art has gained him membership in the School of Industrial Arts and the Pennsylvania Museum and Academy of Fine Arts.

On October 8, 1889, Mr. Ely married Carrie M. Kimball, a daughter of Louis Mills Kimball of Buffalo, New York, and a descendant of old Colonial ancestry, whose family coat-of-arms is:

Arms—Argent, a fesse within a bordure engrailed sable.

Mr. and Mrs. Ely are the parents of two children: 1. Helen Louise, married Thomas J. Macabe of Toronto, Canada, November 17, 1917. They have a daughter, Patricia Louise, born July 26, 1919. 2. Van Horn, Jr., born March 6, 1906, a student at Princeton University. The family home is "Roselyn" in Haverford, Pennsylvania.

HARRINGTON, Avery Draper,

Lawyer, Educator.

Eminent in his influence, both as a lawyer and educator, Avery Draper Harrington lived a life of masterful achieve-

ment, animated by the noblest purposes and dedicated to the most unselfish ends. He was born February 11, 1858, on a farm in the western part of Kent County, Delaware, and was the son of David and Julia Ann (Draper) Harrington. He was the fifth in lineal descent to bear the name of Avery Draper.

His great-grandfather came to this country from England in 1660 with his wife and one man servant. He served upon the first jury ever summoned in Essex County, Delaware, and was honored by being chosen a member of the first Legislature called by William Penn at Upland, in 1682, now called Chester. He later became Chief Magistrate of the Court at Lewes, Delaware, and was appointed one of the Board of Peace Makers.

Avery Draper Harrington was educated at the public schools in Dover, Delaware, graduating in 1874. He then entered Wyoming Institute, Delaware, and was graduated therefrom in June, 1877, as the valedictorian of his class. After his graduation, he taught in the public schools of Delaware until he was elected principal of the Odessa Public School in New Castle County, where he remained for four years. He was registered as a student of law, under the Hon. James L. Wolcott, who subsequently became Chancellor of the State. He was the first to pass a preliminary examination as a student at law in Kent County, Delaware. Having decided to locate in Philadelphia, he continued to pursue his studies, and was admitted to the bar, July 5, 1884. He has since been numbered among the able counsellors of the Philadelphia bar, and a successful practitioner in the Common Pleas and Orphans' courts. He always took a live interest in educational matters, with the aim of benefiting the masses. He was elected a school director in the Second Ward, entering the Local Board, January 3, 1887, and was a member thereof when appointed on December 2, 1889, a member of the Board of Public Education, in which position he served for a period of eight years in various committees. He resigned as a member of the board in December, 1897, and removed to West Philadelphia, the change of residence necessitating his resignation. He remained out of the board for a period of eight years, when he was again reappointed a member of the new Board of Public Education, when it was reorganized in January, 1905, which was reduced from forty-two members to twenty-one. During his service on the board, he served as chairman of Elementary schools, also chairman of Committee on Superintendents, on By-Laws and Rules, Public Libraries, on Text Books, Revision of Studies, Committee on Legislation; chairman of the Committee on Grammar, Secondary and Primary Schools, Committee on Night Schools, Girls High Schools, Normal School and Qualification of Teachers. When the North East Manual Training School became a separate organization, he was appointed chairman of that committee. Also chairman of the Teachers' Retirement Fund.

Mr. Harrington always held his church in high regard, and was the president of the board of trustees of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church for ten years and during the building of that church. He was a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Orphanage, counsel for the Methodist Episcopal Home for the Aged, counsel for the Philadelphia City Missionary So-

ciety, the Philadelphia Conference Missionary Society, and a member of the Philadelphia Tract Society, president of the Methodist Social Union, president of the Philadelphia Laymen's Association, president of the Sons of Delaware, and vice-president and director of the Belmont Trust Company. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the Pennsylvania Bar Association, the Academy of Fine Arts, the Lawyers' Club, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Artisans Order of Mutual Protection. He was the recipient of one of the highest honors granted to laymen in the Methodist Episcopal Church, being chosen a delegate to the General Conference which met in Los Angeles, California, in 1904. He was to the end of his useful life liberal in religion, in politics, in education, and in his views on life. He was always an ardent seeker after the truth, being not afraid of it, he never shrank from it or its consequences. A brave and true man was he, and he joins those who having left records that are unassailable, pass into history.

On December 16, 1897, Mr. Harrington married Emma Rogers Cadmus, daughter of the late Thomas J. Cadmus, a prominent manufacturer of New York City, who with a son, Avery D. Harrington, Jr., survives him.

DES ANGES, Henry Louis,

Railroad Official.

By nearly half a century of loyal and constructive service to railroad interests in and about New York City, Henry Louis Des Anges, marine superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, contributed much toward the improvement of public utilities. His genius went into the invention and designing of parts for ferry-boat transportation. While thus making his life-work count for the comfort of the public, he was also devoting much of his time and ability to definitely social service and civic institutions and movements. His home during his later years was in Flushing, Long Island, where he was an outstanding citizen and church leader.

Henry Louis Des Anges was born in Trenton, New Jersey, May 20, 1862, son of a notable physician, Dr. Henry L. Des Anges, and his wife, Caroline (Yard) Des Anges. The son was educated in part in the public schools of Baraboo, Wisconsin, continuing his studies in Asbury Park after his fifteenth year, and graduating from the Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken. His career began in 1881 with the Pennsylvania Railroad. As he advanced in responsibility of position with that company, he was given supervision of all the floating equipment of the road at Hoboken. He designed several of the screw-propeller ferries of the Pennsylvania and remained in the boat division of the road until 1900. In that year he was appointed marine superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, a position he held at the time of his death. He had charge of all the floating equipment of that road also, including the Montauk Steamship Company, and he was one of the most popular executives of the entire system.

Mr. Des Anges was as keenly interested in the social welfare of his fellow-workers for the railroad as in the material advancement of the company. He founded the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association at Long Island City and did much to further its growth. A leading spirit of St. John's Guild, he

had a part in promoting the floating hospital for women and children, of which he was a director. For more than twelve years he served St. John's Episcopal Church in Flushing as senior warden. With the same hearty spirit of helpfulness, he utilized his knowledge and his position at the time of the World War in the efficient management of transporting the American Expeditionary Forces to steamships in which they embarked for the war area. He contributed generously to Liberty Loans, as to all campaigns for funds to be expended for charity, and gave his time and energy to furthering them as well as large donations. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons.

Henry Louis Des Anges married (first) Rosa Schem, who died in 1917. He married (second), February 10, 1920, Mary Alice Donahue, in East Orange, New Jersey. She is the daughter of Patrick and Katherine F. (Dempsey) Donahue. Mrs. Des Anges survives her husband, as does a daughter by the first marriage, Edith, wife of Eugene Hawkins, a lawyer of New York City.

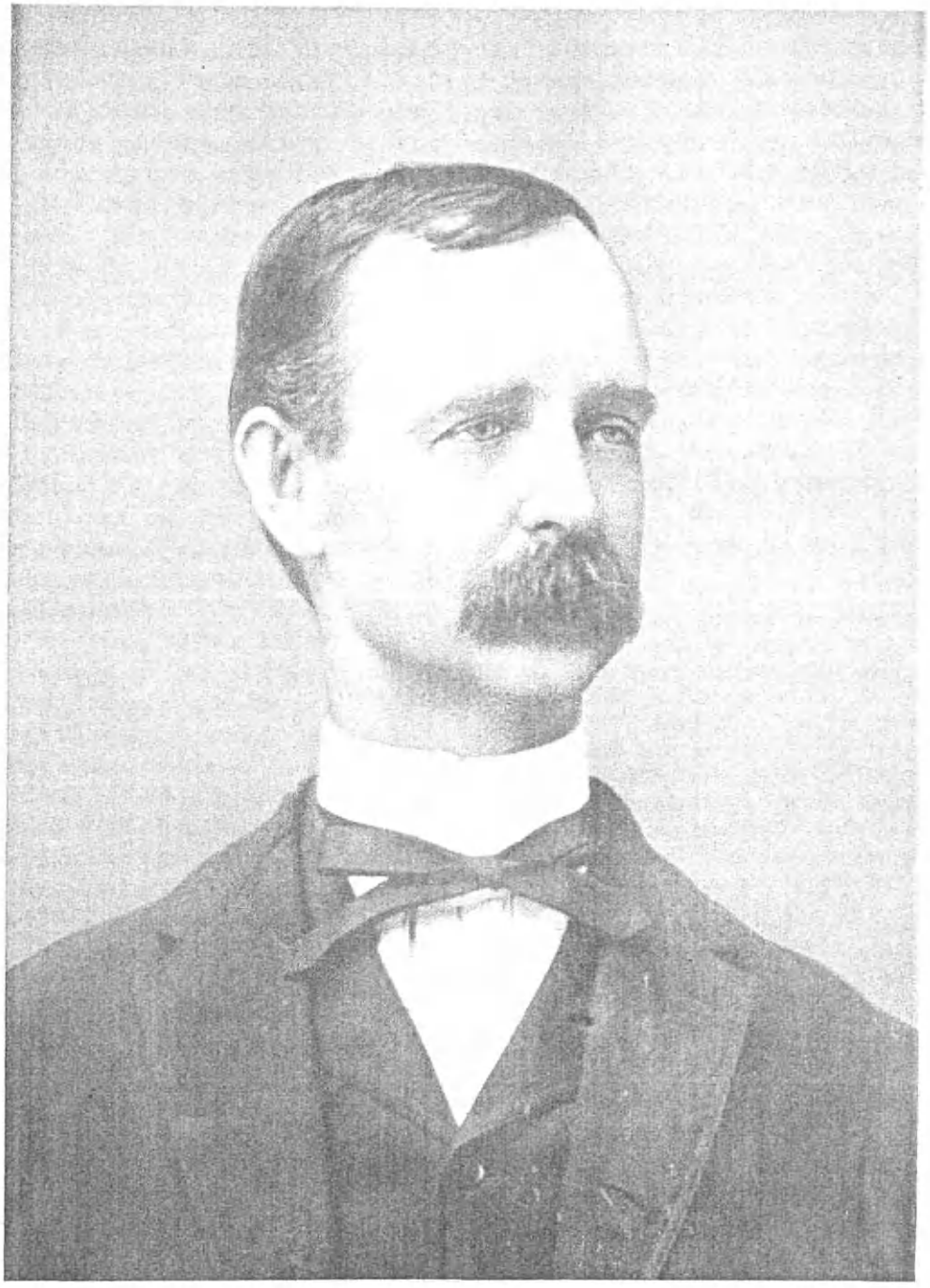
The busy and useful career of Mr. Des Anges came to an early end with his death at sixty-four years of age, at his home in Flushing, February 16, 1927. The funeral services were held in St. John's Church. A representative of the finest type of American, gentle, public-spirited and capable in business, Mr. Des Anges inspired many to better and happier living by his example. He particularly loved children and did all he could to better the lot of the poor and sick among them. His home, too, he loved and made it the center of a happy and harmonious life and the gathering place of hosts of friends.

STEWART, John Jacob,

Attorney.

In the life of John Jacob Stewart, who always went by the name of J. J. Stewart, attorney, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, his fellow-citizens found an inspiration to high endeavor and the sincere, unaffected companionship of a man with a genius for friendship. His keen mind and public-spirited vision conjured up a larger Council Bluffs, with more and more opportunities for intellectual and civic growth; and his unwearying energy contributed toward making that vision a reality. He participated in every phase of community progress. His generous interest and aid furthered many philanthropic projects. Meantime, his renown as a lawyer was firmly fixed throughout a wide area, and success came to him by virtue of his ability and integrity.

John Jacob Stewart was born in Carlton County, Ohio, September 6, 1851, son of Jesse and Ruth (Miller) Stewart. The combined virtues of Scotch ancestry on his father's side and of Pennsylvania Dutch on his mother's were his heritage. The father, born likewise in Carlton County, Ohio, in 1816, was a farmer there and moved to Iowa in 1865, making the journey on foot, driving his sheep over the weary plains. He farmed in the new country, met with success as a country squire, and died in March, 1883. His family had followed him by train, and in the group was the fourteen-year old boy, John Jacob Stewart. He had acquired his early schooling in the Carlton County country schools, and he continued studying in the Iowa public schools until he was able to enter Iowa State University, from which he graduated in 1880 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.



John J. Stewart

On November 19, 1880, Mr. Stewart settled in Council Bluffs, where he lived the rest of his life, nearly half a century. He met with success as a lawyer, serving as city attorney from 1889 to 1892. When the East Omaha boundary matter was uppermost, Mr. Stewart represented Council Bluffs at hearings in Washington. Considerable property of value in Council Bluffs had come into his possession over his long period of residence. Many civic activities benefited by his wide knowledge and good judgment. He was for nearly forty years secretary-treasurer of the Fairview Cemetery Association, and for the same period attorney for the Christian Home, an orphan asylum and old people's home, a philanthropic institution. On the city library board for years, he was instrumental in the erection of the Carnegie Library in Council Bluffs, and he served for a number of terms as trustee of the Independent school district of Council Bluffs, from 1885 to 1888 as president. He was a member of the county, State, and American Bar associations, admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States as well as that of Iowa. The Pottawatomie County Association enrolled him as a member also, as did the local lodge of the Modern Woodmen of the World. He was head counsel and banker for this lodge for years. His political views were those of the Republican party, and his contributions to World War humanitarian and patriotic drives were generous. His religious views were those of the Presbyterian faith. He found his chief recreation in driving good horses.

In Council Bluffs, Iowa, February 2, 1882, J. J. Stewart married Emma Jessie Sluyter, daughter of Alfred Pell Sluyter, born in New York, February 16, 1825, a drygoods merchant. No children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, but they welcomed into their home and hearts an adopted child, Ruth, who married James H. Fagan, of Herkimer, New York.

Death came to John Jacob Stewart at his home in Council Bluffs, September 5, 1925, at the age of seventy-four. His tremendous vitality and enthusiasm for constructive service had played an important part in the upbuilding of Council Bluffs. Vigorous and forceful, his personality was also winning, and his friends many and loyal. The following paragraphs illustrate the sentiment toward him felt by the heads of the Christian Home:

> Mr. Stewart was one of the dearest and best friends we ever had, and he was one of the finest Christians we ever knew. He never bragged about the things he did for others, and very few people knew of his multitude of kindnesses, and yet the people would be astounded if they knew of all the wonderful things he did for others. He will be missed, many, many times, but we are sure that the fineness and grandness of his life has left its imprint on the minds and hearts of many thousands who can never forget him.

HEMINGWAY, James Smith,

Banker.

The name of Hemingway has long been woven into the record of American history, and always in a pattern of outstanding accomplishment. From early Colonial days in New England to those of the late James Smith Hemingway, banker, of New Haven, Connecticut, and his heroic son, Captain Harold L. Hemingway (see following biography), the family has led in the forward march of its section along public-spirited and cultural,

as well as economic lines. James S. Hemingway, for forty years identified with banking developments in New Haven, was vice-president of the Second National Bank and for a period of nearly twenty years, was secretary-treasurer of the New Haven Savings Bank.

The family was founded in America by (1) Ralph Hemingway, who was born in England and settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he was admitted a freeman, September 3, 1634. He was a member of the Roxbury church and a proprietor of the town. He married, July 5, 1634, Elizabeth Holbrook, and among their children was a son, (2) Samuel Hemingway, born in Roxbury, in June, 1636. He settled in New Haven, Connecticut, and later at East Haven, in 1660, where many of his descendants have lived. He was a man of considerable education and refinement, a clerk of the town records and famous for his beautiful chirography, and one of his sons, Jacob Hemingway, was the first student in Yale College, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1704, and after graduating served for half a century as pastor of the East Haven church. Samuel Hemingway married, in 1662, Sarah Cooper, daughter of John Cooper, a magistrate and early settler, and one of their children was (3) Abraham Hemingway, born at East Haven, December 3, 1677. He married, November 11, 1713, Sarah Talmadge, as his second wife, and they had a son, (4) Deacon Abraham Hemingway, born at East Haven, April 1, 1727. He married Mercy Tuttle, daughter of Joseph and Mercy (Thomson) Tuttle, also of pioneer family, and they had a son, (5) Enos Hemingway, born at East Haven, September 17, 1755, representative to the General Assembly from 1797 to 1809, twenty-one sessions, the longest record in the history of the town. He was a soldier of the American Revolution, in the Sixth company, under Captain William Douglas, in 1775, in the Northern Department, under Colonel David Wooster, of New Haven. He died in 1845. He married, April 23, 1777, Sarah Hemingway, daughter of Samuel and Mehitable (Denison) Hemingway, and one of their children was (6) Wyllis, born at East Haven, January 30, 1791. Wyllis Hemingway married, November 16, 1809, Mary Brown, daughter of Daniel and Hannah (English) Brown, and they had a son, (7) Samuel Hemingway, born March 14, 1811, died December 31, 1881. He lived at Fair Haven, a merchant until 1867, when he became president of the Second National Bank of New Haven, an office he continued to hold until his death. He was also a director in many business concerns. His political views were those of the Republican party, his religious affiliation with the Congregational church. Samuel Hemingway married (second) Marietta Smith, daughter of Daniel Smith of East Haven. Children: (by the second marriage) Samuel and James Smith, of further mention.

James Smith Hemingway, son of Samuel and Marietta (Smith) Hemingway, was born in Fair Haven, Connecticut, February 4, 1861. He attended the New Haven public schools, both grammar and high school, graduating from the latter, the Hillhouse.

His business career began in 1882 as a clerk in the Second National Bank, of which his father was then president. He held positions of increasing responsibility in the bank until, in April, 1904, he was elected a member of the board of di-

rectors, to succeed Charles W. Hemingway, and for several years served as vice-president. The story of his services to that institution is best related by the resolutions adopted by the directors of the Second National Bank at the time of Mr. Hemingway's death:

. . . James S. Hemingway entered the service of this bank and for twenty years faithfully did his part in the daily routine of its work. During those years, by his watchful attention to the details of banking transactions, his friendly interest in the needs of those who did business with the bank, and his kindly consideration of his fellow-workers, he evidenced the ability, character, and spirit which have at all times marked his conduct and his personal relations.

In 1903 he left the employment of this bank, but in 1904 was elected and his since served as a member of the Board of Directors, and for several years as vice-president. In 1905 he became assistant in the management of the New Haven Savings Bank, of which he was for several years prior to his death treasurer and managing officer. He has been called upon to serve, also, in an advisory and sometimes executive capacity in other local financial institutions and public utility corporations. All the duties of these responsible positions were by him ably and faithfully performed, for he had a natural aptitude for finance, a sound knowledge of the principles and practice of banking and of business, and his ideal of service was to give his best to the duty of the hour. He was conservative, but it was the conservatism not of fear but of knowledge, a knowledge of the past and which was itself the best assurance that a future could be built upon the foundations of character and principle.

Mr. Hemingway had been elected trustee and assistant secretary of the New Haven Savings Bank on January 16, 1905, and two years later, September 27, advanced to the office of secretary and treasurer. He was for many years identified with the street railway system of New Haven; a director in the old Fair Haven and Westville Street Railway Company, he became its president and so served until the trolley lines of New Haven were taken over by the New Haven Road and the Connecticut Company. Mr. Hemingway was also a director in the New Haven Gas Light Company, the Security Insurance Company, and the Central New England Railway. His civic interests were equally varied. He was a director of Grace Hospital, for which he did excellent work. He was a member of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, the Quinnipiac, and the New Haven Lawn clubs. His church was the Center Church. Though he never held or sought public office, his influence was felt and his advice sought on all progressive public measures.

On November 24, 1891, in Baltimore, Maryland, James S. Hemingway married Louise Watson Ludington, daughter of Jesse C. Ludington, of Connecticut family, who was a commission merchant there from 1831 to 1881. To Mr. and Mrs. Hemingway were born: 1. Harold Ludington, who lost his life in the service of his country in the World War and whose biographical record follows. 2. Margaret Louise Hemingway. 3. James Smith Hemingway, Jr.

Death came to Mr. Hemingway at his home in New Haven, March 15, 1926, at the age of sixty-five. Many testimonials came from private citizens and from local publications as to the fine character of the man and the public service of the citizen who was so proud of his city and State and so ambitious for its progress. Frank B. Frisbie, president of the Mechanics Bank, said:

I have known James S. Hemingway ever since I started in to work in a bank as a boy,

and I always respected him highly and admired him as a citizen and a banker. His death is a loss to New Haven that will be felt by a great number of people in this community.

Thomas M. Steele, president of the First National Bank:

During a lifetime of more than ordinary length and more than ordinary fullness Mr. Hemingway has held a high place in business and banking circles in New Haven. He was a type of those solid and substantial New England citizens who established this city on a firm foundation and preserved its best traditions for their descendants. He was closely identified with many of our best and strongest financial business and philanthropic institutions and in all of them his kindly personality and wise counsel will be greatly missed.

An editorial in the New Haven "Register" reads:

A life of able service to the city of his birth stands on the record of James S. Hemingway. Upon his graduation from the New Haven High School Mr. Hemingway entered the employ of the Second National Bank, of which his father was president. Beginning as a clerk he worked his way through the various positions to the vice-presidency. He also served as an officer of the New Haven Savings Bank and was active in other enterprises both business and social. He devoted himself wholeheartedly to his duties as a director of Grace Hospital. Through his membership of the New Haven Colony Historical Society he evinced respect for the New Haven of a former day and his belief that the members of the present community should profit by knowing something of the older city. Mr. Hemingway was a man of sterling character, reliable judgment and high ability. He possessed those qualifications which make for fundamental and substantial work in the banker and the citizen. And because people knew he had those qualifications many went to him in need of careful and trustworthy counsel. His influence contributed much to the individual's and to the city's sound and conservative development in banking and business lines. The death of such a man creates a void in the lives of many persons and in the city as a whole. New Haven suffers a very real loss in the passing of Mr. Hemingway.

Another editorial says of him in part:

James S. Hemingway was a man of attractive personality, genial, kind, generous, and always ready to lend a helping hand. . . Everybody trusted him because, from long acquaintance, they knew he could be trusted. There are a few men in public life who find it a pleasure to assist those who seek the guidance of those whose experiences have taught them lessons of value in the business and financial world. Mr. Hemingway was one of those rare men, and he found real pleasure in aiding those who came to him to discuss their confidential affairs. In the bank and out of it he was easily accessible to all who wanted to consult him. In his office, at his home, on the street, everywhere he went, he had a kindly smile and a pleasant word for all.

HEMINGWAY, Captain Harold Ludington,

Courageous Soldier.

Though brief, a singularly rich and complete life was granted Captain Harold Ludington Hemingway, of New Haven, Connecticut, and conspicuous opportunity to serve the country his family had helped develop for nearly three hundred years. He was born of excellent New England stock, into a wealthy and cultured home. The advantages of a liberal education were his and of inherited intellectuality of a high order. His academic years, his brief but successful business experience, his military service were all fields in which he attained distinction and showed his capacity for seizing and developing every opportunity for service. Recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross because of his gallantry under fire, Captain Heming-

way attains distinction of even higher order in the spirit and manner of his death. His words when three of his men were killed in a raid were: "I feel as though they were my children and I ought to have taken better care of them." A few weeks later, October 20, 1918, he was again in his dugout waiting to go over the top at daybreak. The enemy suddenly directed artillery fire against the position occupied by his troops. He shouted to his men to take cover, and when he received no reply, said simply, "I'll have to go and get them." Out into the rain of shrapnel he went and saved his "children;" himself he could not save. A piece of shrapnel sought him out and wounded him mortally, and he died gloriously next day at the hospital at Glorieux, near Verdun.

Harold Ludington Hemingway was born in New Haven, Connecticut, May 25, 1893, son of the notable banker, James Smith Hemingway, whose record precedes this, and his wife, Louise Watson (Ludington) Hemingway. He was educated in private schools and prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, where he graduated as Salutatorian of his class in 1909. After a year at Phillips Academy, Andover, he entered Yale College, from which he graduated in 1914. His brief business life of three years began in the employ of the New Haven Savings Bank, where he spent a year. He then entered the employ of Estabrook and Company, brokers, of Boston, with whom he was associated for two years. He was attached to the Hartford office of the company as a bond salesman. The head of the office gives the best picture of his faithfulness to duty and his promise in the new undertaking:

For six weeks he studied, and his splendid intellect was of great assistance in familiarizing himself with a business which was entirely new to him, but in which he became greatly interested. About the middle of September, he started "on the road." His success was apparent from the beginning, and he displayed a high degree of loyalty to his firm and a sincere devotion to his calling. Added to these were a wonderful personality, a great capacity for work, and a superb ambition to make good and to be worthy of the confidence placed in him. He covered practically the entire State of Connecticut, outside of Hartford, and the good will of bankers and investors which he won for his firm and himself was little less than remarkable. The best evidence of this is found in the volume of business and large number of transactions which were the result of his efforts. His high ideals, unfailing courtesy, and cheerfulness, in conjunction with his unusual ability, called forth many predictions that he would go far in his chosen field of endeavor. There can be no doubt but that a brilliant future was ahead of him. As time went on, he became more and more a factor of importance, which his competitors were not slow to recognize. That he had their good will is sufficient evidence that he played the game as fair as he played it hard.

In April, 1917, the manager of the Hartford office resigned to accept another position. His great confidence in Harold Hemingway from a business standpoint, as well as his admiration and respect for him as a man, was shown by the fact that he used all his influence that Harold might be appointed his successor. It did not require a great deal of persuasion, as he had already won the confidence of his employers to a marked degree. The position was one of considerable responsibility, particularly for a young man of his age and somewhat limited experience. The fact that the appointment was made is the eloquent evidence of the standing he enjoyed in the estimation of his firm. His tenure of office was brief, however, as America had some weeks before declared war on Germany and was calling on the flower of her young manhood to go into training. Harold answered the call, applied for and received admittance to the first Plattsburg training camp. In going he took with him the best

wishes of his employers, associates, and the host of business friends whose admiration he has won during the brief period of a little less than two years.

Mr. Hemingway was commissioned second lieutenant of infantry after completion of the officers' training course at the First Training Camp at Plattsburg, August, 1917. He went thence to Camp Devens, but was transferred almost immediately to Camp Bartlett at Westfield, Massachusetts, where he was assigned to Company K, of the 194th Infantry, in the Second Battalion. This left Westfield October 2, sailing from Hoboken on October 3rd, and landing at Liverpool October 14th. Their next brief stay was in Southampton for three days. Thence Lieutenant Hemingway's company crossed to Havre and entrained for Haréville, some eight miles from Neufchateau, and for four months were intensively trained at Pompierre, a village two miles from Haréville. Lieutenant Hemingway remained with Company K until it was stationed in the vicinity of Bouconville and Xivray in late May or early June. An event of this period was the decoration of the 104th colors by General Passaga of the French Army with the Croix de Guerre, April 28, 1918. From June 2nd or 3rd until just before the Chateau-Thierry drive, Lieutenant Hemingway was acting battalion adjutant, until the return of the former incumbent of that office. The lieutenant was then attached to Battalion headquarters, acting as scout or liaison officer. His next move was to the third battalion, which, under Major Lewis, was attacking from July 18th near Belleau Woods, and for four days Lieutenant Hemingway participated in the fighting. Sometime between the twenty-fifth and the twenty-eighth of July, Lieutenant Hemingway was assigned to the second battalion and placed in command of Company F, a duty in which he continued until he was wounded on October 20, 1918. He had seen his first fighting on the Chemin des Dames, near Soissons, in February, 1918. In April he was a part of the vigorous action of the Yankee Division on the Toul Sector. He did heroic work in the Chateau-Thierry drive in July. A first lieutenant in recognition of his work during the early months, a few days after his death came his captain's commission. With Company F he fought through St. Mihiel and was recommended for a Distinguished Service Cross for exceptional bravery there. Two companies were placed under his command "to hold at all costs and to expect no relief," at the town of Fresnes, near Verdun. Thence he moved to the Verdun Sector. The details of the engagements in which he participated, dates and places, are quoted below from the letter of Major Thomas J. Hammond, of the 194th Infantry:

Apprement, April 10, 12 and 13.

He was stationed at Corneville, June 13 to 24, during which time the town was bombarded once by airplane and also was under bombardment from long-range eight-inch guns on two different occasions.

He took part in the attack which was made on the town of Belleau through the Belleau Woods, July 18.

July 19, we remained in that position holding the town and the woods which we had occupied.

July 20, a forward movement was to be taken up, and our regiment was ordered to attack, moving due east. This attack started about 2:30 P. M. on the twentieth. We proceeded but a short distance when we were held up by machine gun fire and suffered quite heavy losses.

The following morning, July 21, the attack

was resumed. On that date we advanced as far as the town of Bezuet on the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road. This advance was made rapidly and with very little opposition. We took a number of prisoners and a number of machine guns. I cannot give the exact number.

About eleven P. M. on the night of the twenty-first, we received orders to proceed towards Trugny; and about 1:30 in the morning of July 22, we met with artillery fire, machine gun fire, and more or less gas, and our advance was checked.

At this point, Major Lewis with Lieutenant Marlin Hobbs and Lieutenant Hemingway and a few of his headquarters detachment, started out to reconnoiter in the vicinity of the town of Trugny and some woods near by. They were cut off at this point and obliged to remain in the woods until after dark on the evening of the twenty-second. Lieutenant Hobbs was wounded, and later taken prisoner. A number of the men were also wounded. Colonel Lewis and Lieutenant Hemingway succeeded in getting out about nine o'clock that evening, Colonel Lewis being severely gassed and sent to a hospital.

Our regiment was not actively engaged after the twenty-second, although we were held in support until July 30th.

The next engagement we participated in was the St. Mihiel drive, September 12, when our battalion attacked from the barrage trenches near les Eparges, our line attack being in a southeasterly direction and nearly parallel to the highway running from les Eparges to St. Remy and Dommartin. At that time F Company (that of Lieutenant Hemingway) had the extreme left of the line and was in touch with the French units on our left. We encountered heavy machine gun fire and some shell fire at a point just south of St. Remy and we were working our way through, or trying to cut out through some barb-wire entanglements. At this point some of the men in Company F were wounded, and although working under fairly close observation, Lieutenant Hemingway directed the advance of his men, moving them forward in a slightly different route, and he personally went to the place in the wire where the wounded men were and directed their removal. This was about noon, September 12th. For this I made recommendation that he be awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

On the evening of September 12th we held the Chanot Woods northwest of Dommartin, where we halted for the night, organized the position, and at daylight moved forward. Changing our direction near Longeau Farm, we moved directly east on St. Maurice, which place was occupied about 1:30, September 13th, our battalion being halted on the high ground in the woods a short distance northwest of St. Maurice. We spent the night in the woods and on the afternoon of the fourteenth the battalion was moved to Herdeauville, and from there on the evening of the fourteenth under cover of darkness we occupied Wadonville and St. Hilaire.

On the morning of the fifteenth a counter attack was laid on St. Hilaire, which was held by Company G. The enemy was driven out after a few minutes' heavy engagement, and in the afternoon of the fifteenth we were again threatened with a second attack, and Company F was sent out to occupy position to the right in support of St. Hilaire and protect our right flank.

We were relieved of this position on the evening of September 15th or early morning of the sixteenth, and from that time till September 28 we were moved around to three or four different positions.

On September 28, our battalion occupied Fresnes and Hill 572, which was on the high ground just west of Fresnes. Companies E and F were sent into Fresnes. Lieutenant Hemingway was senior officer in command of the troops occupying the town; that is, of Companies 3 and 1, machine gun company, detachment of one-pound guns and trench mortars. While in that position there were two engagements with strong patrols, but no attack was made by our troops or against us.

Upon being relieved from this position during the night of October 7-8, we moved to the rear and started our march north, which brought us in the area north of Verdun; and on the morning of October 14, we went into position in the rear of the village of Haumont, which is about ten or twelve miles due north of Verdun. On that evening, we occupied position in the Haumont Wood, relieving a French regiment that was holding that position.

A.B.30—22

On the morning of October 16, we made an attack with tanks, E Company being directly engaged as the attacking party on the right. F Company was in support in the Haumont woods. During all the time we were in this position we were subject to more or less intermittent shell fire. Dugouts and positions that were occupied were positions that had been originally built by the Germans, and of course were all facing the wrong way.

On October 19, Lieutenant Hemingway, with several other officers, was recommended for promotion. His promotion called for the rank of captain.

On October 20, at 8:35 P. M., he was wounded by a shell fragment just as he was going out of his dugout entrance. There was a surgeon stationed in a dugout a few feet away who attended him, and a number of men volunteered to carry the stretcher to the ambulance station, which was some three-fourths of a mile in the rear. A double relay from the men who volunteered was detailed, and he was transported with the greatest dispatch to the ambulance and from there to the hospital.

Captain George W. Hosmer wrote Mrs. Hemingway emphasizing the fact that his service in the front lines was one of the longest in the United States Army in France, and under the most trying conditions. He added:

No matter under what strenuous conditions he was called on to take part, he was always the same good-natured, cool, level-headed, and reliable officer. I have seen him go for three days at a time without a wink of sleep, that he might be at all times with his men, cheering them and sharing their hardships. . . Captain Hemingway gave up his life while going to the aid of some of his men.

In officially recommending Captain Hemingway for the Distinguished Service Cross, Major Hammond wrote:

. . . While advancing under shell fire and severe machine gun fire as company commander, he showed exceptional bravery and daring. Boldly exposing himself at all times he was continually encouraging and leading his troops. His personal conduct was a splendid example of fearlessness to all his men.

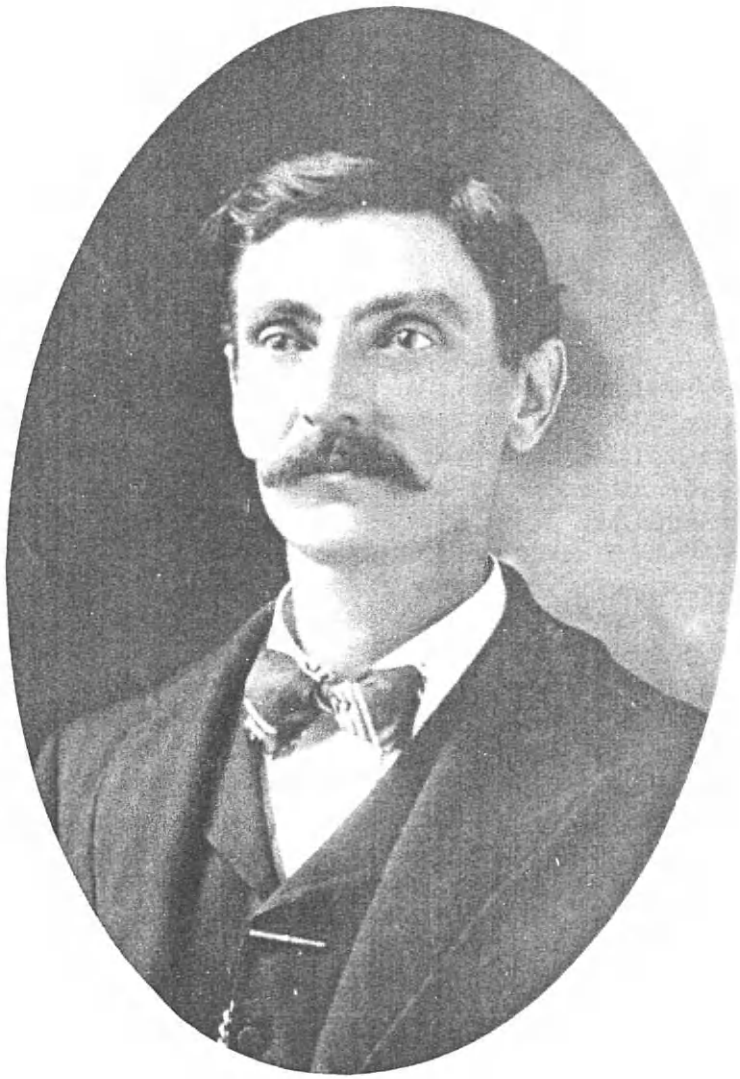
At a point between St. Remy and Dommartin his company was fired upon by machine guns as they were cutting their way through wire entanglements. Lieutenant Hemingway immediately gave such orders as are necessary for the disposition of his troops, advanced by another route, and gained ground in spite of the hostile fire. He learned that some of the men of his company had been wounded at the opening in the wire, and he personally went to this position and not only directed but assisted in taking out wounded men, this act being performed under machine gun fire. His conduct at this time was beyond that required by the ordinary call of duty and was inspired by a spirit of self-sacrifice and his love for the men of his command.

HAAS, Daniel Joseph,

Business and Political Leader.

In the economic and political advancement of Dubuque, Iowa, Daniel Joseph Haas, proprietor of a successful drug business and mayor of the city, played a conspicuous part. He was swayed as much by civic as by personal ambition. To his city and his country he gave the same devoted effort as to his private affairs. His part, therefore, in upbuilding the nation was constructive and patriotic.

Daniel Joseph Haas was born in Seelbach, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, on Christmas Day, in 1867, son of Joseph and Maria Anna (Hartzog) Haas. The father, teacher in an elementary school in Seelbach, died at the age of thirty-eight, the year of his son's birth. The boy attended school in his native town until he was twelve years old, when a visiting uncle who had established himself in the drug business in Grundy Center, Iowa, some years earlier, brought the child back to America with him. Daniel J. Haas then attended the Grundy



D. J. Haas.

Center public schools until he was fifteen, at the same time helping in his own support by working on a farm. For a time thereafter he lived in Waterloo, Iowa, where he was employed by the Wangler Brothers, druggists, for three years. At the same time he was furthering his education by attendance at business college at nights. In 1885 he moved to Dubuque, finding employment as clerk for George Wunderlich, druggist. His foresight and ambition necessitated his further preparing himself for success in life, however, and he took a course at the Chicago College of Pharmacy, beginning in 1887, and completing it in 1889. For a brief period after the completion of his course and his registration as a pharmacist, he clerked in Dubuque. About 1890 he started his own drugstore at the corner of Twenty-Fifth and Central Avenue. For more than thirty years he operated this with great success and according to such high ideals that it was an institution of great benefit to the public. He was also president of the A. B. C. Medicine Manufacturers' remedies, which had headquarters in his store from 1911 to the date of his death. His business is now being carried on by his daughter, Louise Haas.

So public-spirited a man and so sound a Republican naturally felt a keen interest in public affairs. Mr. Haas early in his residence in Iowa began to prove his enthusiasm for community progress. He was elected mayor of Dubuque in 1910 and served for a term, after having demonstrated his ability as alderman. To all patriotic and humanitarian war drives Mr. Haas contributed liberally, and to every form of worthy charity. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Woodmen of the World, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, St. Vincent de Paul Society, and the Holy Name Society. His participation in the work of the Chamber of Commerce was active. A lover of the out-of-doors, he was a member of the Izaak Walton League because of his special liking for hunting and fishing, and of the Sharpshooters. A communicant of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church in early manhood, he was from 1892 on a member of the Holy Ghost Catholic Church, of which he was a director.

In Dubuque, Iowa, January 7, 1892, Daniel Joseph Haas married Matilda Specht, daughter of Peter and Matilda (Vetter) Specht. Her father was a pioneer merchant in the town who came there from Germany at the age of twenty-one, while her mother, born also in Germany, came there at the age of eight, and they were married in Wisconsin. Both died in Dubuque. They and their nine children were communicants of the Roman Catholic church. To Mr. and Mrs. Haas were born five children: 1. Estelle, who married Robert Tschudi, by whom she has two children: Catherine and Ellen. 2. Marion, who married Fergus O'Connor, by whom she has three children: John, Virginia, and Betty. 3. Daniel J., Jr., who married Dorothy Kannolt, of Dubuque, by whom he has two sons: Daniel J. (3), and Robert John. 4. Louise, a graduate of the Immaculate Conception School of Dubuque, now carrying on her father's business. 5. Joseph Daniel.

Prematurely, death claimed Mr. Haas at the height of his successful and useful career, on March 31, 1926, at the age of fifty-nine. He was the most likeable of men, genial, friendly, finding something to like in everybody he met, and most

popular with all who came in contact with him. He loved Nature, particularly, and found his greatest happiness out of doors or in his own happy home, surrounded by his loving family and his hosts of devoted friends. His political influence, due in part to the charm of his personality and in part to his genuine ability in public affairs, was a powerful constructive force in effecting good government in Dubuque.

STORY, William Cumming,

Publisher.

Colorful, distinctive and successful is William Cumming Story's career of more than sixty years of active service. During that time he has been engaged in various enterprises in the two largest cities of the United States, and has been identified with the Standard Statistics Company for more than a decade and a half, in an executive position. He has contributed valuable offices to the promotion of its interests and in the conduct of the business methods and policies designed to distribute investment information, reinforce the efforts of investment houses and investors by a conscientious endeavor to furnish statistics, literature and reports on the many financial subjects of general interest. He is the son of James Monroe and Anna (Terry) Story. His father was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, October 25, 1817, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 10, 1872.

Of sturdy English ancestry, it is interesting to note that Mr. Story traces the descent of his family in America without a single break, in the line directly from the first progenitor, (1) William Story, born in 1614 in Norwich, England, settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, April 8, 1637, with his wife, Sarah Foster, born in 1620, a daughter of Reginald Foster. Through them is traced a son, (2) Samuel Story, who removed from Ipswich to Norwich, Connecticut, and died there about 1726. (3) Jacob Story, a son of Samuel Story, was born in Ipswich, February 17, 1689, and died March 22, 1772. He married, in 1711, Martha Burnis, who died in 1774. Their son, (4) Stephen Story, was born in 1716 and died May 14, 1796. He married, January 10, 1739, a cousin, Elizabeth Story, born April 4, 1694, and died in 1786, and a daughter of Seth and Martha (Low) Story, Jr.; the mother of eminent Scotch Highland ancestry and a descendant of Captain John Low, who was captain of the ship "Ambrose," and admiral of the fleet to which it was attached, landing in America in 1630. (5) Daniel Story, a son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Story) Story, was born July 23, 1749, and died at the age of seventy-four, December 6, 1823. He served from 1775 to 1777 as a private and officer in the Continental Forces during the War for Independence and was in the battles of Bennington, Stillwater, and Ticonderoga. He married December 3, 1772, Ruth Burnham, born November 14, 1748, and died January 1842, a descendant of the Burnham and Proctor families, which were founded in America in the early part of the seventeenth century, and which had furnished many illustrious and patriotic citizens to the colonial cause. (6) Daniel Story, Jr., a son of Daniel and Ruth (Burnham) Story, was born September 12, 1870, and died April 16, 1844, married Sophia Cumming, born July 12, 1778, and died January 2, 1845, and they were the parents of (7) James Monroe Story, as above.

(8) William Cumming Story was born January 2, 1851, in New York City. His family removed to Chicago, and he attended the public schools of that city. At the age of fourteen he entered the business world as an office boy with Hugh Boyle, wholesale dealer in notions, of Chicago, and remained with him a year. From 1867 to 1868 he was a clerk in the employ of the banking house of A. C. and O. F. Badger of Chicago, and for the next two years was associated with Lyon and Healy, music publishers. At the end of that period, at the time of the great fire, the concern was burnt out and Mr. Story came to New York where he became a salesman for A. T. Stewart and Company. Continuing in the path of advancing with each change, Mr. Story joined the Leland, Allen and Bates Company, drygoods merchants, as a salesman, in 1872, and in 1875 he returned to the A. T. Stewart and Company, being sent to Chicago as a manager of one of the departments of the branch established in that city. In the following year and for the next seven years, he was again associated with a former organization which was then styled the Case, Leland, and Company. Shortly thereafter he retired from this concern and organized his own company under the name Story and Smith, at No. 60 Leonard Street, New York City. However, in 1893, he disposed of his interests and refrained from any active participation in business affairs for ten years. At the end of that period he was made secretary and treasurer of the American Safe Deposit Company of New York and continued in that capacity for a number of years. He then purchased an interest in the Standard Statistics Bureau in 1910 and was elected vice-president of the organization. In 1913 the enterprise was re-formed and called the Standard Statistics Company and Mr. Story retained his office as vice-president of the new concern. He has continued since in his executive position and has impressed his vigorous personality and able influence upon the business affairs of the firm, and has contributed substantially to the position it fills in the financial and industrial fields of the country.

Among his other interests, he is a member of the board of trustees of the American Savings Bank, and a member of the board of directors of the Aero-Specialty Corporation. Mr. Story was one of the charter members of the Saratoga Golf Club, and won many medals and prizes from 1898 to 1904 for his prowess on the links. He was also a member of the New York Athletic Club for over thirty years, and likewise affiliated with the Rockaway Hunt Club of Cedarhurst, Long Island. He is included in the membership rolls of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and the National Arts Club.

William Cumming Story married, February 8, 1881, Daisy Allen, a sketch of whom follows this, daughter of James Hart and Frances Lupton (Porter) Allen. They are the parents of three sons: L. Allen Lawrence, born September 2, 1882, now engaged in business in New York City; he married Helen Hilton, granddaughter of Judge Henry Hilton; their daughter, Ruth Burnham, born February 16, 1909, attended Miss Spence's School, No. 30 West Fifty-fifth Street, New York City, 1924-26. 2. Harold Van Vredenburgh, born August 30, 1888, is in charge of the legal department of Harris, Forbes and Company, New York City; he married Louise Martha

Washington Ort. 3. Sterling Porter, born July 17, 1891, is president of the S. P. Story Company, wholesale dealers in automobile accessories in New Rochelle, New York; he married Edna Fickling, a native of London, England, and they have a daughter, Olive Edith, born March 28, 1922. The three sons were all in the World War, having enlisted in the American Expeditionary Forces, and they were all honorably discharged in perfect health. The family make their home together at No. 633 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, New York.

STORY, Daisy (Allen), (Mrs. William Cumming Story),

Patriotic and Civic Leader.

Throughout her long and picturesque career, Mrs. William Cumming Story has filled her cup of attainments to overflowing, and enjoys the reverence and love of her legion of friends, associates and admirers in the many activities with which she has been so intimately and distinguishedly identified. Keenly interested in the various women's organizations of both local and national significance, she has during her active membership in them been called upon from time to time to serve in official capacities, and at all times has impressed her charming and genial personality upon her fellows in the promotion of their many endeavors. Her life has been a full one, for she has been an inspiring wife, an ideal and loving mother, as well as a loyal and influential civic worker, sportswoman and artist of renown.

(I) In 1636, Dr. Johannes Monsieur de la Montagne, one of the progenitors of the family whose record is contained herein, set sail from Leyden, Holland, in the ship "Gilded Beaver" and came to New Amsterdam in America. He was born in Saintonge, France, in 1592, but had subsequently removed to Holland, becoming a citizen of the city from which he embarked. Upon settling in America, Dr. de la Montagne became a leading and prominent citizen of the colony, serving as a member of the council under Governor Kieft in 1638 and under Governor Stuyvesant in 1656. In 1640, he was appointed chief of the military command, and was sent with fifty men to the defense of Fort Good Hope, at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1641, and was thereafter re-appointed to that office in 1645 and 1656. He was likewise a member of the convention held in 1653 to secure a representative government, and from 1656 until 1664 served as commissioner general and director of Fort Orange. He married, December 12, 1626, in Holland, Rachel Monjour de Forest, a daughter of Jesse de Forest.

(II) Their son Jan de la Montagne was born in 1632 and died in 1672. He married Marie Vermilye, a daughter of Isaac Vermilye, who was descended from an old Huguenot family which was established in America in 1630.

(III) Their daughter, Janatje M. de la Montagne was born in New Harlem, April 16, 1673, and died in 1737, in New York. She married, September 12, 1696, Johannes Van Vredenburgh, whose father, Isaacren Van Vredenburgh, had come to America in the ship "Gilded Beaver" in 1654.

(IV) Their son, William Van Vredenburgh, was born and baptized in New York City, November 26, 1704, and died May 18, 1783. He married, May 25, 1729, Willimgntje Nack, born in 1710 and died in 1776.

(V) Their son, Johannes William Van Vredenburgh, was born March 6, 1730, and died September 30, 1794. He married, May 12, 1755, Marjtge Van Wagenen, born May 12, 1734, and died March 27, 1773.

(VI) Their son, William John Van Vredenburgh, was born April 18, 1760, and he married Elizabeth Platt Townsend.

(VII) Their daughter, Eliza Van Vredenburgh, married James Porter, of whom further (see Porter VI).

(VIII) Their daughter, Frances Lupton Porter, was born in New York City, April 16, 1825, and died July 31, 1890; she married, August 1, 1855, James Hart Allen, born January 29, 1818, and died August 8, 1858, a son of Stephen Allen, who was the first mayor elected of New York. James Hart Allen was a practicing physician and enjoyed a high reputation in the profession. Dr. and Mrs. Allen were the parents of a daughter, Daisy, of whom further.

(IX) Daisy Allen was born in the City of New York, December 14, 1857. She obtained a thorough education under a private governess and tutor at home. Talented in art, two of her paintings in oil of flower subjects were accepted by the National Academy of Design in New York City in 1881, and two years later three others of her paintings were accepted and displayed at the Galleries of the American Art Association of New York City. For many years Mrs. Story has been active in many civic and patriotic societies, and the mere mention of them should suffice to describe the rôle she has played in the affairs and in the promotion of their welfare in relation to the community and country. She was President General of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution from 1913 until 1917, and has also been State Treasurer and State Regent of the organization. She was a founder and served as Regent of the Manhattan Chapter and likewise secretary of the New York City Chapter. During the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, Mrs. Story acted as chairman of the New York State Committee of the society in connection with the festivities. She is affiliated with the National Society of Colonial Dames and the Daughters of 1812. As a member of the Federation of Women's Clubs, she has been president of the New York City body, and vice-president of the New York State body. In the various patriotic societies, Mrs. Story is a member of the Allied Patriotic Societies, comprising sixty-seven organizations, and member of the Patriotic and Defense Societies, enjoying the distinction of being the only woman to serve on the executive board in those bodies; she is vice-president of the Patriotic Women of America; chairman of the Women's American Defense Society; vice-president of the Patriotic Service League; president of the General Pershing Chapter of War Mothers; vice-president of the New York State War Mothers; and a member of the board of directors of the League of Women's Service in the World War with Germany; also a member of the organization committee of that society. Mrs. Story has been likewise vice-president of the Star Spangled Banner Association and vice-president and secretary of the Washington's Headquarters Association. At the same time Mrs. Story has been active and interested in other phases of civic endeavor, and has served as vice-president of the New York State Harbor and Rivers Congress; president of the

National Emergency Relief Society; secretary of the Nationalization and Americanization Committee; and a member of the Eastern Star. She has also been one of the founders and is president of the Patriotic Builders of America, and president of both the Women's Republican State Association and the Women's Republican Club.

In addition to these many activities and civic contributions, Mrs. Story has enjoyed marked admiration and popularity in the field of sports, for she is an excellent horse-woman, swimmer, and an excellent tennis and golf player in the various country and golf clubs of which she is a member, among which is the Saratoga Golf Club. From 1892 to 1902, Mrs. Story won fifty-seven cups in the golf tournaments in which she engaged.

On February 8, 1881, Daisy Allen was married by the Rev. Dr. Shipman, of Christ Church, in her father's home, at No. 51 West Thirty-third Street, New York City, to William Cumming Story (see preceding biography), of New York City. They are the parents of three sons (q. v.) and the family has resided at No. 633 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, New York, since October 1926, previously at York Country Club grounds, Westchester, New York, in a home once owned by one of the officers in Lord Howe's command.

(The Porter Line).

(I) In another section of the New World, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony was Samuel Porter, another progenitor of this family. He was born in England in 1626, and was brought to this country by his parents when he was twenty months old. He married Hannah Stanley, whose father, Thomas Stanley, had come to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635 in the ship "Planter" and had been admitted as a freeman at Lynn, Massachusetts, in that same year. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1640, and later removed, first, to Hartford, Connecticut, and thence to Hadley, Massachusetts, where he died in 1702.

(II) Hezekiah Porter, a son of Samuel and Hannah (Stanley) Porter, was born January 7, 1665, and married, May 20, 1686, Hannah Coles, who was descended from Robert Bartlett, through her mother, who was one of the original proprietors of Hartford, Connecticut.

(III) Their son, Hezekiah (2) Porter, was born in 1689 and married, in 1719, Sarah Wright.

(IV) Their son, Hezekiah (3) Porter, married Hannah Hastings, who traced her paternal ancestry in America to Thomas Hasting, the representative, of England to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634.

(V) Samuel Porter, a son of Hezekiah (3) Porter and Hannah (Hastings) Porter, was born in 1756 and died in 1822. He was a doctor, and subsequently married Lucy Edwards, a daughter of Jonathan and Rebecca (Blinn) Edwards.

(VI) James Porter, a son of Samuel and Lucy (Edwards) Porter, was born April 18, 1789, at Williamstown, Massachusetts, and was later graduated from Williams College. He was admitted to the bar of New York State and practiced with substantial and distinguished success for many years. From 1814 until 1815, he was a member of the State Assembly and was then elected for a term to the 15th United States Congress. For many years he was located at Skaneateles, New York, but removed thereafter

F. B. Kenyward

to Albany where he was registrar of the Court of Chancery at the State Capital. He married Eliza Van Vredenburgh, and they were the parents of a daughter, Frances Lupton Porter, who married Dr. James Hart Allen, and had Daisy Allen, as above.

KENNARD, Frank Bartlett,

Business Executive.

One of those pioneering and constructive Americans who contributed materially to the upbuilding of the Middle West was Frank Bartlett Kennard, successful business man and helpful citizen of Omaha, Nebraska. He was president of the Kennard Glass and Paint Company, which he founded and developed. As his interests were along cultural and progressive lines, his influence was felt in furthering the community's development in that direction.

Frank Bartlett Kennard was born in New Athens, Ohio, April 28, 1850, son of Levi J. and Sarah (Atkinson) Kennard. The father, of good Quaker stock, a native of Ohio, taught school as a pioneer in Indiana, made his way to Desoto, Nebraska, in 1856, and to Omaha in 1862, where he was a well-known merchant. He died in Omaha in 1892, having reared three children. The mother, of Irish descent though born in Ohio, died in Omaha, September, 1889. The son, Frank Bartlett Kennard, was a student in the public schools of Omaha, at Spiceland Academy, in Spiceland, Indiana, and at the Louisville Medical College, in which he was valedictorian of his class, and from which he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He never practiced his profession, however. Instead Mr. Kennard engaged in the drug business in Omaha in 1875, with Thomas Martin, at the corner of Fourteenth and Douglas streets. Three years later Mr. Martin's interest was purchased by James Forsyth, and this partnership continued for many years. Enterprising and full of initiative, Mr. Kennard was constantly experimenting and soon found opportunity to add to the store's stock in trade spices and baking powder of his own manufacture, the latter being so excellent as to meet with constant popularity and being purchased in large quantities by the government for its commissary department. His spice business being sold to his brother, George A. Kennard, of St. Joseph, Missouri, Mr. Kennard turned his active mind and energies into another direction. Glass, paint and oils proved so lucrative that he soon sold the drug business to the Fuller Drug Company and in a small way devoted himself exclusively to the manufacture of these commodities. Prosperity enabled Mr. Kennard soon to purchase the ground where the Woolworth Store now stands, and where he was in the paints, oils and glass business, wholesale and retail, at the corner of Sixteenth and Douglas streets. When this was sold to Hayden Brothers, Mr. Kennard purchased the L. B. Williams corner at Fifteenth and Dodge streets, where his business continued in operation until its sale to the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. After retiring for four or five years, Mr. Kennard and his son established a new business, the Kennard Glass and Paint Company, at first in a rented building, and later, as it prospered, in the Kennard Building at the corner of Fifteenth Street and Davenport. This enterprise took a front rank in Omaha business houses. Its president until 1919, Mr. Kennard re-

tired in favor of his son in that year. He was also keenly interested in the ownership and development of downtown real estate. Mr. Kennard died at his home in Omaha, November 15, 1925.

His participation in the real progress of Omaha was constructive, although Mr. Kennard's home, garden, and fine library formed his chief interests outside business. He was always a student and great reader. His political views were those of the Republican party, and at one time he was a councilman of Omaha. He was a member of Lodge No. 39, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and for a period of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His generous aid in time and money was always to be counted on by philanthropic groups, and his liberality to war needs was great.

In Knightstown, Indiana, February 23, 1876, Frank Bartlett Kennard married Alice Wilkinson, born in Indiana, daughter of Elnathan and Rebecca (Albright) Wilkinson. Her father, born in Harmon County, West Virginia, July 30, 1830, was the son of Daniel S. Wilkinson who was the son of Elnathan Wilkinson, a grain and lumber merchant of Knightstown. His wife was of a North Carolina family. To Mr. and Mrs. Kennard were born: 1. Eva, widow of J. G. Wallace, by whom she had children: i. James K. ii. William. iii. Ruth Lee. 2. Georgia, married John C. Goodwin of Newcastle, Indiana, and they have children: i. Catherine E. ii. Eleanor. iii. John Kennard Goodwin. iv. Miles Murphy. 3. Lee, married Mabel Christie of Omaha and they have: i. Frank B. ii. Burton Lee. 4. Alice Frank, married Edgar A. Baird, and they have: i. Edgar. ii. Sarah Lee. iii. Thomas Patton Baird.

Mr. Kennard was widely esteemed as one of the vital factors in the early growth of Omaha. He was a broad-minded business man, kind hearted, and ready at all times to lend a helping hand. His counsel and encouragement will be greatly missed by his associates and many friends. He belonged to that lofty group of American citizens who wield a power all the more potent from the fact that it is moral rather than political, and is exercised for the general welfare rather than for private aggrandizement. Those who knew him found him warm-hearted, helpful, charitable. They appreciated his vigorous and active intellect and his keen interest in mentally stimulating experiences. His home and family were happy and hospitable, imbued with his own fine spirit. His segment of the structure that is the Omaha of today is strong and beautiful.

HILL, Colonel James Davidson,

Soldier, Lawyer, Planter.

Resident in New Orleans, Louisiana, continuously for the past sixty-five years, a participant in every constructive effort to meet municipal crises and civic advancement, Colonel James Davidson Hill has long been a commanding figure. As soldier, lawyer, planter, and citizen he has attained National renown. His was the distinctive achievement, during the Siege of Vicksburg, in 1863, of dramatically running the Federal lines and keeping open communications with Confederate leaders. His was unwearying and devoted service at the front for the long duration of the Civil War. His common sense, his tact, his firmness had a leading rôle in saving New Orleans from the iron clutch of the Reconstruction or "carpet-bagger" government. In

civic reform, in every phase of civic progress since that time he has been influential. As a lawyer, he has ranked high at the bar of the Nation.

James Davidson Hill was born in New York City on July 15, 1842, while his parents were visiting there. His father, Alexander Hill, born in Scotland, had established his residence in Louisiana in 1839. In New Orleans the boy grew to the age of ten, and when his father in 1852 retired from business, accompanied him to Europe for two years, where he attended school for a time in Scotland and later in Paris, France. When he returned with the family to New Orleans, James D. Hill attended the local schools and graduated in 1859 from the New Orleans High School. His education continued at Lippe-Detmold, Germany, at the Gymnasium (Academy), from which he graduated as valedictorian of his class, March 30, 1860. It was the plan that he should then complete the four-year course at Princeton University, entering in the junior year, for which he was almost ready, and he studied for a time at a coaching school in the town in order to fill in certain gaps in his preparation. On April 12, 1861, however, began the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The young student, not quite nineteen years old, abandoned the plans for completing his education and took up arms in defense of the Confederate cause.

He enlisted for what eventuated in a long and brilliant period of service in April, 1861, in the Davidson Guards and was elected junior second lieutenant. In Company E, of the Beauregard Regiment, on duty at New Orleans, of which the Guards became a part, Lieutenant Hill was advanced to the rank of first lieutenant, and early in 1862 to that of captain. His first eventful experience was as commander of Company E, Twenty-eighth Regiment of Louisiana Infantry. He participated in the bombardment of 1862, the defeat of Sherman at Chickasaw Bayou, and the Siege of Vicksburg in 1863. When the call for volunteers to open communication with General Joseph E. Johnston, commander of the Confederate forces outside the town, came, Captain Hill offered his services for the perilous mission. He embarked in a little pirogue, floated down the river past five gunboats and two transports, landed unseen at Diamond Island Chute, passed through the Federal lines, made his way to and swam across the Big Black River at night, his dispatches in his hat-lining, and reached Canton, Mississippi, where he delivered the messages to General Johnston. After a brief respite, back he went to Vicksburg with return messages, again successfully negotiating the perilous journey. In addition he was able to inform the Council of War in Vicksburg as to the location of Grant's Army, the condition of the country thereabout, and the prospect of escape from Vicksburg. He could not make another successful sortie, because of the succession of brilliant moonlit nights which followed, and he was surrendered with the garrison on July 4, 1863. Paroled, along with the other troops, he was sent by the conquering Northern army to General Johnston to announce the fall of Vicksburg, and to arrange for the withdrawal of Confederate troops into their own territory, according to the terms of surrender. General Johnston officially reported of Captain Hill as follows:

He has exhibited great intelligence, enterprise and courage in the military operations

in Mississippi, especially during the Siege of Vicksburg, by keeping up the communications of the garrison with the exterior, when few others were bold enough to attempt it, or adroit enough to succeed.

He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and freed from the Northern control, was detailed to General Shoup of the Army of Tennessee, then falling back upon Atlanta. He commanded a Georgia brigade on July 22, 1864, that received special commendation in general orders from the commanding general, John B. Hood, because of courage and prowess in battle. Colonel Hill was aide to General Hardee at the battle of Ezra Church, July 28, 1864. Thereafter he was under orders to operate in North Georgia against Sherman's railroad communications with Chattanooga, and worked so successfully that rumor related how Gerard's whole division was sent to the rear of Sherman's Army to capture Colonel Hill or send him south of the Chattahoochee. But the Colonel remained at his post until Sherman began his famous march to the sea. He then was in Florence, Alabama, for a time, then returned to Mississippi, where he was on duty when peace was declared. He returned to New Orleans, May 24, 1865, hero of four years of service, a young man of twenty-three.

A civilian again, Mr. Hill read law with George S. Lacey, a prominent attorney of New Orleans, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. Some years later came his admission to practice before the United States Supreme Court. Since that time he has been prominent not only in litigation, but in every phase of public development.

The years following the Civil War brought to all parts of the South the problems of reconstruction. Nowhere was carpet-bagging worse than in New Orleans. Colonel Hill was active in the political revolution which remedied the situation in New Orleans, acting as second in command of Angell's Regiment on September 14, 1874. He was elected representative to the Louisiana Legislature in 1876 and served effectively for two terms. It was his strategy which effected the bloodless expulsion of the last remnant of carpet-bagging in the shape of the Republican Metropolitan Police, who held the "Cabildo," where the Supreme Court should hold its sessions. The police refused to allow the court, whose members were newly appointed by Governor Nicholls, in 1877, to take their seats in the building. The troops were out that day under General Fred N. Ogden, honoring the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans and, at the same time, Governor Nicholls' inauguration. As they passed along Jackson Square by North Peters Street, Colonel Hill asked Aide-de-camp Oscar Nixon to request of General Ogden the detail to him for special service of Captain Archie Mitchell's company. The request granted, the company marched toward the Cabildo, planning to capture it. Warm friends surrounded the troops. The Metropolitan police, however, held firm. The heavy iron gates were battered open by the troops, the judges called, and Colonel Hill led the march toward the courtroom with Judge Alcibiade DeBlanc upon his arm, past the helpless Metropolitans. Thus every judge was escorted to his seat. Colonel Hill opened the court with the usual formula, but wound up with an order to the Metropolitans "to pile their guns in a corner of the room, and remove their caps

in the presence of the Supreme Court, just convened, to complete, in all its branches, the inauguration of the redeemed Government of Louisiana under the Nicholls' administration." The day was won.

Still another incident displayed the determination and cleverness of Colonel Hill in his management of men. He broke down the Republican filibuster in the Legislative session of 1878, on its last day. The Republicans refused to answer the roll call on a motion to pass the bill, in order to defeat it for lack of a quorum. Colonel Hill was requested to act as speaker and ordered the doors closed. When the first roll call showed "No Quorum," he ordered another. When the first man present refused to answer to his name, the sergeant-at-arms was told to find him and put him in his seat. The big Sergeant Flood did so, drew the man out from under his desk, and seated him. The clerk called the recreant member's name three times, without securing an answer. Colonel Hill then directed the clerk to note in the minutes that the member was present but refused to vote. Thus the roll call continued, a quorum was shown to be present, and the desired bills passed. It is interesting to record that this common-sense method became a precedent in the Louisiana House and was adopted some ten years later in Congress by the Speaker, Thomas B. Reed.

Colonel Hill as a lawyer inaugurated and prosecuted cases against the drainage tax assessed by the city for drainage never installed, and saved citizens from a huge and unjust indebtedness. He was also an important factor in a Federal case which resulted in the removal of the sugar bounty, in 1893, which had been made a substitute for the Sugar Tariff under McKinley. Again, he played a leading rôle in the action known as "The Public Belt Railroad Litigation," in 1912, in which he was successful in rescuing this transit system from politics. A common characteristic of the three suits was that, though each was brought in the name of an individual, each benefited a large number of people, and thus were quasi-public. In 1890 the Colonel was a prime mover in the campaign to obliterate the famous Louisiana Lottery. He was chairman of the conference committee of the Anti-Lottery Democratic Executive Committee, charged with procuring and maintaining the unification of the anti-lottery elements of the State. He formulated a section of the "Lafayette Agreement," which satisfied the farmers' representative body, as well as the other elements, and eventually brought about the destruction of the lottery. Chief Justice Edward D. White, at the time in New Orleans and an advocate of closing the lottery, said of Chairman Hill:

> There were many leaders to whom the State should be grateful for their services in the Anti-Lottery campaign, but there was none to whom the gratitude of the people of the State was more due than to Hill, for his achievement in consummating the Lafayette Agreement, which, in the very nick of time, met and averted a crisis that would have destroyed the Anti-Lottery campaign.

In 1918, Governor R. G. Pleasant appointed Colonel Hill a member of the Louisiana-Vicksburg Park Memorial Commission. That body later elected him president, and the design was selected, the monument completed in fifteen months, with a balance left from the fifty-thousand-dollar appropriation of $795. This, with a supplemental sum, was ex-

pended by the commission for a portrait table of Major Fred N. Ogden and one of Captain Toby Hart, to be placed in the Vicksburg Military Park. In 1902 the Colonel was the original appointee to the Court House Commission and was instrumental in the adoption of the plan used in the construction which would give to every room in the building the largest direct opening to light and air. In 1906, after considerable debate, he convinced his fellow-commissioners of the desirability of a spacious and dignified Royal Street entrance which would be in harmony with the magnificient edifice. Colonel Hill was given the honor of presiding at the laying of the cornerstone in 1908, and of welcoming the Supreme Court at its first session in its new home, October 10, 1910.

As a sugar planter, Colonel Hill was also a constructive leader. He owned the Poydras Plantation, twelve miles below New Orleans, and leased three others in the neighborhood, and he owned another in Plaquemine Parish and one in Rapides Parish. It was his suggestion which resulted in the extraction of a larger supply of cane-juice for sugar making by the use of two additional forty-inch rollers behind the ordinary three-roller cane-mill. Leeds and Company began thus equipping mills and thus continued for years. The Colonel was president of the Sugar Planters' Association until he retired from planting in 1913, when he became a member of the Executive Committee. His portrait hangs in the Sugar Planters' Room of the Louisiana State Museum. In 1905, he was invited to attend the "Taft Party," consisting of Senators and Congressmen, on their expedition to the Philippine Islands to study the conditions there and to estimate potential sugar production. The party visited Japan as well. Among the notable members were Alice Roosevelt and the Hon. Nicholas Longworth, as well as Mrs. Pershing, wife of General John Joseph Pershing, who was then Military Attaché to the American Embassy in Japan.

In still another phase of community welfare was Colonel Hill an unwearying worker. When he was sixteen years of age, he joined the Presbyterian Church, and his interest has never flagged. He is a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church and an elder. For forty-seven years, from 1872 to 1918, he was superintendent of the Afternoon Sunday School of his church, and in 1917 he was sent as a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Birmingham.

This full, rich, finely poised life and character are among the notable events in the history of New Orleans. It may be said, conservatively enough, that Colonel Hill has deflected the course of history there in more instances than one. Large of vision, generous of heart, clear and steady in intelligence, he devoted himself to causes which would definitely better the commonwealth, and he has lived to enjoy the wisdom of his leadership.

TAYLOR, John,

Merchant.

Building upon the stable foundation of inherited characteristics of old-world industry and carefully regulated endeavor, John Taylor drew from his American environment those distinctly American

qualities that transmute such inherited traits into capabilities adequate to cope with heavy difficulties and large problems of executive control. It is to these lives of non-spectacular and gradual yet firmly progressive achievement that we owe the well-established prosperity of our national life.

John Taylor, son of James and Olivia (Moodie) Taylor, was born in New York City, June 30, 1854. Both parents were of Scotch birth, the father having been born in Torpichen, near Edinburgh, the mother being a native of the latter city. They came to America where James Taylor attained a reasonable degree of success in his new home, becoming a builder in New York City, and connecting with the stone quarry industry in the same city. With the strong, sturdy adherence to right principle, and the unswerving loyalty so markedly characteristic of the Scotch, he served in the Civil War, giving indeed, most tangible proof of his devotion to the land of his adoption. John Taylor received a good practical education in the public schools of New York City and in the Packard Business School. When he was but sixteen years of age, his father died and the exigencies of the family situation necessitated his starting out to make his own way. His first business position was in Nashua, New Hampshire, where he was employed by an uncle. From here, he entered the employ of another uncle who was in business under the firm name of Hogg, Brown and Taylor, of Boston, Massachusetts.

At the age of twenty-one, the young man, John Taylor, went to New Haven, Connecticut, and here entered in business for himself, establishing the firm of Adams and Taylor in partnership with J. N. Adams. Another venture of the same nature was later launched by Mr. Taylor in Columbus, Ohio, this time with George Sinclair as partner. It has been said that at this time Kansas City was the "best advertised town in the United States." Of John Taylor, it can be truly said that he had ability to take a long look ahead and as far back as 1881, he envisioned the greatness and coming place of Kansas City. Together with Mr. Sinclair, he, accordingly, started new endeavors in that place, establishing a drygoods business. The first move of the partners was the leasing of the first floor and basement of the south half of the new Ridge Building at No. 1038 Main Street, before it was finished. These were the days when real estate dealers were booming the town, when Main Street had boardwalks, plank street crossings and a pavement of broken macadam. Mr. Taylor noticed that men "sat on fences, whittled and swapped lies and traded in dirt." His partner abandoned the venture within a year and sold his interest to Mr. Taylor who hung on. His was ever the faith to stick to his enterprises in spite of disappointments. His name "John Taylor" appeared on a sign before the modest entrance to the simple little store. The proprietor and a Scotch employee swept the shavings from the new store and labored night and day putting up shelving, unpacking boxes and placing conveniently and attractively the new stock. Said the employee of his hardworking superior,

Mr. Taylor worked very hard in those days and did pretty much of everything. He did all the buying, and he wrote all the advertisements. He painted all the signs and price cards for the stock and windows. In fact, he did everything.

The business prospered and grew, and so firmly was it established that the crash which wrecked the financial world and disturbed the whole community, did not wreck John Taylor's firmly founded business.

Within a few years after he became sole owner, Mr. Taylor built his shallow store not more than sixty-five feet in depth back to the alley. Then he took over and occupied the second and third floors and finally took a lease on the whole building, one hundred feet of frontage. Wider and wider prosperity, founded on fair dealing, industry and keen ability, came. In 1903, he bought two hundred feet of ground on Baltimore Avenue and erected a five-story and basement building which is now part of the Taylor store. Some years later, his growing enterprise called for still more room, and was installed in newly-purchased additions, purchased at different times as the volume of business increased and the reasonable expectation of future growth made expansion seem wise. The first twenty-six were bought from Mrs. Robert Lakenan; the second obtained by purchase from Thomas Corrigan. Both of these previous owners were members of old Kansas City families. These additions included fifty-two feet of the Main Street Building, as well as the long time lease on the remaining forty-eight feet of the original Ridge Building. Thus had this business of modest beginnings grown to be an organization of great size. In 1914, the building was replaced by one of six stores with steel strong enough to carry four additional stores. The ten employees grew in number to several hundred and these are still connected with the business. Many of them are of Scotch birth and lineage, chosen by the founder, Mr. Taylor, always aware of the fine heritage that his own Scotch ancestry had given him. Then too, many in the neighborhood are of the same descent and find congenial the Scotch atmosphere which pervades the establishment. The department store which had its humble beginnings in the small dry-goods concern, bears strong testimony to the faculty of Mr. Taylor of securing the confidence and coöperation of both patrons and employees. For a long period, he worked actively in its upbuilding, and though for many years not resident in Kansas City, he still remained president of the company and closely associated with its progress, as well as that of Kansas City, itself, for he bent his energies as earnestly toward upbuilding the city as toward erecting his own fortunes.

The last twenty-six years of Mr. John Taylor's life were not spent in Kansas City, for he took up his residence in Millburn, New Jersey, and had an office in New York City. So greatly did his store prosper, that Mr. Taylor's 3,297 shares of its capital stock were valued, at the time of his death, at $329,700. His real estate holdings in other places than Kansas City included property in the vicinity of New Chambers Street and New Bowery in New York, and fifty acres of land in Essex County, New Jersey. The success of Mr. Taylor awakes admiration and this is the recognition well-founded, that his career illustrates certain virtues of man and character, typical of the strong, able and high-minded American.

John Taylor was a life-member of the Kansas City St. Andrew Society, and showed deep interest in the prime purpose of the organization, namely the building of an old folks' home. A sin-

cere Christian, rather than a rigorous adherent of a creed, the man was noted for his home-loving disposition and his interest in his fellow-men. His ideals were humanitarian, and he worked in a spirit of coöperation with a true desire to serve. Mr. Taylor was a member of the Christian Church in Kansas City. For a time in New York, he went to the Presbyterian church and while in New Jersey, attended the little Presbyterian Church in Springfield, known for its memorable historic associations. He later found inspiration and satisfaction in allying himself with the Church of Christ, Scientist, the church to which his wife belongs. His political views were those of the Republican party. His clubs were the Baltusrol, Short Hills, New Jersey; the Short Hills Club, the Kansas City Club of Kansas City and the Country Club of Kansas City. Driving and saddle horses and golf provided him with his chosen forms of recreation.

Death came to Mr. Taylor at his New Jersey home, November 30, 1919, at the end of sixty-five years of productivity and broad usefulness. In business astute, farsighted, firm, and able, he was a success, and his success was the success of his city. He was quite literally a shaping element in the formative period of Kansas City and impressed the young city with something of his own high ideals and ambitions. Among those who "believed" in Kansas City at all times and under even adverse conditions was Mr. Taylor, who was willing to fortify his belief with all his fortune. He built up an institution which is a proverb for square dealing, for reliability, and for sound business policy.

A tangible monument of his ability, the John Taylor Dry Goods Company is far more than the most imposing and progressive department store in an alert community; it connotes high ideals of public service in merchandising, substantial merit, and dependability. His methods, ability, and integrity helped to establish for the whole retail trade of the city such high standards that the city became the retail trade capital of the territory. His generosity and public spirit had a share in every worthy civic or philanthropic enterprise. His personality entered into creating an ideal of citizenship for the city which has colored all its subsequent history.

Of John Taylor as a citizen and contributor to public progress, the Kansas City "Journal" speaks thus on its editorial page:

> The John Taylor Dry Goods Company has always been dependable as a leader in all those public-spirited enterprises which make for the progress and prosperity of the community, even those which are often looked at somewhat askance by those short-sighted business men who are inclined to relegate "art" to the background. The Symphony orchestra had no more sympathetic or generous supporter than Mr. Taylor, and his name and that of his firm could always be found on the subscription lists of all worthy projects for the betterment of the condition of the people or for the general uplift of the community. He was always in the most intimate communication with everything which concerned the welfare of the city and Kansas City has not in a long time lost a more devoted or valuable friend than in the death of John Taylor, whose passing will be universally regretted, but who leaves behind as a legacy the certainty that his firm will "carry on" with the same broad civic vision and fine genius for commercial cleanness and soundness which characterized him during his lifetime.

On the other hand, his personal life was pure and noble, imbued with a love of those who surrounded him in the way

of family and friends, and with a humanitarianism which sought to help all of his fellow-men. A good man, a kindly man, he was a great American.

John Taylor married (first) Elizabeth Allen, of Lexington, Kentucky, who died in Kansas City. He married (second), at Kansas City, Gertrude Riner, daughter of George Henry and Augusta (Stroh) Riner. Mr. Riner was born September 10, 1849, and died in Omaha, Nebraska, August 11, 1916. He was the son of David and Margaret Melissa (Flagg) Riner, the former born December 8, 1819, the latter July 9, 1826. They were married by the Rev. Philip Lipscomb on December 12, 1848. George Henry Riner became a leading man in his community, being president of the Roach and Riner Lumber Company of Kansas City. His wife, Augusta Stroh, was born February 16, 1844, and died January 9, 1923; she was the daughter of Nicholas John Stroh, born May 5, 1798, and Elizabeth (Givler) Stroh, born December 2, 1807. Mrs. Taylor is a Christian Scientist, member of the Mother Church in Boston, Massachusetts.

The children of Mr. Taylor's first marriage were: 1. Albert Allen, president of the Kansas City store (1927). He married Nita Abraham, and they are the parents of William Robert and Nita Nannette. 2. John Taylor, Jr., chairman of the board of directors of the Kansas City store (1927); married Kathleen Cox of Millburn, New Jersey, and they have children: Katherine, Jane and Ruth and John Taylor (3). By family arrangement, the offices of president and chairman of the Board of the Kansas City store are shared by these two sons of the first marriage of Mr. Taylor. The basis of this arrangement is the alternation of these offices yearly, this year (1927) Mr. Albert Allen Taylor, being president and Mr. John Taylor, chairman of the board of directors. Next year, the latter will hold the chief executive position, and his brother act in the capacity of head of the directorship. This will be indefinitely continued.

To John and Gertrude (Riner) Taylor were born: 1. Harold Kenneth; married Harriette Dorothy Borden of New York City. 2. Ruth Cecelia, graduate of Dana Hall and Pine Manor School, Wellesley, Massachusetts. 3. Olivia, graduate of Principia College, St. Louis, Missouri; married Maurice Fornachon Griffin. They have one son, George Theodore Griffin.

In true appreciation of the modest and unassuming yet deep humanitarian trend of the life of Mr. Taylor, a most fitting tribute has been made by Mrs. Taylor and her three children, Harold Kenneth Taylor, Ruth Cecelia Taylor and Olivia (Taylor) Griffin. A park has been donated, appropriately situated in Millburn, New Jersey, the place of John Taylor's residence for so many years. Dedicated May 30, 1924, this park is complete in every detail. It covers a space of fourteen acres and its trees and lawns will serve the need of many people, perpetuating in most beautiful manner remembrance of the man in whose name it has been founded. Within its confines there has been erected a bronze tablet in his memory, placed there by the donors who have thus honored him.

HANTHORN, George Randolph,

Salesman.

Every American community whose growth is a part of present-day national progress, advances through the zeal and

Geo R. Hawthorne

ability of such leading citizens as George Randolph Hanthorn, candy salesman of Council Bluffs, Iowa. For forty years this man, in his friendliness, his desire to be of wide service to his fellow-man and to the best institutions of his city, and his winning personality, illustrative of the best type of American business man, for nearly half a century he devoted himself successfully to work which brought him in daily contact with the grown-ups and children he so loved. He was a super-salesman. He continued at the work because to him it offered the greatest opportunity of service and of personal contact whereby he could spread the message of human friendliness and God's love. He was associated throughout this long period with the Woodward Candy Company.

George Randolph Hanthorn was born near Council Bluffs, Iowa, at Hanthorn Lake, October 14, 1866, son of John and Cornelia (Randolph) Hanthorn. The father, born in New Jersey, died in Council Bluffs, where he had been a useful citizen since pioneer days, accumulating much valuable property, and operating one of the first flour mills in the country. His mill gave to the lake its name. The son, George R. Hanthorn, was educated in the Council Bluffs public and high schools.

His business career began at the age of seventeen, when he started in as candy salesman for Herb and Duquette. When that firm was bought a year later by John G. Woodward, who built up one of the largest candy businesses in the West, and one of the largest factories in Council Bluffs, Mr. Hanthorn remained in association with him and by his success as a salesman materially contributed toward the expansion of the company. He was a close personal friend and adviser to Mr. Woodward. Mr. Hanthorn was in charge of sales in Council Bluffs during the entire period and a stockholder in the company. A local editorial describes the human and constructive relationship in which this unusual salesman stood to his community:

> For forty years he (Mr. Hanthorn) made his rounds of the city on the same job as city salesman for John G. Woodward and Company.
>
> Mr. Woodward was far more than just an employer to him and he was far more to Mr. Woodward than just a star salesman. The men were lifelong friends. Mr. Hanthorn's friends in this city are legion. A man that lived such a life among men in the community could not help but have the love and admiration of all with whom he came in daily contact.
>
> Mr. Hanthorn's business work was to sell candy. Because his customers liked him so well he sold much candy. His customers knew him as one they could rely on. Many of them depended on him to take care of their candy needs almost without instruction. They knew that if George Hanthorn looked over their stock and made out a candy order that they could sign the order without a chance that Mr. Hanthorn would put down an amount that the customer could not profitably handle.
>
> And his customers recall his little habit after he had taken the order of tapping his left hand with the forefinger of his right, while he added a few words of kindly good cheer, or perhaps a word of religion which filled the man's life so completely.

Work and work well done, was a part of his Gospel for himself and his fellows.

His broad-gauged interests included various types of community service. He was a member of the Dodge Light Guards years ago. His contributions to the Red Cross drives during the World War and his personal assistance were generous. His political views were those of the Republican party. He was a member of Lodge No. 71, Free and

Accepted Masons, the Woodmen of the World, and the Grocers and Butchers' Association, to which he had belonged from its inception and to most of the conventions of which he had gone. For twenty-two years he had been a member of the First Christian Church, acting as usher most of the time, serving as deacon, and as treasurer for eighteen years. His home was his especial pride and joy, and such outdoor sports as football and basket-ball gave him keen pleasure.

In Council Bluffs, November 28, 1894, George Randolph Hanthorn married Rachel Katherine Davidson, daughter of Theodore Davidson, of Kirkwood, Illinois, who bred fine cattle. To Mr. and Mrs. Hanthorn were born: 1. Marion, a domestic science teacher in the fine new Abraham Lincoln High School, of Council Bluffs. 2. John William, student of the University of Nebraska, and a bond salesman of Omaha.

Death came to Mr. Hanthorn at his home in Council Bluffs, July 3, 1926. He was universally loved in his city, particularly by the children, to whom his own heart went out. His democratic spirit found in every man a friend, whom he called by his first name. He did much to inspire and assist community progress. The spokesman of his city, the local press, wrote of him thus:

To Mr. Hanthorn his work was a sort of vehicle which enabled him to earn a living and to perform a worth-while service to humanity industrially. But its chief value was found in the fact that it brought him in contact with people. It was this contact that Hanthorn appreciated. He could hundreds of times daily speak words of hope and cheer to people in all walks of life. He could invite them to come to church and Sunday School on Sunday. He could suggest to people in trouble that there was a way out and that was through a study of the Christian religion.

George Hanthorn's contribution to humanity was not in terms of money or property but in service. He not only believed in Christianity as an abstract principle, but he believed it sound as a guide in life and he lived it faithfully as he had light. Life to him was a never-ending source of pleasure, because to him it was a pleasure to be continually serving others. The happiest hours of his life were those when he was privileged to spend time welcoming people to church and doing this and that and anything which made people comfortable and happy in their enjoyment of the church service.

This man lived the life that yielded most to him in the way of worth-while satisfaction. In this respect he observed the divine law. His treasures will not rust. They are stored in the keeping of a bank that has never failed.

Another paper says of him:

Of a naturally congenial and kind disposition, he had a cheerful word for all. Hundreds of boys and girls, many of them now grown, have many occasions to remember his samples of candy with which he was always provided and which he delighted in giving to his small friends. The business men knew him as a daily and welcome visitor. His advice was sought and acted upon and his daily association gained for him a large group of warm admirers in all parts of the city.

WHARTON, Edward Payson,

Business Man of Varied Interests.

Few men devote their whole-hearted energies and quickening business efforts to the general welfare of the community as has Edward Payson Wharton. He has entered into the larger commercial affairs of Greensboro, North Carolina, and there are few important institutions and organizations in that city which have not felt the influence of, or have not been benefited vitally by his ability and interest. The story of his life is colorful and replete with romance during his career,

and, like few other men, he has dedicated himself that if by his aid he can prepare those who are to follow, for the pitfalls and barriers which beset the path to substantial and distinguished success as he has experienced it, he generously and altruistically contributes his advice to those who seek it, and also supplies the means by which deserving members of the younger generation may obtain the necessary educational training and even after that start in the right direction toward their goals. All these were lacking in Mr. Wharton's early days, and he met his full share of hardships and had fellowship with obstacles and adverse conditions, which, however, he surmounted by the dint of his own force of character, will power and ambition. A mere recital of the accomplishments which have marked his life indicates materially the position which he must necessarily hold in the hearts of his fellows.

This story begins in the earliest days of colonial settlement when Hinman Wharton, the progenitor of the family herein contained, landed on these shores, settling in Maryland, whence he had come from England. Establishing the family tradition for valued and distinguished service, Hinman Wharton labored long and industriously in the new country. His son, Watson Wharton, was born in Maryland, and early in life removed to North Carolina in the section which is now known as Guilford County, where he spent the remaining years of his life in the beneficial activities of the community. From him is descended a long line of eminent and loyal citizens of the South. His son, Elisha Wharton, married Elizabeth Schoolfield, and was prominently identified with the continued development and progress of his native district. His son, James Wharton, owned and operated a cotton plantation near the Alamance Church, and was distinguishedly successful in this enterprise. He married Jane Rankin and they were the parents of a son, John C. Wharton. When the son was twelve years of age, James Wharton died, and the responsibilities of managing the plantation fell upon the former's shoulders. Manfully assuming his position on the farm, he carried on the work for a great many years until he was sixty-four, at which time he retired and came to Greensboro where he lived until his death at the age of ninety-two. He married Rebecca Rankin, born in Guilford County, whose great-grandfather, Robert Rankin, had come to this country from his native land in the north of Ireland, and settled near Philadelphia in 1745, remaining until his death in that district. His son, John Rankin, came to North Carolina in 1764, securing a tract of land bordering on Buffalo Creek, Guilford County. He married Hannah Carron. His son, Robert Rankin, married Hannah Scott, and they were the parents of Rebecca, mentioned above. Mr. and Mrs. Wharton reared the following children: Alice, Mary, Emma and Lizzie (twins), Jesse, Edward Payson, of whom further; Annie, and William.

Combining the ancestral qualities of these long substantial American lines of descent, Edward Payson Wharton was born on a farm near Gilmer Township, adjoining Greensboro, Guilford County, North Carolina, July 18, 1859. He attended the rural schools and grade schools of Greensboro, and the habits of industry and determination were early

inculcated into his character. His father was in poor health, and at the age of seventeen, Mr. Wharton necessarily gave up his schooling to devote his entire time to supervising the farm. About three years later, he had yearnings to go West on the sheep ranches, but upon advice by friends he changed his plans and soon established a dairy farm.

Mr. Wharton purchased a few milch cows and soon the first dairy business in Greensboro was in existence. In 1880, he built the first silo ever constructed in the State of North Carolina. He set the standard of quality and service in the business, and created the par of progressiveness, heretofore unknown in this district. In 1886, at the age of twenty-seven, he sold out his interests in the dairy industry and removed to Greensboro, where he might give his energies a wider and larger scope of activity. He formed a lumber company under the style of Wharton, Hunt and Company. The firm controlled and owned a large tract of land with standing timber in Moore County, from where the supply was obtained, shipped to the mills of the company at Greensboro and then distributed to the wholesale and retail markets of the trade. Mr. Wharton had shrewdly obtained favorable freight rates from the carriers bringing their lumber to the mills, but on complaint of competitors, the railroad readjusted the tariffs, and somewhat disturbed the business for a short time. Soon after, Mr. Wharton incorporated the concern as a stock company under the name of the Guilford Lumber and Manufacturing Company. He was elected president of the firm, and has been engaged in that capacity for many years. The company has enjoyed a healthy growth during all the years of its existence and has yielded a satisfactory return to the investors. In addition to its lumber manufacturing interests, the company also produces all kinds of building materials, and has a branch at Troy, North Carolina.

In 1888, after the firm establishment of the new lumber company, Mr. Wharton turned his attention to other pursuits, and with his father as a silent partner, formed the E. P. Wharton and Company, Real Estate Operators and Insurance Agents. Entering this business in a time of acute depression, for Greensboro was merely a town of less than twenty-two hundred at that period, and had not yet fully recovered from the effects of the Civil War, Mr. Wharton diligently and characteristically kept plugging away, and slowly but tediously built up an extensive business including a general contracting and building business. In 1890, the company was reorganized as the Worth Wharton Real Estate and Investment Company, of which Mr. Wharton became the first secretary and treasurer, and later president. The company was subsequently merged into the Southern Life and Trust Company. He soon sought other endeavors, and upon close observation and a careful study of conditions, he found that much North Carolina money was leaving the State in fire insurance policies which might be diverted into home channels and used by local companies for domestic improvement. With A. W. McAlister he formed an association as general agents for fire insurance, and organized a fire-insurance company. In answer to the question as to what they would use for money to pay policies, they brought twenty of the wealthiest

and most influential citizens of the State together and secured from each a note for $5,000 which was put in trust to guarantee and safe-guard the policyholders. The company operated under the name of the Southern Stock Mutual Fire Insurance Company, now known as the Pilot Fire Insurance Company of Greensboro, and since 1895 has enjoyed continued success, although it weathered some hazardous and arduous periods. The company had no paid-in capital, its only assets were notes of guarantee. The policyholders participated in the profits as profits were earned, and from the start the return was highly remunerative. Success always brings competition, and within a short time, a number of the large companies established agencies in Greensboro, and started a rate war by cutting premiums in half. This lasted for four years, during which time Mr. Wharton and his associates were very close to the wall. However, their policyholders remained loyal to them in recognition for the valuable community services they had been rendering, and peace was soon declared among the companies, and an understanding was reached as to the fair standard of rates. In the course of time, Mr. Wharton and Mr. McAlister, likewise, organized the Underwriters Insurance Company, and the Southern Underwriters of Greensboro.

In 1900, The Southern Life and Trust Company separated with various departments of the organization, and the insurance business was carried on as the Southern Life and Trust Company, which has become one of the leading concerns of the State and is now The Pilot Life Insurance Company. The Southern Real Estate Company was formed to take over the other business. This company conducted a general real estate and developing enterprise. Among the tracts which were handled was Fisher Park, which is now one of the finest residential sections of the city of Greensboro. Mr. Wharton was instrumental in having B. J. Fisher turn over to the city fifteen acres for a public park, which stands as a landmark in the beautification of the city. He was president of the company until 1910, at which time he sold his interests therein. The banking business of the original company was taken over by the American Exchange Bank, which he organized for that purpose, and served as president until 1911. He has continued to be a member of the board of directors of the institution which is now the American Exchange National Bank. Relieved of these business duties, Mr. Wharton took a well deserved vacation by traveling through Europe. Upon his return to Greensboro, he was elected president of the Greensboro National Bank, and continued as active head and supervisor of the policies and business methods of the institution until 1922, at which time he was responsible for the merger of the bank with the American Exchange National Bank, and during that period the stock of the bank more than doubled in value; deposits increased from $2,050,000 to $2,700,000. The former company has retained its independent existence as a branch of the larger organization.

In his large and uncommon capacity for varied pursuits, Mr. Wharton was the moving force in 1900 in the organization and founding of the Carolina Steel Bridge and Construction Company, and served as its first president. The company started with a capital of $100,000

at Burlington, North Carolina, and filled a gaping need in the construction industry of the State. Shortly thereafter, he brought about the merger of his company and the Virginia Bridge and Iron Company of Roanoke, Virginia, which was also a small company at that time. With the joining of the two forces as the Virginia Bridge and Iron Company, the organization has become one of the most powerful and largest construction companies in the South, and has a capital and surplus of $4,000,000 at the present time. Mr. Wharton is a member of the board of directors and one of the largest stockholders in the concern. He saw a need for warehouses for the cotton industry in Greensboro, and was one of the organizers of the Rucker Warehouse Company in the city, which operates some of the largest warehouses in the district. He is president of the Salisbury Warehouse Company of Salisbury, North Carolina, which firm does a general storage business and likewise constructs and sells warehouse plants along the Southern Railway lines at Salisbury. Mr. Wharton is also vice-president of the Newman Machine Company, producers of wood-working machinery and is president of the Home Building and Loan Association, and is a director of The Carolina Steel and Iron Company of Greensboro. He also serves as a member of the Finance Committee, and is vice-president of the Security Life and Trust Company of Winston-Salem.

This brief outline of his commercial endeavors suffices to point out the range of his interests and the integral and effective part he has played in the business life of his native State. However, it is not the end of the wide scope of contributions he has made to the welfare of the community or the altruistic influence he has exerted in behalf of his fellows. Mr. Wharton was actively instrumental in securing the interest of Andrew Carnegie in the building of the Greensboro Public Library in the city, and also the library at the North Carolina College for Women. He made several trips to New York in support and promotion of this plan, and later induced Mr. Carnegie to donate a library building for the use and culture of the colored people of the city. He is chairman of the board of trustees of the Greensboro Public Library. He has been much interested in the charitable movements and advancement of the colored people, and was the first Southern white man to donate to the building fund of the Palmer Memorial Institute. He has won the appreciation and deep esteem of the negroes and has helped greatly by advice, support and active efforts in securing the interest of others in the work amongst them. He is chairman of the Interracial Commission for transportation, of North Carolina, which has direct charge of the plans and arrangements for facilities for the negroes in the public carriers. His liberal views and progressive and constructive endeavors have done much to assuage the prejudice in existence. He is a member of the board of trustees of the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, and serves in a like capacity for the Palmer Memorial Institute, of which the late Dr. Eliot of Harvard University and G. F. Peabody of New York City were also members. During the World War, Mr. Wharton was chairman for Guilford and adjoining counties in the various drives in connection with the conduct of the war and the support of the American forces, serving in important

capacities in all the Liberty Loan Campaigns. One of the most admirable accomplishments in this long list of beneficial achievements is the keen interest which he shows in the careers of the younger and ambitious members of the community. In 1891, he established a fund for the use of those who wanted to go to school, but who did not have the means whereby to carry on. This loan fund has helped more than one hundred young men and women to secure an education, and one subsequently became president of a prominent college in the South. The loan is made without interest and no obligation to repay, but each is morally moved to return the money with a nominal rate of interest after they have begun to make their place in the business world. He has not been content to merely aid these young people while at college, but also has helped them to secure positions for which their talents are best suited. He plans to establish and organize companies in different lines of endeavor and when the opportunity presents itself, to place these young men in charge of the work, and give them the responsibility of making good. In this way, he has already aided six young men in securing automobile agencies in North and South Carolina and Georgia. He has been an organizer, financier and builder of his community and delights in these activities, and derives his reward rather from the philanthropic results of these labors than the monetary return therefrom. Mr. Wharton has made it a strict policy during his life to donate at least ten per cent of his income to benevolent causes, and has done valuable and inestimable good in the worthy channels of the community. He is a member and one of the organizers of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of which he is an elder. During the erection of the new edifice to house the church he contributed as much as all other donors combined. He was for many years a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association and was an inspiring leader in that organization. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Moses N. Cone Memorial Hospital. His club affiliations include the Chamber of Commerce, of Greensboro, of which he was at one time president, the Rotary Club of the city, the lodge at Greensboro of the Loyal Order of Moose, and the Greensboro Country Club.

Mr. Wharton married (first), in 1889, Ida M. Murray, a daughter of William R. and Mary (Weatherby) Murray. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Margaret, married to M. F. Douglas; they have a son, Edward Wharton, and two daughters. 2. Annie L., married to Walter F. Cole; they have a son, Walter F., Jr., and two daughters. Mrs. Wharton died in 1915. He married (second) Attie Dyer, widow of his cousin, of Louisville, Kentucky. She is an active church and charitable worker, and was elected president of the Orange Presbyterian Auxiliary in 1924, and re-elected in 1926. Her organization supervises the women workers of seventy-two churches throughout eight counties of North Carolina. Mrs. Wharton is a college graduate and has traveled extensively in this and foreign countries.

HOLMGREEN, Julius Herman,

Iron Manufacturer.

Few men in business have a more interesting story of ups and downs to tell

than has Julius Herman Holmgreen, of San Antonio, Texas, who is now head of the Alamo Iron Works, one of the largest concerns in its section. Mr. Holmgreen failed three times as a pattern-maker in Chicago, then gave his father a note for a one-third interest in an iron business that was in financial straits in Texas, made a success of his new venture and is today an influential force in his field of endeavor. The earlier attempts of Mr. Holmgreen to establish himself were also quite discouraging, and it is apparent that it was for men of his type that the poet wrote, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again!"

Mr. Holmgreen was born February 26, 1854, at Franklin, Louisiana, the son of George and Bertha (Koehler) Holmgreen, both natives of Germany, who came from Berlin and settled at New Orleans in 1848. When he was two years of age, his mother returned with him to Berlin, but at four he was taken to New Orleans, where he was educated in the public schools. His father had charge of the McCann Iron Works, and he served an apprenticeship under him. Later the father bought a plant at Milton, Florida, and Mr. Holmgreen finished his apprenticeship there. In 1873 he returned to New Orleans as a pattern-maker, but after a year became a journeyman, working in St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Tennessee, in which latter State he met the young lady who was later to be his wife. In 1876, he took advantage of an opportunity to work in a wider field; he went into the pattern-making business at Chicago on his own account, and in five years failed three times. Not daunted by these reverses, he removed to Muskegon, Michigan, where for two years he conducted a shop and to supplement his earnings made $40 or $50 a month giving mechanics lessons in drafting. His father, meanwhile, had established an iron works in San Antonio in 1878. This business was in serious trouble financially and the father appealed to his son to come down and help him out. Their conference developed the father's willingness to sell an interest and the son's desire to buy by giving a note for a one-third interest. Mr. Holmgreen had arrived in San Antonio, April 3, 1883; the town was small and the prospects looked poor, but Mr. Holmgreen still had faith in himself, so he made the trade. In complete charge of the shop and on a salary of $18 a week, Mr. Holmgreen put in such hard work that the Alamo Foundry soon began to do a thriving business in castings, boiler repairs and blacksmithing. Within two years the company was able to buy its present site along the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks and to add structures as required. About this time they were invited to make some gears to use for a horse-power pumping jack on certain work at a ranch. Mr. Holmgreen devised a new type which he patented, then continued making improvements on it. Then he designed gears to use with steam engines, and the business continued to grow until it included orders from Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico. The history of the concern since has been one success and addition after another, until it occupies seven acres of land, employs 350 people and covers every branch of the iron industry, and in addition handles gasoline engines and a general line of engines and machinery, and many products made by other manufacturers. Their business is now nation-wide, and a feature they stress is fabricated steel for

large buildings. The firm name is the Alamo Iron Works; it is capitalized at $1,000,000 and does a business of $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 yearly. In addition to the plant at San Antonio they have a warehouse at Brownsville and a subsidiary at Houston called the Alamo Steel and Supply Company.

Mr. Holmgreen prides himself on his ability to maintain amicable relations with his employees. There is still in the employ of the concern a man who started with his father in 1878 when the business was organized, and another who has been with the company since August 13, 1883. Mr. Holmgreen prizes a letter which the Navy Department wrote in 1865 congratulating his father on the work he did on Federal battleships in the New Orleans harbor during the Civil War, and a certificate of merit issued to Alamo Iron Works for the splendid work his plant did for the Government during the World War. Mr. Holmgreen was above the service age, but fully did his part by turning out dependable machines and materials for its efficient prosecution.

Mr. Holmgreen has lived up to the name of a good citizen in other ways. He has given liberally of time and money to aid countless civic and charitable causes, and has devoted himself to his various interests without neglecting that most important interest of all—the home. He is a director of the San Antonio Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Builders' Exchange, the National Association of Stationary Engineers, the National Foundry Association and the San Antonio Fire Commission. At odd times he continues his work on inventions, or goes away for an extended trip. In outdoor pursuits he is a director of the local council of the Boy Scouts of America. Among business organizations he is prominent in the Rotary Club. In secret order circles he is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Shrine and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Julius Herman Holmgreen was married, at Chicago, Illinois, to Luella Clifton, of Clarksville, Tennessee, and four children blessed their union: 1. Bertha, married George I. Glenny, of San Antonio. 2. Emma B., married G. K. Lambert, of San Antonio. 3. George C., born in San Antonio, educated in public schools and West Texas Military Academy, and died March 30, 1925. He was associated with his father; he married and was vice-president of the Alamo Steel & Supply Company; president of the San Antonio Rotary Club; and District Governor of Texas and member of the board of directors of the Rotary International. He married Jenny Cary, and their children were three in number. 4. Herman, born in San Antonio, and is associated with his father; he married Corinne Lasterie, and they have one child.

FARWELL, Charles Alphonzo,

Successful Sugar Planter.

The death of Charles Alphonzo Farwell in 1917 removed from the Southland a most remarkable man. He was one of the most prominent and influential men in the vast sugar industry, executive of many important commercial and industrial concerns, an expert on tariff laws, a power for good in the protection of American industries, a philanthropist, and a public-spirited citizen whose good deeds entitle his

name and memory to perpetuity. Throughout his unusually useful and beneficent life he maintained a strict code of business ethics, among whose chief ramifications were those prime factors of success—no matter what the field of endeavor—of proved ability, great efficiency, high integrity, perseverance, unflagging industry, probity, and absolute and unquestioned honesty of thought, purpose and deed. That he was a credit and an asset to the City of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana is not to be doubted, and that he will be greatly missed is a foregone conclusion.

The progenitor of this particular branch of the Farwell family in America was Henry Farwell, who married Olive Welbie, and they had a son, Joseph (2) Farwell, who married Hannah Learned, their son being William Farwell, who married Elizabeth Usher Solendine, and they had a son, Josiah Farwell, who married Lydia Farnsworth, and their son, Henry (6) Farwell, who married Ann, and later Margaret Pottee. Their son was Charles A. Farwell (7), who married Martha Blair, and they were the parents of Charles Alphonzo Farwell (8), to whose memory this biographical sketch is dedicated.

Charles Alphonzo Farwell, the son of Charles A. and Martha (Blair) Farwell, and a representative of the eighth generation of the Farwell family on American soil, was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, on November 11, 1860. A part of the boyhood of Charles Alphonzo Farwell was spent at his father's old home in Rockland, Maine, in the public schools of which place he acquired his early education, which was later supplemented and completed when he returned to New Orleans by training under private tutors. While still a young man he became associated with his uncle, Richard Milliken, in the management of the latter's large plantations, and later entered the office of his uncle. He was soon admitted to partnership, and the firm became well and widely known as Milliken & Farwell, which grew to be one of the most important factors in the sugar producing, refining and selling industry of the South. Possessed of innate executive powers, a keen, receptive and retentive mind, acquired business acumen, and inherent force and aggressiveness, he soon became one of the outstanding business men of the South, and was honored with position after position of the greatest importance and responsibility. He became president of the American Protective Tariff League; for many years president of Cane Growers' Association; president of the Stanton Planting and Manufacturing Company; president of the Westover Sugar Company; president of the Elsinor Planting Company; president of the Oakley Sugar Company; vice-president of the Honduras Sugar & Distilling Company; a director of the Whitney Trust & Savings Bank; a director of the Mortgage Securities Company; and a member of the board of directors of the Shadyside Company. In all of these well-known corporations his wise counsel is greatly missed. He always took a deep and active interest in politics, particularly in National issues. His interest in politics was most happily shared by his wife, also an expert in all tariff matters, and the executive head of the Women's Division of the Southern Tariff Association, and a member of the Southern Republican League. The effect of Mr. Farwell's constructive activities in behalf of better tariff laws cannot be

estimated, but his indefatigable work has been described as follows in Kendall's "History of New Orleans," (Vol. II):

Few men have accomplished more in the protection of American industries than did Mr. Farwell. His thorough and comprehensive knowledge of tariff laws in their identification with the sugar industry qualified him for assuming the responsibility of preserving the integrity of this notably important Louisiana product, and when the American Cane Growers' Association was formed in 1896, he was elected its President. This organization he subsequently affiliated with the American Beet Sugar Association, and within a month visited Washington, supported by a committee of staunch adherents of the protective policy on sugar. Although the difficulties placed in their way and the obstacles which they were called upon to surmount would have discouraged men less earnest and zealous in the cause, Mr. Farwell and his associates accomplished what they had sought, and their influence proved a big factor in securing the introduction of the famous Dingley Bill into Congress, and were later gratified to see its passage and the securing of the signature of President McKinley. Mr. Farwell never lost interest in the cause which he had so ably championed, and at the time of his demise was President of the American Protective Tariff League. He was likewise a member of the Louisiana Sugar and Rice Exchange, the New Orleans Board of Trade, the firm of Milliken & Farwell, and an honorary member of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

Although Mr. Farwell's many business interests and great achievements in commercial and industrial circles brought his name general recognition, yet he was correspondingly as active and influential in charitable and benevolent circles. His many benefactions, however, were never ostentatious, but were performed quietly, modestly, constantly, and with true Christian charity. As a friend and a benefactor of the Charity Hospital, he devoted a great part of his valuable time during his later years to the active management of that institution, of which he was a member of the Board of Directors, and it was largely through his influence that his aunt, Mrs. Deborah Milliken, contributed several hundred thousands of dollars for the erection of the Milliken Memorial Building of Charity Hospital, which has augmented its facilities and smooth functioning to a marked degree. After his death the officers of the Charity Hospital drew up Resolutions, of which the following was a part: "His word was gold, his promise fulfillment, and to the withered hand of poverty applying at the treasury of his compassionate heart, he always gave in a bountiful measure."

In a recent biography of Mr. Farwell it was stated:

A mind of unusual brilliancy, an idealistic spirit and an executive skill that proceeded with uninterrupted assurance to the accomplishment of the designed ends easily appointed the late Charles A. Farwell a leader of the more difficult and hazardous combats that develop in the growth of a community populated by so widely diverse nationalities and actuated by such conflicting aims as are characteristic of New Orleans. His contribution to the commercial strength of the city was notable. His social prominence and that of his family brought him into the circle of the finest society of the Old South, and he held membership in many organizations, among them being the Boston Club, the New Orleans Press Club, the Carnival Club, the Luther Burbank Society, and various Masonic bodies, all of which he had served in important capacities. He had become a Thirty-second Degree Mason, and had he lived one more week he would have been made a Thirty-third Degree Mason—the highest honor that Masonry has in its power to bestow. He was a great student and an omnivorous reader of all that was of the highest literary plane, being a Shakespearean enthusiast; enjoyed stamp collecting; and found

his greatest out-of-doors pleasure in fishing. He was a man of dominant yet engaging and kindly personality, which characteristic made friends for him wherever he went. Devoted to his home and family, loyal to his large circle of friends, his death was greatly deplored, for men such as he who contribute definitely to progress and advancement can ill be spared. His life was unusually constructive, useful, and beneficent in all of its many phases, and his death, which occurred on May 17, 1917, was in the nature of an almost irreparable loss to the community where he had lived and labored for so long a time.

In its obituary notice of Charles A. Farwell the "Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer," (a trade organ), under date of May 19, said, in part:

The good qualities of Mr. Farwell were soon recognized in the community in which he lived, and in 1894 when the American Cane Growers' Association was organized to take over the political workings of the sugar industry, which had previously been handled by the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association, Mr. Farwell was chosen as the president of the new organization. Being recognized as a very prominent sugar planter, as a merchant and financier of excellent judgment, he became the unanimous choice of the members of that organization and has been annually reëlected ever since. Mr. Farwell's prominent position in the sugar world led to his election as president of the American Protective Tariff League and in this connection he earnestly endeavored to promote the cause of the domestic sugar industry of the country, whether of cane or sugar beets.

Charles Alphonzo Farwell was married, in 1900, to Mrs. Stella (Evans) (French), widow of Henry Gardner French, of Boston, Massachusetts, and the daughter of Robert Frank and Mary (Coldwell) Evans, of Shelbyville, Tennessee, and the granddaughter of David S. and Judith (Boulware) Evans, all of whom were descended from notable American ancestry. Charles Alphonzo and Stella (Evans-French) Farwell were the parents of two sons, as follows: 1. Charles Alphonzo Farwell, Jr., married Edwa Stewart, and he is now (1926) in charge of the firm of Milliken & Farwell; their son is the 4th Charles A. Farwell. 2. Frank Evans Farwell, at present an undergraduate of the University of Virginia. Mrs. Stella (Evans-French) Farwell and her two sons survive Charles Alphonzo Farwell.

The winning over of organized labor to the active support of the policy of protection was Mr. Farwell's earnest hope and endeavor, and to the accomplishment of that end he devoted much thought and attention. How well his efforts were appreciated in labor circles is indicated in the following editorial in the "New Orleans Labor Record:"

As a merchant Mr. Farwell was known for his integrity. As a citizen he honored the community as a friend of labor. He was tried and true. So that while his death has deprived both city and State of a noble type of man, we workingmen feel that we too are bereft. We can do no better than ponder upon the lines we quote below, as they speak more tenderly for us than any words of our own:

"It singeth low in every heart,
We hear it each and all—
A song of those who answer not
However we may call;
They throng the silence of the breast,
We see them as of yore—
The kind, the brave, the true, the sweet,
Who walk with us no more.

'Tis hard to take the burden up
When these have laid it down;
They brightened all the joy of life,
They softened every frown;
But, oh, 'tis good to think of them
When we are troubled sore!
Thanks be to God that such have been,
Although they are no more."

FOERDERER, Robert Herman,

Manufacturer.

At no time in the history of Philadelphia was there a greater number of noteworthy examples of successful business men than in the latter years of the nineteenth century and the opening decade of the twentieth. Among these "men of mark" the late Robert H. Foerderer was conspicuous, having achieved an international reputation as a manufacturer of leather. Mr. Foerderer was well known in club circles and as a citizen was always held in the highest esteem.

Benjamin Foerderer, grandfather of Robert H. Foerderer, was a member of a family, which, tradition says, was of Frankish or French origin, the name being spelled de Faudeur and Förder. He lived and died in Germany, following the trade of leather manufacturer. For generations his ancestors had been engaged in the leather industry, both as tanners and manufacturers. His wife was a native of Weissenfels, Thuringia.

Edward Foerderer, son of Benjamin Foerderer, was a leather worker in Frankenhausen, Thuringia, on the border of Prussia. In the late eighteen-fifties he came to the United States and to Philadelphia where he joined his two brothers who had preceded him. Owing to their influence in the leather business he found work in a tannery and, after a few years, having saved a little money, returned to Frankenhausen and opened a tannery of his own. Not meeting with success he once more came to Philadelphia, arriving early in 1864. In 1867 he helped to organize the firm of Siegel and Foerderer, morocco manufacturers. In 1870 he became sole owner of the business which so increased as to cause him to erect a large four-story factory on Randolph Street where he carried on the business until the close of his life. He married, on his return to Germany, Augusta Julia Oehm, and they had a son, Robert Herman, of whom further. The death of Edward Foerderer occurred in 1890.

Robert Herman Foerderer, son of Edward and Augusta Julia (Oehm) Foerderer, was born May 16, 1860, at No. 44 Erfurter Street, Frankenhausen, and was not yet four years old when brought by his parents to Philadelphia. The earliest education of Robert H. Foerderer was received in a private German school in Philadelphia, and after a few years he was sent to the public schools which he attended until the age of sixteen. As it was his intention to make the manufacture of leather his life-work, he was sent to Crittenden's Business College where he was graduated. Industrious and ambitious and possessed of dynamic energy, Mr. Foerderer, when but fourteen years of age, desired to be employed during the summer vacation. His father, therefore, took him into his office and, after learning the purely commercial side of the business, he entered the factory to learn the production or manufacture of leather. Beginning in the humblest capacity he worked his way through the various departments, learning the process of leather tanning, as it was then done, "from the ground up."

Ever alert to all that made for advancement, when Mr. Foerderer learned of the large sale of French Kid in the United States, he conceived the idea of producing a leather similar but superior. His father not being willing to give him opportunities for experimenting, he strove to develop his ideas in the evenings after his return from the factory. Failure after

failure was his, but he ever had with him the feeling of ultimate success.

In 1883 Mr. Foerderer withdrew from the service of his father and entered the leather manufacturing business for himself, built a small factory on Randolph Street, near Jefferson Street, and, feeling that he must still continue to draw regular wages, was employed, successively, in two morocco factories. During all this time, however, he pursued his experiments, and, after many difficulties, got his first factory under way.

Early in 1885 Mr. Foerderer resigned his positions in the morocco factories and devoted himself to assembling his force of workmen. On May 1, 1885, operations were begun in the new factory, the plant having been completely installed. He had not yet perfected his process, but he steadily continued his experiments and about this time produced a chrome kid which proved superior to the French and, what was even more, better than any other leather then known to the world. Eventually this leather, marketed under the brand name, Vici, revolutionized the leather industry, causing the importation of French leather to cease and winning for itself profitable exportation to the Old World, and today Vici is known the world over as supreme in its line. French kid was no longer required in this country as material for fine shoes for women. A better leather was being produced in Philadelphia. Robert H. Foerderer had given to America a new industry, proving himself a true captain of industry at a time when that rank had not been recognized in the world of business here or elsewhere. He had vision without being visionary and was so much the master of his trade that he could not only issue commands, but demonstrate them effectively to those he employed.

The business of the Foerderer concern in Philadelphia grew by leaps and bounds and in 1892 obliged them to erect at Frankford, a plant which is the largest of its kind in the world. To the successful conduct of this business Mr. Foerderer gave his entire time and attention, bringing to it all the resources of a powerful intellect and a wonderful capacity for detail.

In order to create a world market for Vici kid it was placed in competition with kid leather manufactured in other parts of the world at the Columbian Exposition held at Chicago in 1893. It met that competition successfully and was awarded the Grand Prize and Gold Medal, and has won the highest award wherever exhibited.

The report of the judges on Vici kid could not have been more strongly worded:

> The Black Glazed Kid of Chrome Tannage is a high example of the successful "Development" of this new tannage. The leather is mellow, strong in grain and fibre, full and rich in color and gloss, the lustre being exceedingly permanent. The leather shows skillful manufacture throughout, breaks finely and answers all requirements for fine shoes of the highest class.

In 1894, "Hide and Leather," a trade publication of Chicago, published a large picture of the Foerderer plant at Frankford and gave a sympathetic article on the manufacture of Vici kid, the opening paragraph of which will show its appreciative character:

> Vici—"I have conquered." This terse sentence tells the story of one of the greatest industrial victories of the country. It tells the story of laborious research and iron perseverance crowned by triumph. To Robert H. Foerderer belongs the laurel. Years ago he conceived the idea of manufacturing morocco leather by what is known as the chrome or mineral process. The idea was not new. It

Bonval E. Fowler

had been tried before; tried in the pathway of fortunes wrecked in efforts to learn the secret of success. Mr. Foerderer spent much time and money in contending against obstacles that would have daunted any but a born captain and leader. It is said that he was at the last ditch. He had sunk all he had in repeated experiments, but he was a defier of fate. His staying powers and unflagging industry enabled him to solve the way to making chrome leather successfully.

The feature of Mr. Foerderer's mind which stands out in boldest relief is, perhaps, that of enterprise. His career shows him as a man not to be diverted from an undertaking in which his foresight discerned great possibilities and also one who, having laid a firm foundation, could be trusted to rear upon it a solid and enduring structure. His strong features were the expression of a vigorous and, at the same time, of a genial and magnetic personality. So essentially progressive was his nature that one success would be merely the stepping stone to another and a greater one. He was a broad-gauged man, keen, far-sighted and possessed of lightning-like intuition and vision. It was thus that his portrait shows him, just as it clearly indicates, a man of kindly and generous disposition who loved his friends and numbered them in all walks of life.

Great as were the demands involved in the leadership of such a concern as that of which he was the head, Mr. Foerderer found time to bestow on financial interests, holding directorships in the Tenth National Bank and the Columbia Avenue Trust Company, and later the Quaker City National Bank. He was one of the founders of the Keystone Telephone Company, of Philadelphia, and its first president. All these institutions derived much benefit from his coöperation and advice.

Robert H. Foerderer married, June 8, 1881, Caroline Fischer, daughter of Frederick and Caroline (Kohl) Fischer, of Philadelphia, and they became the parents of two children: 1. Florence A., wife of William T. Tonner. 2. Percival Edward, whose sketch follows. During his years of struggle Mrs. Foerderer was her husband's true-hearted helper and in his later life his home was rendered so happy by the devoted wife and mother who presided over it, that, although he was a member of several leading clubs, their attractions seldom had power to lure him from the family circle.

The death of Mr. Foerderer, which occurred July 26, 1903, while he was in the prime of life, created a vacancy in the business world which was felt to be a serious one and deprived Philadelphia of one of her best and most public-spirited citizens, one who, in all he did, studied the best interests of his community.

The work of Robert H. Foerderer is work that lives after him and will continue to live. The story of his life presents an example worthy of the emulation of every young man beginning an independent career, and his record, together with his portrait, should be incorporated in the history of the city of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania.

FOERDERER, Percival Edward,

Industrial Executive.

Among the better known Philadelphia manufacturers and business men of the present day must be numbered Percival E. Foerderer, president, general manager, and director of Robert H. Foerderer, Inc., and officially identified with many important enterprises.

Percival Edward Foerderer was born in Philadelphia, October 25, 1884, son of the late Robert Herman Foerderer, a sketch of whom precedes this, and Caro-

line (Fischer) Foerderer. His education was received in public schools, Cheltenham Military Academy, William Penn Charter School and the University of Pennsylvania. Upon completion of his education he entered the employ of Robert H. Foerderer, Inc., the business founded by his father and internationally famous for its exclusive brand of leather, "Vici Kid." Shortly after the death of his father, Percival E. Foerderer became president of the company and at the present time holds this office together with that of general manager and director. His well-known business qualifications have been in demand on boards of directors of various institutions, and he has accepted a number of these trusts. He is a director of the Keystone Telephone Company, Land Title and Trust Company, Fairmount Park Transit Company, Pennsylvania Forge Company, Tanners' Council of America, and the Foundation of the Research Laboratory of the Tanners' Council of America.

Although Mr. Foerderer's principal interests have always been centered in the leather industry, he has at the same time been actively engaged in many diversified lines of industry and public utilities. Several of these enterprises were inherited from his father in the initial stages of their development. In each case the plans of the father have been carried to fruition, and as these interests have expanded and stabilized, Mr. Foerderer has delegated the management to others so that he might concentrate more of his efforts in the leather industry.

The unusually broad contacts derived from many business fields necessarily have brought Mr. Foerderer prominently into the collateral activities of the Chamber of Commerce, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Salvation Army, and other social service organizations.

During the World War, Mr. Foerderer was vice-chairman of the Storage Committee of the Council of National Defense, in which capacity he inaugurated the Employment Management Courses in colleges throughout the country. Later, after the reorganization of the War Industries Board, he became associated with the Requirement Division. He was vice-chairman of the Employment Management Division and at the same time served on the War Service committees of the leather industry. While occupied with these activities, he formulated plans for the establishment of branches of the War Industries Board in various sections of the country. When this plan was made effective he became Chief of the Priorities Section of the Fourth Regional Board in Philadelphia, serving in this capacity without relinquishing any of his duties in Washington.

Mr. Foerderer is identified with the Lutheran faith. Politically, he is a Republican. His club affiliations number the Union League, Manufacturers', Bachelors' Barge, Philadelphia Country, Merion Cricket, and the Penn Athletic clubs. He also is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity.

Percival E. Foerderer married, June 1, 1910, Edith Tillyer Brown, daughter of John A. S. and Harriet Hoagland (Tillyer) Brown, of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Foerderer are the parents of three daughters: 1. Mignon Estabrook, born March 17, 1911, at present attending the Agnes Irwin School and already noted for her accomplishments in musical composition. 2. Florence Rapelyé, born February 26, 1926. 3. Shirley Avril, born April 18, 1927.

SHERIDAN, Richard Brinsley,

Engineer and Manufacturer.

His technical knowledge, skill and executive ability have won for Richard Brinsley Sheridan an enviable place in the world of industry. He has handled important public and private works, and his machines have found their way all over the world.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan was born in London, England, September 10, 1872, son of Henry Brinsley Sheridan and Clara (Kimball) Sheridan, representatives of the best blood and achievements in English and American life. On his mother's side he is descended from Richard Kimball, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, 1636; James Cole, of Plymouth, 1632; and other leading families whose genealogies have been published, including the Pecks. His father, an electrical engineer and inventor, was born in London, December 23, 1850, and died there January 17, 1890. He was educated in England at private schools and at Eton. He was naturally of a mechanical turn of mind. The electrical era was in its infancy and the possibilities in the development of this form of force appealed strongly to him. Having the advantage of leisure he devoted much of his time to experimenting and made a number of inventions. With his wife and family, he came to America about 1875, and located in Cleveland. His comparatively early death cut short a career rich in promise of worth-while achievement.

Richard B. Sheridan attended the public schools and the University School of Cleveland, where he made a splendid record as a pupil and then he matriculated at Yale University. Having decided to emulate his father's example in some kind of technical occupation, he continued his good scholarship record, during his two years here, but on deciding to follow engineering, and seeing an advantage in such a move, he transferred to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, from which institution he graduated in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Upon the completion of this course, in June, 1895, he entered the service of the United States Navy. Assigned to the Bureau of Construction and Repair, he devoted his time for one year entirely to the advancement of that side of the service. In 1896, he joined the Brown Hoisting Machinery Company of Cleveland; he went into the shops for practical experience, and after having acquired that, entered the Engineering and Sales Departments, finally becoming general manager. He left this employment in 1916 to become vice-president of the American International Corporation an organization to engage in world trade, with $50,000,000. They built Hog Island, carried an an extensive machine-tool industry during the war and engaged extensively in shipping. Six years later, in 1922, he resigned to accept the vice-presidency of the New York Air Brake Company. During the World War he contributed substantially to Allied victory through essential home service, and officially placed at the disposal of the Government such facilities of the American International Corporation as came under his supervision.

Mr. Sheridan is a valued member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers and has contributed valuable papers for both of these societies. He is also a member of the Iron and Steel Institute

and the Geographic Society of New York. His clubs include the Engineers' of New York, the Tavern, of Cleveland; the Bankers' of New York City; and the Sleepy Hollow Country Club at Scarborough-on-Hudson, New York, and holds membership in the Sigma Chi Fraternity.

Mr. Sheridan married, in October, 1900, at Buchanan, Virginia, Marguerite Shelly Pechin, daughter of Edmond C. Pechin, of that city, a lawyer by profession, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1856, and in later years connected with the iron and steel industry. A daughter, Mary Shelly Pechin Sheridan, has blessed their union.

SARGENT, Burt Minot,

Shoe Merchant.

From delivery boy to shoe merchant and bank director was the record established by Burt Minot Sargent, one of the numerous Sargents of Vermont, who spent the greater part of his life in Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Burt Minot Sargent was born November 30, 1858, in Burlington, Vermont, the elder of two children of Timothy D. Sargent, a railroad man, and Rosemer (Williams) Sargent, also natives of Vermont. As a boy he was very ambitious and went to work for a Burlington shoe concern. He delivered shoes so promptly and with such enthusiasm that when a vacancy occurred at the store he was put in the place, and fast learned the business. In 1881 he removed to Omaha, Nebraska; from March until August he lived in Omaha, then crossed the Missouri River and took up his residence in Council Bluffs, where for nine years he clerked at the J. M. Phillips Shoe Store. In 1890 he and John Pusey opened a store of their own at No. 412 Broadway. Presently he became a business partner of Bert Evans, but later bought out the Phillips concern, and conducted it until his death. He was one of the founders of the City National Bank, and became a stockholder and director. At one time he was president of the school board, and also served on the building committee which erected the Abraham Lincoln High School.

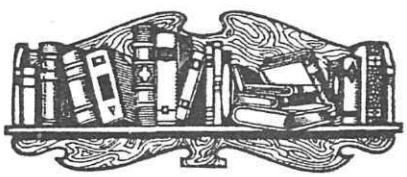
Mr. Sargent was deeply interested in the work of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was likewise a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Chamber of Commerce, the Council Bluffs Country Club, the Saturday Noon Club, the Elkhorn Valley Hunting Club and the Omaha Club, and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. Hunting was his favorite outdoor recreation.

Hard work was no stranger to Mr. Sargent, and he took pride in the fact that he succeeded without influence of friends or money, and throughout was a self-made man. Yet he was a genial soul and popular with all with whom he came in contact.

Burt Minot Sargent was married on Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1882, at Bristol, Vermont, to Serena Cain, daughter of Samuel R. Cain, a prominent lumberman, who died at Bristol, November 4, 1888, and Lydia (Barrows) Cain; Mrs. Cain died just six months before her husband, on May 30, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Sargent had one daughter, Adah, who married Harry L. Van Brunt, of Council Bluffs, and they have a daughter, Jean.

The shadow of death fell upon the Sargent household February 12, 1918, when

news came that Mr. Sargent had been fatally injured in an automobile accident. In the month of his marriage, on the eve of his thirty-sixth wedding anniversary, tender hands laid him in the lap of Mother Earth; and although many hearts were made sad, they were borne up by the comforting thought that his good deeds had been many and that his spirit must abide on earth to the end of time.



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